REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1956-57

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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PREFATORY NOTE

THIS is the first Report of the New Mysore State after the Reorganisation. A map of the New Mysore State is also introduced in this issue.

The delay in the publication of the Report was inevitable because of the difficulty faced in getting statistical returns from the integrated districts after the Reorganisation.

The Report, in Chapter I, gives the general summary of the events of the year. The subsequent Chapters are devoted to detailed account of the various branches of the Administration.

In this Report, Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisons, (iii) Public Health and (iv) Medical Services refer to the Calendar year 1956. Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Figures shown within the brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

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SKELETON STATE MAP OF MYSORE

Scale 16 Miles to an Inch

REFERENCE

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Drawn by: K.N Iyengar

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1956-57

CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

1. A new and glorious chapter was opened in the history of Mysore on the first day of November 1956. On that day, due to the Re-organisation of the States in India, nine Kannada-speaking territories of the bordering States of Bombay (4) Hyderabad (3) Madras (1) and Coorg (1) were merged with the ten districts of the Old Mysore State, and thus the New Mysore State was born. The area of the State increased from 33,310 square miles to 74,293 square miles and the population from 98,48,684 to 19,401,477.

2. Thus, with the Re-organisation of States on 1st November 1956, the New Mysore has more than doubled both in area and population and it stands eighth among the fourteen States of the Indian Union, both in size and in population. Mysore State accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population of India. The density of the population of the New State is 259 as against the All-India average of 285.

3. The first of November 1956 is also a memorable day for the Kannadigas. For, it was on that day that their long cherished dream of a United Karnataka came true and the New State of Mysore was inaugurated by our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

4. The History of the New Mysore State or Karnataka is as interesting as it is ancient. The name "Karnataka"

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is mentioned in the great epic "Mahabharata." The edicts of Asoka show that this region was once a part of the mighty Mauryan Empire. Nrupatunga, a great Kannada poet of the 9th century, defines its boundaries as extending from the River Cauveri to the River Godavari and it cradled the three great dynasties namely, the Kadambas, the Hoysalas and the Kings of Vijayanagar, who dominated Peninsular India centuries ago.

5. With the Re-organisation of States from 1st November 1956, the New Mysore State was constituted with the following areas:—

(i) The territories that constituted the Old Mysore State ;

(ii) Belgaum District (except Chandgad Taluk), Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the former Bombay State ;

(iii) South Kanara District (except Kasargod Taluk) and Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District of the State of Madras ;

(iv) Gulberga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (except some taluks of each district) of erstwhile Hyderabad State ; and

(v) The territories that constituted the Coorg State.

6. On the east, the New Mysore State is surrounded by the Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by the Madras and Kerala States and on the north by the Bombay State. On the west it is bounded by the Arabian Sea.

7. The New Mysore State is a table-land. It consists of two natural regions (i) Malnad comprising the Western Ghats and the adjacent coastal plains and (2) the Maidan constituting the Eastern plains. Malnad area receives about 100 inches of rain annually while the Maidan area receives about 35 inches.

8. The State has rich variety of natural resources, about a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominates. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the Country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamom gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

ADMINISTRATION.

9. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the New Mysore State have been divided into four Divisions as follows :—

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of.—
(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitaldrug and (5) Bellary Districts ;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of.—
(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara and (7) Coorg Districts.

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of.—
(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur and (4) North Kanara Districts and

(D) Gulberga Division, consisting of.—
(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur and (3) Gulberga Districts.

10. The Bangalore Division has an area of 18,158 square miles and population of 60,50,380 ; the Mysore Division an area of 20,632 square miles and a population of 54,97,534 ; the Belgaum Division an area of 20,983 square miles and a population of 51,35,746 ; and the Gulberga Division an area of 13,789 square miles and a population of 27,17,817.

11. The State has 170 taluks, which comprise 25,880 villages and 288 towns. Among the districts, Bijapur is the largest (6,601 sq. miles) while Coorg is the smallest (1,586 sq. miles).

12. Each district has on an average about nine taluks. A taluk consists of approximately 150 villages and a population of 1,14,125 persons on the average. The average area of taluk is 440 sq. miles.

13. The administration is carried on by the Governor, and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Chief Minister forms the Cabinet as the leader of the majority party in the Legislature.

14. There are two Legislature Houses, *viz.*, The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consisting of 210 elected members and the Legislative Council consisting of 52 members as on 1st

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November 1956. The number represented the State in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha was 12 and 26 respectively. The Legislature passed 25 Enactments during the year including amendments to the existing Enactments.

RAINFALL.

15. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical monsoon. The year may be broadly divided into three seasons namely :—

(1) The cold weather season from about the middle of November to the end of February.

(2) The hot weather season from the beginning of March to about the end of May, and

(3) The rainy season from June to November.

16. The annual average rainfall in Mysore State ranges from about 300 inches on the Western Ghats to about 15 inches in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the State. The average annual rainfall for the State is about 47 inches. The zone of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) extends from Coorg District to North Kanara District over a belt of 30-50 miles along the Western Ghats. This belt of land constitutes the Malnad. In the Maidan the precipitation ranges from 15 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Augumbe in Shimoga District. The precipitation is less than 25 inches in the Kolar, Chitaldrug, Bellary, Raichur and Bijapur Districts, the south-western and northern parts of Tumkur, the eastern parts of Shimoga, Hassan and northern parts of Kolar and south-eastern portions of Mysore.

General Conditions of the year.

17. The pre-monsoon rains in April and monsoon rains due in June during the year 1956-57 failed in some parts of the State, causing famine conditions. But, in the latter part of the year, there was abundant rainfall throughout the State and the conditions improved. There was excessive rainfall in the districts of Shimoga, Chickmagalur, result of which, there was damage to crops and breach of tanks. There was increased activity in the agricultural operations and there was also improvement in the conditions of crops. The seasonal conditions of the year, on the whole, were satisfactory as compared with the previous year. However, the prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities

continued to remain at a high level and showed tendencies to raise. With a view to check the upward trend in prices, Fair Price Shops were opened by Government at important centres.

Natural Resources.

18. Mysore State is a land of large rivers, swift flowing streams, gorges and water falls which can be harnessed for irrigation and power. There are more than 50 rivers, big and small, flowing in the State. Some of the important rivers like the Cauvery, the Sharavati, the Tungabhadra and the Krishna have not only helped the irrigation of vast areas but have also been helpful in generating hydro-electric power to run hundreds of small as well as large scale industries and illumine millions of homes. The three important water falls are the Jog in the Shimoga District, the Shivasamudra in the Mandya District and the Gokak in the Belgaum District. Rivers.

19. The following are some of the minor water falls:—

Jaladurga, Lalaguli, Kanheri, Magode, Unchalli, Shiradi, Mekedatu and Hogenkalu.

20. As regards the mineral wealth, it may be said that the Mysore State has vast resources of minerals and ranks third or fourth in respect of potential mineral wealth in the Indian Union. All the valuable minerals such as Gold, Iron, Manganese, Chromite, Bauxite, Copper, Corundum and other industrial minerals occur in the Dharwar schists which cover about 9,000 square miles in the State. Mineral Wealth.

21. Gold occurs widely distributed in the regions of Dharwar schists. But Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti Gold Mines are the productive mines which contribute more than 95 per cent of the present annual output of Gold in India. Iron ores of different types are found to the extent of about 500 million tons in Mysore. In Bellary District alone, the Sandur deposits are estimated to contain about 130 million tons of high grade ore while the Kemmangundi deposits in Chickmagalur District have a reserve of about 20 million tons of high grade ore. Manganese ore of various grades are

found to an extent of 3 million tons in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and in parts of North Kanara and Belgaum Districts. Chromite is estimated to occur to the extent of about half a million ton and the chief deposits are found in Hassan and Mysore Districts. The estimated resources of Bauxite in the Belgaum District are extensive, out of which about 5,00,000 tons are of high grade, suitable for the manufacture of alumina and the metal aluminium. Extensive deposits of high grade limestones in the order of about 200 million tons occur in Tumkur, North Kanara and Bijapur Districts, while the resources of Magnesian limestones are in the order of about 500 millions. The total reserves of China clay in the various Districts of the State have been estimated to be in the order of about 5 million tons.

22. The other minerals which occur to a limited extent are Corundum, Garnet, Magnesite, Copper ore, Galena and Antimony ores.

23. The vast resources of these mineral raw materials admit possibilities of establishment of a number of industries in addition to the expansion of the industries now working.

24. There are at present, the following mineral industries in the State, utilising the mineral raw materials:— (i) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, (ii) The Cement Factories at Bhadravati, Shahabad and Bagalkot; (iii) The Government Porcelain Factory at Bangalore; (iv) The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Bangalore; (v) The Ferro-Manganese Plant at Dandeli.

25. Besides, Mysore State has numerous types of building stones such as Granites, Gneisses, Porphyried, Felsites, Green Quartzite, Potstone, Black dykes, many of which when dressed and polished, form beautiful ornamenta stones.

26. Mysore has a long strip of 200 miles of coast line with a number of small harbours and if some of them are improved and converted into first class harbours, capable of handling minerals in bulk, the mineral trade of the State through these ports is likely to have a bright future.

27. The quantity of Gold produced during 1956 at the Kolar Gold Fields was 1,91,178 fine ozs. which realised

Rs. 5,24,21,635. The quantity of Silver produced during 1956 was 14,017 fine ozs. which realised Rs. 62,101.

28. During 1956, nearly 23,000 workers have been employed in mineral production in the State and the total value of the production of minerals in the year is about 60 lakhs of rupees.

29. The important event in the history of the Mining Industry in the State of Mysore was the nationalisation of the Gold Mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The Kolar Gold Mines Ltd., were the sole producers of Gold in India for over 70 years.

Marine Wealth.

30. Inland Fisheries.—There are about 30,000 minor tanks and 4,000 major tanks and 20 big reservoirs formed across the rivers in the State. The inland fisheries are developed only in selected areas of the State. There are ten fishery divisions, 12 fish farms, 3 deep water fishing units and 20 fish seed collecting centres. The revenue from Inland Fisheries is approximately Rs. 50,000.

31. Marine Fisheries.—The New Mysore State has 200 miles of coast line on the Arabian Sea. All along this sea coast, there are many fishing villages, the most important of them being Majali, Karwar, Bingi, Chandia, Ankola, Kumta, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Gangoli, Malpe, Udiyavar, Bukkapatnum and Mangalore.

32. Nearly 40 varieties of sea fishes are landed out of which the most important are sardine, mackerel, seer and sharks. The total fish production on Mysore coast is 1/10 of the total marine fish landings in India.

33. Thus, the marine fisheries, confined to the Districts of North and South Kanara, can be regarded as one of the richest in the whole of India.

Forest Wealth

34. The Mysore Forest Department, now 93 years old, is one of the oldest in India, established on 11th January 1864. New Mysore State had 13,553·15 sq. miles of Government owned forests during the year. High forests are mostly found in the Districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, laurelwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony, etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

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35. Now one of the biggest timber depots and saw mills in India is in greater Mysore at Dandeli. The Western Coast Paper Mill under construction at Dandeli with a production of about 15,000 tons of paper per year is expected to go into production shortly. Further, Coorg brings in an expanding saw mill at Murkal.

Wild Life Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries.

36. There are two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries in New Mysore State. They are:—

1. The Venugopal Wild Life Park in Mysore District.
2. The Jaugarvalley Wild Life Park in Shimoga District.
3. The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary in Mysore District.
4. The Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary in North Kanara District.
5. The Negarhole Wild Life Sanctuary in Coorg District.

37. In addition, there is a Birds' Sanctuary at Rangan Thittu near Mysore.

38. Varieties of wild animals and birds are found in these wild life parks and sanctuaries, important among them being the elephant, bison, tiger, panther, sambhar, deer and the antelope.

Industrial Development.

39. According to the Census of Manufacturing Industries, there were 1,496 factories as on 31st December 1956 in the State. The average number of persons employed per day in these factories is about 1·57 lakhs. Out of 1,496 factories, 194 are Engineering, 303 Textiles, 98 Chemical and 435 relate to Food, Drinks and Tobacco. There were 246 Ginning and Pressing factories which are seasonal in character. The Textile Industry claims nearly 42 thousands persons as its employees, and next comes Engineering Industry with 30,000 employees.

40. Nearly 33 per cent of the total factories and 35 per cent of the total employees in the State are to be found in Bangalore District.

41. The following are the important Industrial Concerns owned and managed by the Government :—

(1) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The factory was established in 1918. With an initial investment of Rs. 1·87 crores, it has steadily progressed and the present investment is Rs. 6·1 crores. It is

to be noted that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the only producer of ferro-silicon in the whole of India.

(2) The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore and Shimoga.

It was started in the year 1916. It produces the finest variety of sandal oil much in demand in the medical and perfumery fields throughout the world. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Mysore State produces 75 per cent of the world supply. After the formation of Greater Mysore, sandalwood growing areas of the States of Bombay, Madras and Coorg have been added on to Mysore and the resources of sandalwood augmented to the extent of 300 tons per annum.

(3) The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in the year 1932. It manufactures insulators for electrical undertakings and other porcelain articles. It has also recently started to produce high voltage insulators.

(4) The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in the year 1934. It produces scientific precision instruments, transformers, water meters and bakelite articles.

(5) The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

It was started in 1918. It has proved to be one of the leading soap factories in India. The factory manufactures toilet soaps of the best quality in addition to textile, rosin and soft and insecticidal soaps.

(6) The Mysore Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

It was started in the year 1932. It manufactures up-to-date crape-de-chine, georgette, satin, and other high class silk fabrics.

(7) The Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

This factroy was established in 1897. It has a capital of Rs. 5,90,554. It undertakes general engineering works such as erection of trusses, columns, etc.

(8) The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

It was established in 1939 and has a capital of Rs. 10,87,000. It produces agricultural and estate implements.

42. The following are the important Industrial Concerns started by the Central Government —

(1) The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

It was started in 1940, and is mainly engaged in defence work for the Indian Air Force. It is the largest aircraft concern in the East. The factory is now manufacturing HT2 planes, all metal and integral rail coaches and all-metal bus bodies.

(2) The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

It was started in 1948. It is supplying telephone sets for the entire country.

(3) The Bharath Electronics, Bangalore.

It was started in 1954. It manufactures all kinds of electronic equipments.

(4) The Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.

It was started in 1953. It is engaged in the manufacture of high precision machine tools.

43. The following are the important Industrial Concerns aided by Government:—

(1) The Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Bangalore; (2) The Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore; (3) The Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya; (4) The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi; (5) The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna; (6) The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Belagola; (7) The Mysore Tobacco Co., Bangalore; (8) The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Chickmagalur, and (9) The Mysore Lamp Works, Bangalore.

44. The following are some of the important Industrial Concerns managed by private agencies:—

(1) The Kirloskar Electric Co., Ltd., Bangalore, (2) The Mysore Electrical Industries, Ltd., Bangalore, (3) The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore, (4) The Amco Ltd., Bangalore, (5) The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Bangalore, (6) The Minerva Textile Mills, Bangalore, (7) The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bangalore, (8) Sri Krishnarajendra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mysore, and (9) The T. R. Mills, Bangalore.

45. There are four spinning mills at Hubli, Gokak, Nargund and Gadag. There are about 50 oil mills in

Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. There are also four sugar mills in this area. There are a number of plywood factories and saw mills also in this area. There is a cement factory at Bagalkot and a ferro-manganese industry has been established at Dandeli. There are about four hundred industrial units registered in this area under the Factories Act and the chief among them are ginning and pressing factories, oil mills, beedi-making, weaving, and general engineering industry. Handloom weaving, manufacturing of copper and brass utensils, brick-making, manufacturing of silver and gold articles and leather foot-wear making are extensively carried on.

46. The principal industries of Mangalore are tile-making, hand-weaving, coffee and cashew nut curing. Bee-keeping and saw mill industries are widely prevalent in Coorg.

47. In attempting to industrialise the State by starting these major and mechanised industries, the Government have, of course, not lost sight of the necessity for resuscitating and developing rural and cottage industries. The development of rural and cottage industries has been a special feature of the policy of the Government.

Principal Cottage Industries

48. In order to improve the production capacity of the rural parts and to increase the income of the people residing in them and raise their standard of living, a scheme was put up by the Government to encourage the cottage industries and various cottage industry centres were started in different parts of the State. The main cottage industries in the State are mat weaving carpentry, tailoring, leather tanning and stitching, lacquerware, weaving, dyeing and printing arts and crafts.

49. Handloom weaving ranks next in importance to agriculture and is one of the oldest industries in the State. Handloom weaving in cotton is carried on in all Maidan parts of the State.

50. Mat weaving centres are situated at Kengeri, Hassan, Hiriyur, Amrutur, Nagamangala, Kumblur, and Anandapuram in Bangalore, Hassan, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Mandya and Shimoga districts respectively. Mould making centre is situated at Krishnarajapuram in Bangalore District. Bangalore and Bijapur districts are having the

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highest number of cottage industry centres. In North Kanara the important cottage industry is coir making. There is one Government Coir Training Institute at Honnavar and Coir Manufacturing School at Kumta. The other districts in which coir manufacturing centres are situated are Mysore, Bijapur and South Kanara. Dyeing and printing centres are situated at Yankanamardi in Belgaum district, Bannatti in Bijapur District and Gopankoppa in Dharwar District.

51. Soraba in Shimoga District is famous for pith making and sandal wood carvings. Chikmagalur and Mysore districts are known for the rattan works.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

52. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme sponsored by Bharata Ratna Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was first introduced into the Mysore State in the year 1951. As the scheme had been working in the two districts of Bangalore and Kolar in a small way since 1951 with encouraging results, the Government first extended its operation to a third district, namely Mandya in the year 1953, and subsequently it was extended to the remaining seven districts of the State and it continued during 1956-57 in the districts of Old Mysore State. This scheme has been included in the Five-Year Plans.

Sericultural Industry

53. The Silk Industry is being practised in Mysore for over 200 years and has flourished on account of the natural facilities the State of Mysore is enjoying, namely, soil, climate, local conditions, etc. This industry is chiefly practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation and this affords profitable employment for women and children at home throughout the year and to the farmers during agricultural off-seasons. Thus, Sericulture forms a major cottage industry in the State giving economic stamina to the people practising this industry in various sectors, *viz.*, mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, silk reeling, silk marketing, etc. The industry affords employment for about 10 lakhs of people directly or indirectly.

54. The area under mulberry plantation during 1956-57 in the State is one lakh and fifty-six thousand acres.

55. Consequent on the Re-organisation of States, the New Mysore State holds a premier position as a silk producing State in India. Nearly 80 per cent of the raw silk

produced in India is produced in Mysore. Sericulture has immense possibilities of development in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

56. There are three Government Silk Filatures, four Private Filatures, 5,000 Charakas, 4,000 Handlooms and 4,600 Powerlooms engaged in silk reeling and silk weaving. The State produces about 19 lakhs of pounds of raw silk which forms about 80 per cent of the total production in India.

Irrigation Projects.

57. The following are some of the important irrigation projects which are in different stages of progress :—

1. The Bhadra Reservoir Project in Chickmagalur District, is estimated to cost about Rs. 2,442 lakhs and is in rapid progress.

2. The Tunga Anicut Project in Shimoga District, is estimated to cost Rs. 231·12 lakhs and has progressed considerably.

3. The Nugu Reservoir Project in Mysore District, is estimated to cost Rs. 245·25 lakhs and is nearing completion.

4. The Ambligola Project in Shimoga District, is estimated to cost Rs. 56·00 lakhs and is in rapid progress.

5. The Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project in Bellary District, is estimated to cost Rs. 35·81 lakhs and has made considerable progress.

6. The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project in Belgaum District, is estimated to cost Rs. 545·00 lakhs and has almost been completed.

Hydro-Electric Projects.

58. The Mysore State was the first State to embark upon large scale hydro-electric power generation as a State venture as far back as 1898.

59. At present the enlarged State is the third largest power generating State in the Country. There are three generating stations in the State and they are (1) Sivasamudram (42,000 KW) ; (2) Shimsha (17,200 KW) and (3) Jog (1,20,000 KW).

60. The Sivasamudram Generating Station started as early as in the year 1902 with an humble beginning of 400 H.P. reaching to the present day capacity of 5,600 H.P. or 42,000 KW by harnessing the Cauvery waters

from the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme/Project with an installed capacity of 1,20,000 KW was implemented single handedly by the Mysore State Government in the year 1939 harnessing the vast power potentialities of the Sharavathi River at the famous Jog (Gersoppa) Water Falls.

61. The total installed capacity of all the three projects will amount to 1,79,200 KW. The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Right Bank) in Bellary District is a joint venture of Mysore and Andhra States. Two units of 9,000 KW are in service at the Dam site.

62. *Projects under construction*:—The 1st stage of Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project which has an ultimate capacity of 8,91,000 KW is under execution. It is planned to instal 2 units by the end of Second Five-Year Plan. The Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project envisages power generation at both the Left and Right Banks of Bhadra Reservoir with a total installed capacity of 33,500 KW.

63. In Old Mysore State, the per capita consumption of Electricity was 64·9 K.W. Hrs.; but in the New State, the per capita consumption has come down to 37·8 KW. Hrs. In order to cope up with the industrial advancement of the State, three Hydro Electric Projects, namely, (1) Tungabhadra, (2) Bhadra and (3) Sharavathi are already in active progress. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is estimated that the State will have a total installed capacity of over 4,00,000 K.W.

EDUCATION.

64. *Primary, Middle and Secondary Education*:—It is one of the directive principles of the Constitution that the States should endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 by 1961. Mysore State is well on its way to achieve this goal. For the year 1956-57, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all public institutions (excluding literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school going age of 55,93,200 was 36·5 as compared to 34·2 for Ex-Mysore in 1955-56. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is expected that among the children in the age group 6—14, the present school going percentage will be raised to 52 per cent.

65. Development of primary education is stated to be an index of educational development. In the Second Five-Year Plan, out of the total provision of about Rs. 12 crores nearly 65 per cent is for development of primary education.

66. On 31st March 1957, the total number of Educational Institutions was 26,821 and the number of pupils was 21,97,352 including 7,15,623 girls as against 14,552 institutions and 10,19,069 pupils in Ex-Mysore. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 3·12 sq. miles and for every 807 persons as compared to 2·53 sq. miles and 837 persons in Ex-Mysore. It is estimated that for every six villages, there are five primary schools. The total number of schools imparting Primary Education in the State was 22,912 with an enrolment of 18,88,659 and total number of Middle Schools in the New State as on 31st March 1957 was 856. Each middle school serves a population of 10,000 on the average. Basic education being the accepted pattern of our educational system, the State is progressively carrying out its programme for conversion of existing elementary schools. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 3,440 primary schools will be converted into the basic type. Three thousand new schools will be started in school-less areas and 9,680 additional teachers appointed in the existing schools for opening higher classes for meeting the needs of increasing enrolment in the existing classes.

67. Secondary education is designed to be a self contained and complete stage and to offer instruction up to the age of 17 followed by a three year integrated course for the Bachelor's degree. There were 535 high schools in the State, with a total strength of 171,083 students at the end of the year. Each high school serves an area of 150 sq. miles on the average.

68. There are now two Universities, one the Mysore University and the other the Karnatak University. Sixty-seven Colleges are affiliated to these two Universities. Of these, 45 are Arts and Science Colleges. Besides these, there are 7 Oriental Colleges and 5 Research Institutes also.

69. At the diploma and certificate level, there were 18 Government technical and 6 aided institutions in the State. Of these, eight are occupational institutes, four industrial- Technical and Professional Education.

cum-technical high schools, two poly-technics, one school of engineering, two technical training centres, and one girls' vocational training institute.

70. At the degree level, there are 7 Government technical colleges. Including non-Government institutions there are in the State 6 Engineering Colleges, 4 Medical, 4 Commerce, 5 Law, 2 Agricultural Colleges, and one College of Technology.

71. As a result of the Re-organisation of States, different areas of the Karnataka region with somewhat different educational patterns have come together. Steps are being taken to introduce uniform standards of education throughout the New State. An Educational Integration Advisory Committee has been set up for the purpose.

72. The re-orientation of education in accordance with modern trends has been gradually taking shape. The present emphasis is on craft centred education in the primary stage and the development of habits for co-operation and social living. At the secondary stage, diversified courses are being introduced to meet the needs of varied categories of students and to make the high school a self-sufficient stage of education.

73. The provision of a 3-year degree course and other measures for raising the standards of University Education is an important feature of the changes that have been taking place in the field of University Education.

74. The average cost per head of population in the New State during the year was Rs. 5-13 against Rs. 4-90 in 1955-56 in Ex-Mysore. The literacy percentage in the former State of Mysore was 20·3 as against the All-India average of 16·6.

Medical Aid.

75. The State has recognised from the very beginning that the health of the people is of utmost importance and medical aid is being made available to all. The State is well equipped with efficient hospitals, dispensaries, sanatoria and convalescent homes with specialists in some of the major hospitals. There were in all, 776 medical institutions in the New Mysore State including 191 of the integrated areas at the end of the year 1956 against 585 in the Old Mysore

State at the end of the year 1955 and on an average each institution was serving a population of 25,002 and an area of 95·5 sq. miles against 17,587 and 59·5 sq. miles in the erstwhile Mysore State.

76. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year 1956 was Re. 0·76.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. Mysore has been considered by leading Public Health Experts of National and International repute as a pioneer State in India with regard to Public Health work.

78. Again, Mysore was the first State to start the programme of combining both curative and preventive health services under a single organisation.

79. The first Health Unit in the State was started in 1929 in the Mandya area as an experimental work. Gradually, the number increased year after year and at present there are 218 (up to 1st January 1957) Health Units and 25 Secondary Health Centres in the State involving a recurring expenditure of nearly Rs. 23·00 lakhs, the per capita cost working out to Rs. 1-7-0. Roughly, one-third of the State is now covered by these health units. The birth rate has steadily gone up ranging from 40 to 45 per thousand population while the death rate has shown a decline varying from 11 to 15 per thousand population. Likewise, the rate of infant as well as maternal mortality has gone down considerably.

80. While the Primary Health Units have been a special feature in the former Mysore State, such units are very few in the newly integrated areas. Hence, it is proposed to start some more Primary as well as Secondary Health Units in these areas during the Second Five-Year Plan period. With regard to Coorg, the Public Health facilities obtaining in the District are comparatively high.

81. In addition to promoting the formation of Health Units, the Department has intensified its activity in other spheres, *viz.*, in the field of Malaria, Tuberculosis.

82. Public Health Work covers not only the works like improvement of environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases, but also includes other special services and programmes such as Family Planning, School

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Health Services, Laboratory Services. The First Five-Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 89 50 lakhs under Public Health for the period 1951-56.

AGRICULTURE.

83. The Department as heretofore is always in the forefront in supplying the requisite improved seeds, manures, and implements to the cultivators and get their lands ploughed with Tractors and Bulldozers. The results of the scientific experiments conducted in the research stations are brought home to the very doors of ryots in supplying improved seeds and chemical manures, by way of opening Seed Multiplication Farms, Subvention and Demonstration Farms in ryots fields. Thus, the Department is striving its best to 'serve the Mysore Farmer with Science' within the limitations of finance and personnel at its disposal.

84. The agricultural seasons in the erstwhile Mysore State are mainly the Hain and the Kar. The Hain season is the monsoon season and the Kar the summer season. The principal food-crops are grown in both the seasons depending on the availability of water resources. In Dharwar Division, the season may be divided into three *viz.*, the Rainy season, the Winter season and the Summer season while in the Raichur Division only two broad seasons are in vogue *viz.*, the Khari (Mungaru) and Rabi (Hingaru).

Principal Soils of the State.

85. The soils of Mysore State can be broadly classified into seven main groups as follows :—

(1) Trap soils, (2) Mixed red and black soils, (3) Deep black soils, (4) Red soils, (5) Red loams, (6) Laterite soils, (7) Dark-brown clayey soil.

Land Utilisation

86. The cultivated land forms 61·9 per cent of the total land of the State, out of this 7·9 per cent is fallow land. Out of the uncultivated land forest alone is 62·50 lakh acres or 13·8 per cent of the total land.

Agricultural Holdi

87. The land distribution of the State is similar to that of the country, consisting of "numerous small holdings, a large proportion of them being uneconomic, a small number of middle class peasants and sprinkling of substantial owners." According to the census of land-holdings conducted during 1955-56, there are 24·7 lakhs of holdings in the State comprising 267·8 lakhs of acres; 99·4 per cent of the holdings are below 100 acres, and these make up 8·98

per cent of the extent; 69·0 per cent; of the holdings are below 10 acres; 0·44 per cent of the holdings are in the size group of 100 to 200 acres, and comprise 5·36 per cent of the total area. Holdings above 200 acres comprise 4·84 per cent of the extent, though their number is only 0·12 per cent of the total number. The largest number of holdings is in the size groups of 2·5 to 5·0 acres. The average size of the holding is 10·8 acres for the New State as a whole; but the district average varies from 3·6 acres in North Kanara to 16·7 acres in Gulberga District.

Area Under Food and Non Food Crops.

88. The total area under important food and non-food crops in the New State during the year 1956-57 is estimated to be 22,742 thousand acres. The crops occupy an area of 16,590 thousand acres (or 73 per cent) and the non-food crops 6,152 thousand acres. Out of the total food crops, cereals alone occupy an area of 13,697 thousand acres (or 82 per cent of the area under food crop or 60 per cent of the total area under food and non-food crops), pulses occupy an area of 2,892 thousand acres. Under non-food crops oil seeds have an area of 2,497 thousand acres, plantation crops 352 thousand acres and other non-food crops 3,303 thousand acres.

89. The total irrigated area in the New State is 1·63 million acres.

90. The area under Jowar during the year 1956-57 was about 65·6 lakhs of acres forming 2·6 per cent of the total cropped area and 38 per cent of the area under food crops in the State. Nearly 45·5 per cent of the total area under Jowar is in Bijapur and Gulberga Districts. The total estimated out-turn of Jowar in the State during the year was 8·9 lakhs of tons.

91. The area under Rice in the State during the year 1956-57 was 19·6 lakhs of acres which accounted for 11·3 per cent of the area under food crops. Nearly 30 per cent of the total area under Rice is in Shimoga and South Kanara Districts. The estimated out-turn of Rice during the year was 1,025 thousand tons.

92. The estimated area under Ragi which is the third important cereal crop in the State is 19 lakhs of acres. Nearly 74 per cent of the total area under Ragi is distributed in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan Districts. In Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak, the area under Ragi

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is negligible. The total production of Ragi during the year is estimated to be 7·4 lakhs of tons.

93. The estimated area under Cotton during the year 1956-57 was 24·03 lakhs of acres. Nearly 74 per cent of the total area under Cotton is in Dharwar, Bijapur and Raichur Districts. The estimated yield of Cotton during the year was 3·58 lakhs of bales.

Agricultural Research Stations.

94. In Mysore State, 29 Research Stations and Experimental Farms have been established. In addition to these farms, research is undertaken in the two Agricultural Colleges one in Bangalore and another at Dharwar. Research on plant breeding and agronomy in paddy and sugarcane is concentrated in Hiriyur, Mandya, Naganahally, Alnawar, Hospet and Mercara. Similarly, work on cotton is found mostly in the farms situated in the cotton belt, *i.e.*, Raichur, Dharwar, Babbur and Mandya. Research work on Ragi, which is an important staple food in the southern districts of the State is concentrated in Research Stations at Mandya and Hebbal, Bangalore. Coffee (at Balehonnur), Areca (at Thirthahalli), Cashewnut (at Kotekar), Tobacco (at Nipani), are important crops on which research is being carried out since a number of years in the State.

Co-operative Societies.

95. In the State there were 12,513 co-operative societies of different types on 30th June 1957 with a membership of 18,17,093. The total share capital was Rs. 6,00,48,802, and reserve funds 2,54,11,294, while the total working capital amounts to Rs. 39,42,83,127.

96. *Agricultural Credit.*—There is at the State level the State Co-operative Bank with a share capital of Rs. 13,90,822 on 30th June 1957 and total working capital of Rs. 1,87,28,851. All the 19 districts of the State have a District Central Co-operative Bank each. All these banks are affiliated to the State Co-operative Bank. There is also a Central Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore with a share capital of Rs. 9,88,450 on 30th June 1957 and a working capital of Rs. 1,83,19,627. Besides, there are Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State which borrow money from the Central Land Mortgage Bank, and lend it to their members. There are also Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Societies at the taluk and village level. Both the short term and

long term requirements of the members are being catered to by these societies. The Agricultural Societies generally cover a village while the Multi-purpose Societies cover an area of 8 to 10 miles radius. Besides, there are Rural Grain Banks and also Rural Banks as distinct from Agricultural Credit and Multi-purpose Societies.

97. There are agricultural credit, agricultural non-credit, non-agricultural credit, non-agricultural credit, non-agricultural non-credit co-operative societies and urban banks in the State. There are also house construction and house building societies.

98. There is a Central Rural Industrial Bank at Bangalore which advances loans to the primary societies of artisans for furthering their trade and also for agricultural production. In Bombay Karnatak Districts also there are three District Industrial Banks.

99. There is one Silk Handloom Weavers' Society, one Central Handloom Society, one Central Co-operative Printing Society, about 100 Students' and Women's Co-operative Societies, 11 Sericultural Societies, and a number of Industrial Societies, Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Consumers' Societies, and Harijan Welfare Societies. There are Bee-Keepers' Societies, and a few Iron and Steel Industrial and Transport Service Co-operative Societies in the State.

Regulated Markets.

100. The State Marketing Department was taking active part in marketing the agricultural produce through 49 Regulated Markets and 47 Sub-Markets spread throughout the New State in important places during the year. It also takes responsibility to keep out fraud in weights and measures. There are 31 Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the State to certify them. The daily market rates are published through the two radio stations in the State, one at Bangalore and other at Dharwar.

LIVESTOCK

101. According to 1956 livestock census, the total livestock in the State is 185·66 lakhs, out of which 40·59 lakhs (or 22 per cent) are sheep and 25·84 lakhs (or 13 per cent) are goats. The total poultry in the State was 67,845.

102. The most effective programme of work undertaken for cattle development is by means of Key Village Schemes. The main object of the Key Village Scheme was

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to provide improved breeding bulls to the villages and to improve the cattle in selected areas. As a result of planned work undertaken in these Key Village Blocks, considerable progress has been achieved in the multiplication of good breeding bulls in the selected areas and much headway is made in upgrading the indigenous cattle.

Criminal Justice.

103. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the States, the High Court of Mysore, which was functioning prior to 1st November 1956 (as a Part B State High Court) ceased to function and was abolished with effect from 1st November 1956 and the present High Court for the New State of Mysore was established from that date.

104. In connection with the implementation of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the State, 10 posts of Civil Judges and District Magistrates were created during the year. A separate court of Civil Judge and District Magistrate was established at Bangalore and Mysore and the court of the Subordinate Judge, Shimoga and the courts of the Additional Subordinate Judge and I Class Magistrates at the other district head-quarters were replaced by the Courts of the Civil Judge and District Magistrates with effect from 1st June 1956.

105. The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising criminal jurisdiction at the end of the year was 53 in the Old Mysore Area, 10 in the Bellary District, 54 in the Bombay Area, 27 in the Hyderabad Area, 15 in the Madras Area and 5 in Coorg Area.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

106. The number of courts subordinate to the High Court on the civil side was 49 in the Old Mysore Area, 5 in the Bellary District, 55 in the Bombay Area, 27 in the Hyderabad Area, 13 in the Madras Area and 3 in the Coorg Area.

PRISONS.

107. The policy of the Prison Administration in Mysore State as elsewhere has been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution. The Department is taking all possible steps to provide useful avocation to all prisoners, while in jail, so that they may earn their livelihood after release and thus become useful citizens leading a normal life in their respective communities.

108. Amnesty was granted to prisoners on account of the formation of the New State of Mysore on 1st November 1956 as a result of which 857 prisoners were released from custody and others got the benefit of remission of their sentences.

PORTS.

109. The New Mysore State has a coastline of about 200 miles as its western boundary, with two intermediate ports of Karwar and Mangalore at the northern and southern ends and 20 other minor ports lying in between the above two intermediate ports. With the exception of Mangalore, which is under the administrative control of the Mangalore Port Trust and handles a traffic of about 3,00,000 tons and derives a revenue of about Rs. 4,00,000 per annum, the rest of the ports are very small. No railway links to Karwar or to any of other ports except Mangalore exist.

110. The Government are very keen on developing the ports on the West Coast and arrangements are being made to develop Mangalore as an all-weather port at a cost of Rs. 2·05 crores. Schemes to the tune of Rs. 4,50,000 have been sanctioned for the development of minor ports. The development of Karwar and Honnavar ports would relieve the strain on the Railways and the congestion at the Bombay Port in regard to the export of manganese.

FISHERIES.

111. Twenty schemes at a total cost of Rs. 74·42 lakhs have been taken up for intensive development of fisheries in the State and a sum of Rs. 14·03 lakhs has been provided for expenditure during the current year 1957-58. During the year, eleven lakhs of fish fry have been imported from Calcutta and stocked in various sheets of water in the State. Preliminary survey for the establishment of fishing harbours has been undertaken and arrangements are being made to supply six mechanised boats to fishermen during the current year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,83,000 are being granted to fishermen through co-operatives and arrangements are being made to supply them with 1,00,000 maunds of salt for fish curing.

HOUSING.

112. A sum of Rs. 40·84 lakhs was spent during the year by the several house-building agencies under the Low-income Group Housing Scheme and 80 houses have been completed while 555 houses are under construction by the Mysore Housing Board Co-operatives, Local Bodies and the City Improvement Trust Board. Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, 435 houses have been completed and 353 houses are under construction. A sum of Rs. 11·31 lakhs has been spent under this scheme during the year.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

113. The preliminary work regarding the compilation of the Kannada Encyclopædia has been in progress. The Editorial Board has been constituted by the Government with 30 scholars drawn from all parts of Karnataka. So far, about 1,25,000 topics have been listed. A sum of Rs. 35,700 has been spent for the encouragement of cultural activities in the State.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

114. The provision under the Second Five-Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-criminal tribes has been enhanced to Rs. 296·4 lakhs excluding the scheme for the welfare of women in South Kanara. A sum of Rs. 22,18,841 was spent on various welfare schemes during the year. Another sum of Rs. 3,84,000 lakhs was spent for starting agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Chitaldrug, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Mysore and Bellary Districts under centrally sponsored schemes.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

115. The Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1956-57 were as follows :—

.....	Budget Estimate	First seven months.	Last five months.
	(in thousands of rupees omitting 000).		
Total Actual Receipts ...	1,49,05,49	1,06,31,77	1,84,89,55
Grand total including Opening Balance ...	1,52,79,94	1,08,97,24	1,87,19 45
Total Disbursements	1,45,25,49	1,07,12,53	1,86,15,11
Cash Balance at the close of the year ...	7,54,45	1,84,71	1,04.34
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	1,52,79,94	1,08,97,24	1,87,19,45

SALES-TAX.

116. A uniform Sales Tax Act for the whole of the New Mysore State was introduced with effect from 1st October 1956. The total revenue expected to be realised under the general sales tax head under the new Act roughly amounts to Rs. 6 crores per annum as against the original sum of Rs. 3·25 crores under the head. The total revenue expected from the motor spirit tax under the new Act is about Rs. 75 lakhs per annum.

117. Several other Acts like the Agricultural Income-tax Act, Sugarcane Cess Act, Prize Competitions Act, Cinema Shows Tax Act, Race Course Licensing and Betting Tax Act are also in force, all of which go a long way in increasing the revenues of the New State.

MYSORE STATE BUDGET 1957–58.

118. The Government of Mysore in the year 1957-58 is expected to collect a sum of Rs. 5092·52 lakhs by way of Revenue (gross) and to spend Rs. 6028·51 lakhs. Thus on the Revenue Account there is a deficit of Rs. 935·99 lakhs.

119. The following table gives the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1957-58.

(*Rupees in lakhs*).

I. Revenue Account—		
(i) Tax Revenue ...	...	2031·91
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue ...	...	3060·61
Total Revenue Receipts	...	5092·52
II. Revenue Expenditure—		
(i) Development ...	...	4310·07
(ii) Non-Development...	...	1718·44
Total Revenue Expenditure	...	6028·51
Excess of Revenue Expenditure over Total Revenue Receipt...		935·99

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1956–61).

120. The total outlay of New Mysore State under Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 145·13 crores. Out of this, Rs. 60·28 crores amounting to 41·5 per cent has been allocated to the expenditure under Major Irrigation and

Power, 20·5 per cent of the total expenditure has been allocated for Agriculture and Rural Development. The expenditure pertaining to Transport and Communications is 6·3 per cent, Public Health 9·6 per cent, Education 7·9 per cent, Housing 2·9 per cent and Miscellaneous 3·2 per cent. The outlay for 1956-57 for the State was estimated at Rs. 27·2 crores. For 1957-58, the outlay is Rs. 28·2 crores.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore.

121. As a result of the Re-organisation of States, His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was appointed as Governor of the enlarged State of Mysore with effect from 1st November 1956.

122. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja attended and presided over a number of important public functions in the State.

123. His Highness presided over the Special Convocation at Crawford Hall, Mysore, on 27th May 1956, to confer the Doctorate of Science on Prof. M. S. Thacker and Doctorate of letters on Prof. K. V. Puttappa.

124. His Highness participated in the celebrations connected with the Inauguration of the New State of Mysore at Bangalore on 1st November 1956.

125. His Highness presided over the Convocation of the Karnatak University at Dharwar, on 3rd December 1956. On 15th of the same month, His Highness gave a State Dinner in honour of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and His Holiness the Panchen Lama of Tibet at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore. On 19th December 1957, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislative Council and the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.

126. His Highness took the salute on the occasion of the Ceremonial Parade at Bangalore in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.

127. His Highness presided at the Inaugural Ceremony of the Madras University Centenary Celebrations, on 28th January 1957. On 29th of the same month, His Highness unveiled the portrait of Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras at the Madras University Senate Hall, Madras.

128. On 9th March 1957, His Highness gave a Dinner at Government House to meet His Highness Shaik Ali Bin Abdulla Al Sani, K. B. Ev, Ruler of Qutar. On 18th March, His Highness addressed the Joint Session of the Legislature at Bangalore.

129. His Highness inaugurated the Expansion Project of the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, on 25th March 1957.

130. His Highness's visit outside the State included Karaikudi, Coonoor, Madras, Calcutta, Banaras, Allahabad, Bombay and Tekkadi in Kerala State.

131. Important Distinguished Persons and Delegates visited the State—

(1) Mr. and Mrs. Mac Donald, High Commissioner, U. K.; (2) Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Vice-President of American Federation of Labour and Congress Industrial Organisation with 6 members; (3) Mr. F. C. Mann, Adviser to Export Credit Guarantee Committee; (4) Rt. Hon'ble John Strachy; (5) Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Galbraith; (6) Sri M. C. Setalvad, Chairman, Law Commission; (7) International Bank Mission, party of 8 members; (8) Dr. Radhakumund Muckerji; (9) Sri Goubert, Chief Councillor of Pondicherry; (10) Dr. John C. Hume, Health Division T. C. M. American Embassy; (11) Sri Dhebar, President, A.I.C.C.; (12) Sri Madhava Nair, Secretary, A.I.C.C.: (13) Ethopian Delegation of Exports of Commerce and Industries; (14) Sri S. V. Kanungo, Member U.P.S.C.; (15) H. E. Sir and Lady Wijayaratne, High Commissioner, Ceylon; (16) Sri Bgvan Maridassam, Chief Justice of Pondicherry; (17) Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar; (18) Sri and Smt. Sudhi Ranjan Das, Chief Justice of India; (19) Mr. and Mrs. Lin Lin, Chinese Consul—Councillor; (20) The President of India; (21) The Emperor of Ethopia; (22) Prof. Schonfeld, Rector, Hanner University, West Germany; (23) Chinese Agricultural Mission of 8 members; (24) West German Technical Mission; (25) Air Marshal Muckerjee; (26) Handloom Experts of America; (27) Delegates of U. K. Agricultural Mission; (28) His Ex. Mr. Chow En Lai, Prime Minister of the Republic of China; (29) Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Heider, German Engineers; (30) Sri

Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala; (31) Sri Tanka Prasad Achariya, Prime Minister of Nepal; (32) His Holiness Dalai Lama and His Holiness Panchen Lama; (33) Mr. Hydon, High Commissioner, Australia; (34) Members of Chinese Women's Delegation headed by Mrs Shih Liang; (35) Sri and Smt. Setalvad, Attorney-General of India; (36) Delegates of Nepalese Writers; (37) The Hon'ble Mr. Eshraqi and his wife, Minister for Post and Telegraphs, Iran; (38) Danish Trade-*cum*-Good-Will Mission; (39) Malayan Agricultural Minister; (40) H. E. Mr. Shukri Al Kuwatly, The President of Syria; (41) Marshal Zhukov, Soviet Defence Minister; (42) Sri Govind Ballaph Pant, Home Minister, Government of India; (43) Prime Minister of India; (44) His Highness Shaikh Ali Bin Abdulla Al Sani, Ruler of Qutar: (45) Prime Minister of Poland; (46) Mr. and Mrs. Morrisby; (47) Delegates of Law Commission; (48) Burmese Air Force Delegation, (49) Delegates of Planning Commission; (50) Raja and Rani Balindra Singh; (51) Press Delegation of West Germany; (52) Sweedish Trade Mission; (53) Chairman and Members of Sanskrit Commission; (54) Their Ex. S. Yoshzawa; (55) Finland Trade Delegation; (56) U. S. Trade Delegation.

132. Important Conferences held during the year.

Inter State Ministers Conference; Inter State Officers Conference; Mineral Conference; Conference of Cruelty to Animals; Inter State Officers Meeting; Meeting of the Slaughter House and Meat Inspection Committee; All India Manufacture Association Conference; Medical Officers Conference; Inter State Community Project Seminar, Conference of Police Officers; High Power Conference; Meeting of the K. G. F. Nationalisation of Mining.

CONCLUSION.

133. Thus, blessed with many natural resources and with a planned programme and progressive outlook, Mysore State has been able to embark on bold enterprises contributing to the well being and prosperity of the people.

CHAPTER II—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

1. *The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (7 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the principal Act I of 1955 by conferring hereditary rights of tenancy on tenants-at-will and prescribing the rent payable by such tenants.

2. *The Bangalore Road Transport Service Act*, 1956 (8 *of* 1956):—This Act provides for the acquisition of the undertakings belonging to the Bangalore Transport Company, Ltd., and for authorising the State Government to run and operate the Bangalore Road Transport Service to the exclusion of all others.

3. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (9 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the principal Act XX of 1952 by enhancing the Sumptuary allowance payable to the Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and for providing free furnished accommodation to the Speaker and the Chairman.

4. *The Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (10 *of* 1956).—This Act confers power for extending the period of appointment of Special Officers (appointed under the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1955) up to two years and for certain other consequential changes.

5. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (11 *of* 1956).—This Act amends the principal Act II of 1900 for making consequential changes in certain sections of the principal Act due to the enhancement of rates of stamp duty in respect of certain instruments by the passing of the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1954 (2 of 1954).

6. *The State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (12 *of* 1956):—This Act amends the principal Act XX of 1951 for liberalising the grant of industrial loans by enhancing the maximum limit as provided in section 9 of the principal Act from fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent.

7. *The Mysore Traffic Control Act*, 1956 (13 *of* 1956):—This Act seeks to provide for the control of traffic

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in public places in the State of Mysore and for this purpose vests power in the Government to frame necessary rules.

8. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Act,* 1956 (14 *of* 1956).—This Act authorises the payment and appropriation, from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of moneys required to meet expenditure on administration, ending on 31st March 1957.

9. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Act,* 1956 (15 *of* 1956):—This Act authorises the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on 31st March 1952, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

10. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 5) Act,* 1956 (16 *of* 1956):—This Act authorises the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on 31st March 1953, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

11. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 6) Act,* 1956 (17 *of* 1956):—This Act authorises the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on 31st March 1954, in excess of the amounts authorised or granted for the said services.

12. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act,*1956 (18 *of* 1956):—This Act removes the existing disqualification in respect of holders of office of profit under an insurer the management of whose controlled business has vested in the Central Government, from being members of State Legislature.

13. *The Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act,* 1956 (19 *of* 1956).—This Act provides for creation of plural member constituencies for the election to the City and Town Municipal Councils.

14. *The Mysore Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act,* 1956 (20 *of* 1956).—This Act provides for the appointment of a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore, and for matters connected therewith.

15. *The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (21 *of* 1956).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act XXX of 1951 till the first day of January 1959.

16. *The Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Act*, 1956 (22 *of* 1956):—This Act provides for the acquisition of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings for the purpose of enabling the State to carry on in the interests of the general public the business of gold mining.

17. *The Mysore University Act*, 1956 (23 *of* 1956).—This Act provides for the reorganisation of the University of Mysore and for other incidental matters. It repeals the Mysore University Act, 1933 (III of 1933).

18. *The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act*, 1956 (1 *of* 1957):—This Act amends the principal Act LXIX of 1949 for enabling the State Government to extend the term of office of Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation by one year from 1st January 1957.

19. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries Act*, 1956 (2 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the payment of the salaries and allowances of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Speaker, and the Deputy Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

20. *The Mysore Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Act*, 1956 (3 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the vacation by a person who is chosen as a member of both houses of the Legislature of the State of Mysore of his seat in one House or the other.

21. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act*, 1956 (4 of 1957).—This Act declares certain offices of profit not to disqualify their holders from being chosen as, or from being members of the Mysore Legislature. The offices of profit in respect of which disqualifications removed are, the office of a Deputy Minister, a Parliamentary Secretary, a Chief Whip, Chairman and members of a Committee, etc.

22. *The Mysore Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act*, 1956 (5 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the payment of salaries and allowances of the Ministers of the State of Mysore and for certain other matters.

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23. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1956 (6 of 1957).- This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the period commencing from 1st November 1956 and ending on the 31st March 1957.

24. *The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act*, 1956 (7 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the organising, developing and regulating of Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Mysore and to constitute a Board to carry out the said object.

25. *The Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1956 (8 *of* 1957).—This Act amends section 4 of the Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1956 (Hyderabad Act XVI of 1956), as in force in the Hyderabad Area, by removing the then existing limit of three months as provided in that section and vesting power in the Government to fix the period of time by the issue of a notification in this behalf.

(ii) Rules and Notifications' under Enactments in force in Mysore during the year 1956-57.

1. Notifies the issue of directions by the Governor of Mysore that all assurances of property made in the exercise of the executive power of the State of Mysore shall be executed on his behalf by the Chief Secretary to the Government or any Secretary to the Government of Mysore in the Department relating to the subject matter of the said contracts and assurances of property.

(A.L. 93—ALD 19-56-1, dated 21st November 1956).

2. Notifies the Mysore Legislature (Salaries of Members) Rules, 1956 issued under section 14 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Ordinance, 1956 (Mysore Ordinance No. 3).

(L.D. 1251—Legis. 49-56-2, dated 8th December 1956).

3. Notifies in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Ordinance 1956 the issue of a rule that a member of the Legislative Assembly or Council should intimate the Secretary, Mysore Legislature, not less than five days before the commencement of the meeting his election not to have fully furnished accommodation at the place of meeting.

(L.D. 1253—Legis. 49-56-3, dated 8th December 1956).

4. Notifies the issue of a rule in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11 and 14 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Ordinance 1956 (Mysore Ordinance No. 3 of 1956) that the provision of Rule 23 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Rules 1956 in force immediately before the 1st day of November 1956 for disbursing in cash travelling and daily allowances to members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and Mysore Legislative Council at the close of each session shall be the provision applicable for the disbursement of the travelling and daily allowances to the members under the Mysore Legislature Salaries Ordinance 1956.

(L.D. 1333—L.A. 86-56-1, dated 28th December 1956).

5. Notifies the direction issued by the Governor of Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 299 of the Constitution of India that in Notification A.L.98—ALD/9-56-1, dated the 21st November 1956, for the words "any Secretary to Government of Mysore", the words "any Secretary, Additional Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of Mysore" shall be substituted.

(LAW 4 ADL 57, dated 20th March 1957).

6. Notifies the Inspector-General of Prisons, Mysore State, Bangalore to function as Chief Inspector of Certified Schools under Bombay Children Act, 1948, the Hyderabad Children Act 1951 and the Madras Children Act, 1920 and as Chief Inspector under the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945.

(No. Home 3 CTS—1-56-4, dated 1st November 1956).

7. Notifies the extension of time up to 29th January 1957 under section 12 (2) of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1956, for "Companies" under the said Act to furnish to Government a complete inventory of all assets, etc.

(No. 12—6555-8 KGM 1-56-5, dated 17th January 1957).

8. Notifies the extension of time up to 28th February 1957 under section 12 (2) of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1956, to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (India) Private Limited, for furnishing the inventories, etc.

(No. CI 17 KGM 57, dated 20th March 1957).

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9. Notifies the extension of the term of the office of the Councillors and Alderman of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bangalore by one year from 1st January 1957.

(No. 117242—CM. 113-56-2, dated 14th November 1956).

10. Notifies the extension of the term of office of the Councillors of the Hubli Borough Municipality up to and inclusive of the 11th May 1957.

(L. 18932—C.M. 123-56-4, dated 29th December 1956).

11. Notifies the Hubli Municipal Borough's (Fixation of Wards and Seats) Rules, 1957.

(L.L.H. 2 BML 57, dated 19th March 1957).

12. Notifies the Mysore Town Municipalities (Determination of Vacancy of Councillors), Rules, 1956.

(No. L. 6419—Ml. 12-55-129, dated the 14th July 1956).

13. Publishes an Act to provide for the salaries and allowances of the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers of the State of Mysore along with certain other matters.

(Act No. 5 of 1957, dated 28th January 1958).

14. Notifies the issue of India Adhesive Court Fee Stamps of the denomination of 5 annas (surcharged on 6 annas stamp) with the design of Asoka Capital from all the treasuries in the State. The stamps are overprinted with the words "Mysore" in black.

(No. S.R. 589—St. 1-56-2, dated 18th April 1959)

15. Notifies the issue of India Non-Judicial Stamps (India Revenue Stamps) of the denomination of nine pies and 1½ annas containing the Asoka Wheel from all the treasuries in the State.

(No. S.R. 1853—St. 9-56-2, dated 6th June 1958).

16. Notifies the issue of India Non-Judicial Stamps (Share Transfer Stamps overprinted with the words "Share Transfer" and the word "Mysore" in black) of the denominations of one anna, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 containing the Asoka Capital from all the treasuries in the State.

(No. S.R. 1867—St. 9-56-3, dated 6th June 1956).

17. Issues Rules under the Indian Court Fees Act, 1870, prescribing the kinds of stamps to be used in the Districts of South Kanara, Coorg, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara and under the Hyderabad Court Fees Act, 1324 Fasli in the Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur with effect from 1st November 1956.

18. Notifies the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Mysore Laws (Extension to Bellary and Amendment) Act, 1955 (Mysore Act No. 14 of 1955) and pleasing to appoint the 1st May 1956 as the date on which certain Acts shall extend to Bellary District.

(L.S. 506 L.W. 10-56-2 dated 20th April 1956)

19. Notifies the declaration of the Iron and Steel Industry in the State as a Public Utility Service under Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947).

(L.S. 2639 L.W. 219-55-3 dated 6th July 1956)

20. Notifies the declaration of the Transport Industry for the carriage of passengers carried on by the Bangalore Transport Company Limited, Bangalore in the State as Public Utility Service.

(No. L S. 3087 L.W. 222-55-3 dated 25th July 1956)

21. Notifies the powers conferred by Section 43 of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIX of 1951).

(No. L.S. 5933 L.W. 158-54-4 dated 20th August 1956)

22. Notifies the modification of certain Notifications and Powers conferred by Section 42 of Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXXVI of 1947) and appointment of the Inspectors of Shops and Establishments under the Inspector of Shops and Establishments Act within the limits of Kollegal Taluk in Mysore District.

(No. L.S. 8721 L.W. 199-56-1, dated 22th December 1956)

23. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957 that no restaurant or eating house situated in certain areas in Bellary District shall be

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opened on any day earlier than 5 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8928 L.W. 204-56-15 dated 7th January 1947)

24. Notifies an order under sub-section 1 of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957 that no restaurant or eating house situated in Bhadravati Town, Shimoga District shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8931 L.W. 204-56-14 dated 7th January 1947)

25. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957 that no restaurant or eating house situated in Tiptur Town, Tumkur District shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 A.M. and closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8934 L.W. 204-56-13 dated 7th January 1957)

26. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957 that no restaurant or eating house situated in Kolar Town and Bangarpet Town, Kolar District shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 A.M. and closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8940 L.W. 204-56-11 dated 7th January 1957)

27. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no commercial establishment of certain places situated in Bellary District shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. and closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8943 L.W. 204-56-10 dated 7th January 1957)

28. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no commercial establishments situated in Tiptur Town, Tumkur District shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. or closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8946 L.W. 204-56-9 dated 7th January 1957)

29. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no commercial establishments situated in Mandya Town, Mandya District shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. or closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L S. 8952 L.W. 204-56-7 dated 7th January 1957)

30. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no commercial establishments situated in Kolar Town, Kolar District shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 A.M. or closed on any day later than 8 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8955 L.W. 204-56-6 dated 7th January 1957)

31. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no shops situated in certain areas in Bellary District shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8961 L.W. 204-56-4 dated 7th Janury 1957)

32. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957, that no shops situated in Bhadravathi Town, Shimoga District shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8964 L. W. 204-56-3 dated 7th January 1957)

33. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 with effect from 1st March 1957 that no shops situated in Mandya Town, Mandya District shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8967 L.W. 204-56-2 dated 7th January 1957)

34. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, with effect from 1st March 1957, that no shops situated in Kolar Town and Bangarpet Town of Kolar District shall be opened on any day earlier than 6 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8970—L.W. 204-56-1, dated 7th January 1957.)

35. Notifies an order under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, with effect from 1st March 1957 that no restaurant or eating house situated in Mandya Town, Mandya District shall be opened on any day earlier than 5 A.M. or closed on any day later than 10 P.M.

(No. L.S. 8937—L.W. 204-56-12, dated 7th January 1957.)

36. Declares rice, paddy and kambu as Agricultural Produce under clause (*a*) of Section 3 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1937.

(No. S.R. 780—Mart. 4-56-2, dated 26th April 1956.)

37. Declares ragi, jola, kambu, navane, sajje, rice and paddy as Agricultural Produce in the Regulated Market, Mysore, under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939.

(No. S.R. 782—Mart. 4-56-3, dated 26th April 1956.)

38. Declares soapnut and coriandar as Agricultural Produce in the Regulated Market, Chintamani under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

(No. S.R. 2700—Mart. 15-56-2, dated 20th July 1956.)

39. Declares the whole of Hassan District except Arsikere Taluk shall be the area to be served by the Regulated Market, Hassan.

(No. S.R. 3036—Mart. 21-56-3, dated 7th August 1956.)

40. Declares potatoes, jaggery, cocoanuts, groundnuts, onions, paddy, ragi, chillies, garlic, gingelly and pulses as Agricultural Produce in the Regulated Market, Hassan under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. S. R. 3034—Mart. 21-56-2, dated 7th August 1956.)

41. Declares paddy, ragi, groundnuts, horsegram, tobacco, til seeds, arecanuts and tamarind as Agricultural Produce in the Regulated Market, K.R. Nagar under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. 4621—Mart. 35-56-2, dated 15th October 1956.)

42. Notifies the constitution of the first Regulated Market Committee for K.R. Nagar under Section 5 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. A & F 606-10—Mart. 50-56-2, dated 20th December 1956.)

43. Notifies the whole of Challakere and Molakalmuru Taluks as the area to be served by the Challakere Regulated Market.

(No. A & F 1503—Mart. 56-56-3, dated 8th February 1956.)

44. Declares groundnuts (seed and pods) castor seeds, honge seeds, gingelly and niger seeds, tur, horsegram, bengalgram, greengram, avare and cowpea, paddy, rice, ragi, jowar, chillies, onions, tamarind, coriander and cocoanuts as Agricultural Produce in the Regulated Market, Challakere under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(No. A & F 1493—56-56-2, dated 8th February 1957.)

45. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XII of 1951), and in supersession of the Notifications under Sections 4 and 5 (1)(e) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (III of 1931), directs the levy of certain taxes on motor vehicles used or kept for use in Bellary District, at the rates specified in respect of each vehicle from the year commencing on the 1st day of April 1956, provided that the vehicle tax specified in Part A may be paid for half-yearly periods at the rate of half the tax payable for the year.

(No. T. 9157-R.T. 46-54-6, dated 24th March 1956)

46. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (5) of Section 2 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XII of 1951), as in force in the Mysore Area, Government appoints with effect from 1st April 1957, the Regional Transport Officers of Bangalore and Mysore Regions to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a licensing officer under the said Act within their respective regions, *viz.*. (1) Bangalore Region comprising Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga and

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Bellary Districts and (2) Mysore Region comprising Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga Districts.

(No. H. D. 18-5 MVF 57, dated Bangalore, 27th March 1957.)

47. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (i) of Section 2 of the Coorg Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1932 (Coorg Act I of 1932), as in force in Coorg District, and in supersession of all existing notifications in this behalf, Government appoints with effect from the 1st April 1957, the Regional Transport Officer, Mangalore Region, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a licensing officer under the said Act.

(No. H.D. 18-4 MVF 57. dated 27th March 1957.)

48. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (ii) of Section 2 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), as in force in the South Kanara District and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District and in supersession of all existing notifications in this behalf, Government appoints with effect from the 1st April 1957, the Regional Transport Officers of Mysore and Mangalore Regions to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a licensing officer under the said Act in the areas of Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District and South Kanara District respectively.

(No. H.E. 18-3 MVF 57, dated 27th March 1957)

49. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act VI of 1955), as in force in the Hyderabad Area and in supersession of Hyderabad Government Notification No. Pol. B. DT. 3-51 (1) dated the 19th May 1955, Government appoints with effect from the 1st April 1957, the Regional Transport Officer, Gulbarga Region, to exercise the powers and perform the functions of a taxation authority under the said Act.

(No. H.D. 18-2 MVF 57, dated 27th March 1957.)

50. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1951 (Mysore Act XII of 1951) as in force in the Mysore

Area, Government make the following amendments to the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Rules, 1956.

In the said rules—

1. Rule 3 shall be omitted.
2. In Rule 8 for the word "District" the word "Region" shall be substituted.
3. In Rule 26, the words "to the Additional District Magistrate of the district within whose jurisdiction the permit was granted in the case of public service vehicles and goods vehicles and in other cases" shall be omitted.
4. In Rule 27, the words "the Additional District Magistrate or" shall be omitted.

These amendments shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1957.

(No. H.D. 18-1 MVF 57, dated Bangalore the 27th March 1957)

(iii) Police.

(Calendar year 1956.)

134. With the Re-organisation of the States, the entire New Mysore State was divided into two Ranges for purposes of Police administration. The headquarters of the Northern Range was located at Belgaum, whereas that of the Southern Range at Mysore.

135. The Police Recruits School at Bidar of former Hyderabad State was transferred to the New Mysore State as the result of the States Re-organisation.

136. There were 12,011 officers and men in the erstwhile Mysore State. An additional force of 10,726 officers and men has been received consequent on the Re-organisation of States.

137. *Police Force.*—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police Force of the New Mysore State as on 31st December 1956 was 4,442 officers and 18,295 constables as against the strength of 2,112 officers and 9,899 constables in the Old Mysore State as on 31st December 1955. Strength of Police Force.

138. In addition to the permanent staff, a temporary staff of 347 officers and 1,105 constables were employed during the year.

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Armed Police Force.

139. The permanent strength of the Armed Police Force including Mysore Palace Guards was 5,386 as against 2,994 in the Old Mysore State.

Radio Grid.

140. Radio Stations are located at all the District Headquarters of erstwhile Mysore State and also of the integrated districts. The sanctioned strength of the Police Radio Grid was 240.

Lent Establishment.

141. The services of 79 officers and 181 men of Civil Police and also 12 officers and 45 men of the Armed Reserve were lent to other departments of Government, Corporate bodies, K.G.F., Mines, Temples, etc.

Recruitment.

142. Four hundred and three persons were enlisted during 1956 in the erstwhile Mysore State and 44 persons in the integrated districts during the months of November and December 1956.

Casualtis.

143. The total number of casualties during the year 1956 in the New Mysore State was 317. Of these, 147 retired, 74 resigned, 14 were treated as deserters, 23 were dismissed, 45 died and 14 were removed from service.

Police Training School, Mysore.

144. In the erstwhile Mysore State, a batch of 10 probationary sub-inspectors, 58 daffedars (Head constables) and 490 police constables passed out successfully from the Police Training School, Mysore, leaving 251 police constables, 54 daffedars under training at the close of the year.

Education.

145. There were 719 illiterate police constables during 1956 and adult literacy classes were started to give them education.

Departmental Punishments.

146. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate officers and men in the erstwhile Mysore State was as follows :—

	1955	1956
1. Absence without leave ...	12·0	11·5
2. For offences other than absence ...	8·1	7·0

Judicial Punishments.

147. One officer and five men of the Force were prosecuted under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws during the year 1956.

Housing of the Force.

148. Nine thousand six hundred and forty-six officers and men were provided with quarters.

Rewards

149. A sum of Rs. 28,947 was paid as rewards to 6,203 officers and men of the Police Force and 431 private

persons in the erstwhile Mysore State and a sum of Rs. 634 was paid to 156 officers and men and 26 private persons in the integrated districts.

150. The following medals were awarded during the year 1956 :—

(1) President's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service to Sri C. A. Kanaka Jetty, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Bangalore

(2) The Police Medal for meritorious service to :—

(*a*) Sri G. N. Lingappa, Asst. Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, Bangalore.

(*b*) Sri G. V. Sivanna, Police Inspector, Special Branch, Bangalore.

(3) The Police Medal for gallantry to Sri H. N. Reddy, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bangalore.

151. The Fire Brigade Units in the erstwhile Mysore State attended to 187 calls during the year. The total loss due to fire was estimated at Rs. 5,37,850 (Rs. 59,248). The property involved in the fire was worth about Rs. 32,90,627 (Rs. 1,71,935). Fire Fighting.

152. The cordial co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime continued during the year as in the previous year. Village Police.

153. The Station Vigilance Committees formed at all taluk headquarter stations during the year 1955 in the erstwhile Mysore State continued to function satisfactorily during 1956. There were 22 Units of Station Vigilance Committees in the Coorg District and they functioned satisfactorily. Home Guards were functioning in the Districts of Dharwar and Belgaum. Station Vigilance Committees

154. The cost of the Police Force in the erstwhile Mysore State under all heads was Rs. 1,21,11,680 during the financial year 1955-56 as against Rs. 1,16,47,324 in the previous year. Cost of the Force.

155. *Crime* :—The total number of offences registered under Classes I to V under the category of True Cognizable Crimes in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State during the year 1956 was 13,075 (12,487). True Cognizable Crime.

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156. The total number of offences registered in the integrated districts for the months of November and December 1956 was 1,742.

157. The number of grave crimes reported during the calender year 1956 in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State and the integrated districts was 10,338.

158. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes reported during the year :—

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House Breaking and Theft	Theft		Total
					Cattle	Ordinary	
1955	185	20	85	2,385	603	5,429	8,707
1956	152	10	80	2,300	586	6,125	9,253
Integrated Districts for Nov. and Dec. 1956.	65	14	38	406	45	515	1,085
Total for 1956 ...	217	24	118	2,708	631	6,640	10,338

159. The percentage of detection of cognizable crimes in 1956 in the erstwhile Mysore State was 43·3 (42·05) per cent. The percentage in the integrated districts for November and December 1956 was 27·7.

160. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 39·8 during the year 1956 (35·6) in the erstwhile Mysore State. The percentage in the integrated districts for November and December 1956 was 15·9.

161. In the districts of erstwhile Mysore State, properties worth Rs. 13,39,314 were lost and properties worth Rs. 5,61,150 were recovered during the year. In the integrated districts properties worth Rs. 3,53,075 were lost and properties worth Rs. 54,560 were recovered.

162. The percentage of recovery of property during the year 1956 was 41·8 (41·55) in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State. The percentage of recovery of property for November and December 1956 in the integrated districts was 15·4.

163. The murder cases classified according to motive were :—

...	Erstwhile Mysore State		Integrated Districts for Nov. and Dec. 1956
	1955	1956	
1. Sexual Jealousy ...	44	27	20
2. Family Disputes ...	43	22	8
3. Faction or Fueds ...	20	23	3
4. Murder for gain ...	15	8	5
5. Other causes ...	63	72	25
Total ...	185	152	65

164. The highest number of cases of murder was 18 from Kolar District and lowest was 14 from Bangalore District whereas that of integrated districts the highest was 16 from Belgaum District and lowest was seven from Raichur District.

165. Five cases of infanticide from the erstwhile Mysore State (all from Bangalore North) and four from the integrated districts for November and December 1956 were reported during 1956. Infanticide.

166. (1) *C. I. D. Criminals.*—There were 210 C.I.D. criminals at the close of the year. Of the 210 C.I.D. criminals, 68 were present, 58 were in jail, and 84 were out of view. Habitual Criminals.

(2). *Foreign Criminals.*—There were 261 foreign criminals at the close of the year.

(3) *Habitual Offenders.*—There were 372 habitual offenders at the close of the year. The provisions of the Habitual Offenders Act were being effectively enforced.

167. There were 82,090 finger print slips on record at the close of the year (including slips from the merged districts of New Mysore). Finger Print Bureau.

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168. The following statement shows the comparative figures of cases launched under special and local laws during the years 1955 and 1956:—

	Erstwhile Mysore State						Integrated Districts for November and December 1956		
	1955			1956					
	Cases reported	True cases	Convicted	Cases reported	True cases	Convicted	Cases reported	True cases	Convicted
1 Public Nuisance...	273	242	128	125	100	95	37	31	10
2 Arms Act ...	159	148	89	110	95	90	35	34	19
3 Prevention of Animal Sacrifice Act.	8	8	5	5	5	5	1	1	...
4 Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act.	169	164	146	132	121	98	...	...	...
5 Removal of Caste Disabilities Act.	11	11	4	7	7	7	4	4	...
6 Juvenile Smoking Act.	81	81	80	191	191	174	...	...	...
7 Gambling Act ..	1,054	1,054	923	1,324	1,324	1,289	152	152	72
8 Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.	664	664	636	270	270	270	2	2	1
9 Lotteries and Prize Competitions Act.	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
10 Infringement of Trade Marks.	2	2	...	4	4	1	1	1	1
11 Untouchability Act.	8	8	1	18	18	4	18	18	9
12 Temple Entry Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Infant Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Coffee Stealing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Prohibition.

169. The Prohibition Scheme continued to be in force in six districts of Kolar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Bellary and two taluks of Bangalore District (Channapatna and Ramanagaram) and four taluks of Hassan District (Belur, Saklespur, Alur and Arkalgud) of erstwhile Mysore State.

170. With the States Re-organisation, the administration of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 in the integrated areas of South Kanara and Kollegal and the Coorg Act in Coorg District was entrusted to the Inspector General of Police, while the administration of the Bombay Prohibition Act of 1949 was entrusted to the Commissioner of Excise and Commercial Taxes in Mysore.

171. In the integrated areas of Bombay, Madras and Coorg, the enforcement of the Prohibition Act was entrusted to the Police as part of their regular work.

172. No permits were issued for tapping toddy from the date-palm and cocoanut trees in dry districts for use

in wet districts during the year. In the integrated districts of Madras, Bombay and Coorg, the toddy tapping from the palm trees and sale of neera was allowed under special licenses issued for the purpose.

173. In the districts of erstwhile Mysore State, 130 liquor permits were issued during the year for personal consumption of individuals in dry districts and also for addicts of wet areas for touring in dry areas. No liquor permits were issued in respect of Coorg and South Kanara Districts during the two months of November and December 1956.

174. The following were the number of cases under prohibition :—

	1955	*1956*
1. Illicit distillation	2,822	2,614
2. Smuggling	7,031	9,438
3. Drunkenness	9,810	14,569
Total ...	19,663	26,621

Erstwhile Mysore State ...	23,414 cases.
Integrated districts ...	3,207 cases.
Total ...	26,621

175. The total fine levied during the year 1956 including the integrated areas was Rs. 5,35,334-50 of which Rs. 4,67,712 has been recovered. During the previous year 1955, a sum of Rs. 2,71,447-50 was levied as fine and a sum of Rs. 2,35,184 was recovered in respect of the erstwhile Mysore State.

176. The following statement shows the accidents caused by various types of vehicles during the year 1956 :—

Type of vehicle	1955	1956 (including the integrated areas)
1. Motor cars	307	461
2. Buses	208	390
3. Lorries	279	536
4. Motor cycles	62	148
5. Auto-rickshaws	4	190
6. Jeeps	15	84
7. Taxies	44	78
8. Other class of vehicles ...	32	92
Total ...	951	1,979

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

177. One hundred and ninety-nine persons were killed in accidents during 1956.

178. Under the Mysore Vehicles Act, 25,385 cases were convicted out of 26,944 cases reported from erstwhile Mysore State, while 376 were convicted out of 481 cases in the integrated districts.

Unnatural Deaths.

179. The Statement of unnatural deaths reported were :—

Cases	*Erstwhile Mysore State*	
	1955	1956
1. Accidental Drowning ...	1,356	1,282
2. Suicidal drowning ...	443	425
3. Suicidal hanging ...	297	314
4. Poisoning ...	7	31
5. Motor accidents ...	39	33
6. Fall from heights ...	161	161
7. Railway accidents ...	43	3
8. Electric shock ...	40	27
9. Lightning ...	5	19
10. Snake bite ...	59	43
11. Burns ...	100	145
12. Wild beasts ...	13	9
13. Mining ...	21	20
14. Crushed from weight ...	6	6
15. Gunshot accidents ...	4	1
16. Other causes ...	506	673
Total ...	3,100	3,192

180. Three hundred and twenty-five cases of unnatural deaths were reported from the integrated districts for November and December 1956.

Cinematograph Act.

181. The films certified by the Central Board of Film Censors and Regional Boards at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were continued to be exhibited in the cinema houses in the State. The total number of cinema houses in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State at the close of the year 1956 was 138. There were 119 touring talkies in the erstwhile Mysore State.

182. One thousand four hundred and sixty cases were put up during the year for smoking in the auditorium of cinema houses.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

183. The relation between the police and the public continued to be cordial. The members of Station Vigilance Committees, Village Defence Organisations and the Home Guards and many private persons assisted the police in the prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of Law and Order.

184. Satisfactory bandobust and security arrangements were made during the visit of the President of India, the Ministers of Government of India and other important personages including high dignitaries from foreign countries.

185. The Law and Order situation in the State was satisfactory. There were few minor disturbances and strikes which were brought under control peacefully.

(iv) Prisons.

(Calendar Year 1956)

General

186. The policy of the Prison Administration in Mysore State as elsewhere, has been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution. The Department is taking all possible steps to provide useful avocation to all prisoners while in jail, so that they may earn their livelihood after release and thus become useful citizens leading a normal life in their respective communities.

187. Amnesty was granted to prisoners on account of the formation of the New State of Mysore on 1st November 1956, as a result of which 857 prisoners were released from custody and others got the benefit of remission of their sentences.

Prison Institutions

188. There were six Central Jails at the headquarter towns of Bangalore, Bellary, Alipuram, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mercara and four District Jails at Mysore, Bijapur, Raichur and Bidar during the year.

189. The Junior Certified School, Bellary and the Certified School at Hubli were also under the control of the Department.

Prison Population

190. At the beginning of the year, there were 6,719 prisoners of all classes. Thirty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-three prisoners were newly admitted, 31,965 were discharged from all causes and 6,317 remained at the close of the year. The daily average number of all classes of prisoners was 7,237·17 as against 3,251·24 in the Old Mysore State for the year 1955.

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

191. Out of 18,045 convicts directly admitted into the jails, 17,381 were men and 604 women.

Age and Literacy of Prisoners

192. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 364, between 16 and 40 was 11,826, between 40 and 60 was 5,337 and above 60 was 518. The number of literate and illiterate convicts was 2,789 and 15,056 respectively.

Occupation of Prisoners

193. Out of 17,381 male convicts directly admitted, 179 were Government or municipal servants, 426 were professional persons, 438 were in personal service, 6,658 were agriculturists, 493 were engaged in commerce and trade, 444 were employed in arts and crafts and 8,743 in other miscellaneous occupations.

194. Out of 664 women convicts, 437 were married, 68 were unmarried and 159 were widows.

195. The number of prisoners escaped from the prison institutions during the year was 12 of which six were apprehended and six remained still at large at the close of the year.

196. A total expenditure of Rs. 13,43,596 (Rs. 11,45,152) for guarding and maintaining prisoners was incurred during the year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 185-66 (Rs. 352-57).

197. The total value of the articles manufactured in the jails was Rs. 4,07,240 (Rs. 3,04,017) during the year.

Sub-Jails and Lockups

198. There were two special Sub-Jails at Mangalore and Karwar in addition to the seven District Lockups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalore, Shimoga and Chitradurga Districts. There weret wo Special Lockups at Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere respectively. The total number of sub-jails and taluk lockups in the enlarged Mysore State aggregated to ninety-one in addition to two Borstal Schools at Dharwar and Alipuram, Bellary.

199. At the beginning of the year, there remained in the Sub-Jails and Lockups 938 prisoners of all classes, 13,835 were newly admitted, 12,342 were discharged from all causes and 1,431 remained at the close of the year.

200. The gross expenditure in the Sub-jails and Lockups for the year was Rs. 2,49,467-26 (Rs. 2,22,464-61. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 252-75 (Rs. 503-31) during the year.

Education

201. The two Adult Schools, Kannada and Urdu, continued in the Central Jail, Bangalore, in addition to the Borstal Schools and Certified Schools. The religious teachers of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to prisoners.

202. The health, discipline and conduct of prisoners during the year were satisfactory.

(v) Civil Justice

General

203. *High Court.*—The present High Court for the New State of Mysore (which was functioning prior to Re-organisation as a Part 'B' State High Court) was established from 1st November 1956.

Receipts and Charges

204. The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were Rs. 2,04,222-12 (Rs. 1,97,488-25) and Rs. 4,77,289-19 (Rs. 2,98,501-25) respectively.

Jurisdiction

205. There was no change in the jurisdiction till 1st November 1956. Subsequently, the High Court for the New State was exercising the same Appellate and other jurisdictions in respect of the territories included in the New State as was being exercised by the High Court of the former State of Mysore.

Regular Appeals

206. The number of Regular Appeals instituted during the year was 183 (210). Out of 1,507 appeals for disposal (including 600 regular appeals received by transfer from the High Courts of Bombay, Madras and Hyderbad under Section 62 of the States Re-organisation Act), 267 (620) appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,68,526-80 (Rs. 16,70,417-51) were disposed of.

207. The average duration of 267 appeals disposed of during the year was 917·5 (800·3) days.

Second Appeals

208. The number of Second Appeals filed during the year was 710 (560). Out of 2,876 (1,582) appeals for disposal during the year including 885 appeals received by transfer under Section 62 of the S.R. Act, 312 (301) appeals were disposed of.

209. The average duration of 312 Second Appeals disposed of during the year was 473·1 (403·9) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals

210. Out of 241 (137) appeals (49 pending; 110 instituted; 82 received by transfer) for disposal during the year, 63 (88) appeals were disposed of.

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Civil Revision Petitions

211. Out of 1,929 (1,198) Civil Revision petitions (761 pending at the beginning of the year; 905 filed during the year; 263 received by transfer) for disposal during the year, 403 (437) were disposed of.

Writ Petitions

212. Besides bestowing special attention to the disposal of long appeals especially those relating to the years 1951-52 and previous, preference was also given to the prompt disposal of writ petitions and a large number, *viz.*, 258 (169) of writ petitions out of 536 (388) petitions including 64 received by transfer was disposed of. On the whole, the outturn of work during the year was more or less equal to that in the previous year (1,617 against 1,755) and much more than in the year 1954-55 (1,617 against 1,429.)

213. *Courts Subordinate to the High Court.*—As the practice and procedure in the different areas of the State are varied, the details regarding each area are as follows:—

OLD MYSORE STATE

Number of Courts

(1) The number of courts in the area subordinate to the High Court was 49 (50).

(2) In connection with the implementation of the Scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the State, 10 posts of Civil Judges and District Magistrates were created. A separate Court of Civil Judge and District Magistrate was established at Bangalore and Mysore and the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Shimoga and the Courts of the Additional Subordinate Judge and First Class Magistrate at the other district headquarters were replaced by the Courts of the Civil Judge and District Magistrates, with effect from 1st June 1956.

(3) By an amendment to the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, the jurisdiction of the Civil Judge was extended to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature of which the amount or the value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 20,000 and he was empowered to entertain and dispose of appeals from decrees and orders of a Munsiff in original suits and proceedings.

(4) It was observed that owing to the alteration in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in Bangalore in accordance with the amendments to the Mysore Civil

Courts Act, 1883, the work in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, decreased while the work of the Court of the Civil Judge, Bangalore increased considerably. Consequently, on the recommendation of the High Court, the post of the Additional Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, was converted into that of Additional Civil Judge, Bangalore, with effect from 22nd October 1956, with power to try such cases as may be transferred to his file by the High Court or by the District Judge, Bangalore Division, under the directions of the High Court.

(5) While sanctioning the redistribution of the jurisdictions of the Courts as recommended by the High Court, the Government abolished the Court of the Munsiff-Magistrate, Krishnarajanagar with effect from 1st July 1956.

Receipts and Charges

(6) The total receipts and charges of the courts in the area subordinate to High Court were Rs. 17,67,486-93 (Rs. 19,58,573-32) and Rs. 18,91,994-50 (Rs. 16,15,522-14) respectively.

Institution and Disposal of Suits.

(7) Out of 18,793 (19,265) original suits and 9,658 (9,662) small cause suits instituted during the year, 18,427 (20,820) original suits and 9,558 (9,775) small cause suits were disposed of.

(8) The total pendency of year-old original suits was 947 (918). Of these, 229 suits were pending for reasons beyond the control of the Judges.

(9) The number of suits (original and small cause) pending at the end of the year was 11,002 (11,207).

(10) The average duration of contested suits was 302·4 (316·8) days and of uncontested suits 73 (66·7) days. The average duration of contested original suits was 340·3 (346·3) days and of small cause suits 171·8 (180·4) days.

Miscellaneous Cases.

(11) Out of 9,114 Miscellaneous cases (cases pending: 2,794, cases filed: 6,320), 6,025 (6,130) cases were disposed of during the year.

Execution of Decrees.

(12) Out of 33,530 (35,636) execution applications filed during the year, 33,202 (35,375) cases were disposed of. Of these, 642 (733) cases were pending for over one year. Of the execution cases disposed of, 52·1 (52·3) per cent were infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decress was Rs. 34,84,129.96 (Rs. 39,11,243-24).

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Insolvency Applications.

(13) Out of a total number of 288 (270) Insolvency applications for disposal during the year, 188 (150) were disposed of. In 60 cases receivers were appointed. The amount realised out of the Insolvents, assets was Rs. 7,072-48 (Rs. 23,371-56).

Appellate Work.

(14) Out of 5,167 (4,809) Regular Appeals for disposal during the year, 1,616 (1,747) were disposed of and 1,276 (943) were transferred to other courts for disposal. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 201·4 (297·5) days.

Miscellaneous Appeals.

(15) Out of 556 (572) Miscellaneous Appeals for disposal during the year, 415 (375) were disposed of. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 140·6 (188·5) days.

INTEGRATED AREAS.

(16) The reports of Bellary District, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg areas are given below in tabular form :—

...	Bellary District	Bombay	Hyderabad	Madras	Coorg
	(From 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957				
1. Number of Courts.—					
The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year ...	5	55	27	13	3
2. Receipts and Charges —	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The total receipts of the courts were	1,87,058	92,214	53,159	2,16,274	531
The total charges amounted to ..	1,19,709	5,56,999	1,29,303	1,37,447	26,071
3. Institutions and Disposals.—					
The total pendency of all classes of cases at the begining of the year...	No. 2,585	No. 13,541	No. 3,432	No. 9,322	No. 1,236
Total cases filed during the year ...	10,295	4,807	3,014	16,105	1,715
Total number of cases for disposal ..	12,880	18,348	6,446	25,427	2,951
Cases disposed of ...	9,916	4,881	3,165	18,997	1,499
The total number of year old cases ..	191	11,245	853	621	273

Total Receipts and Charges of the Civil Courts. (including the High Court)

214. The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year were :—

Year	Receipts	Charges	Savings	Loss
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56 ...	21,56, 061-57	19,14, 023-39	2,42, 038-18	...
1956-57 ...	*24,70, 945-57	*33,38, 811-04	...	*8,67, 865-47

*Includes figures relating to the integrated areas.

215. The contribution to the loss of Rs. 8,67,865-47 from the Bombay area was Rs. 4,64,785-12. Hyderabad area and Coorg contributed Rs. 76,143-27 and Rs. 25,539-18 respectively during the period from 1st November 1956 to the end of 31st March 1957.

216. The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 129 (250) bringing the total number on the roll at the end of the year to 1,830 (1,701) of whom 191 were from outside Mysore State.

Legal Practitioners.

217. The total number of Pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,360 (1,212); the number newly enrolled was 148 (29) and 66 (13) Pleaders were enrolled as Advocates.

218. The law applicable to Pleaders is different in the several integrated areas of the State. For the present, enrolments of Pleaders in the several integrated areas were being governed by the provisions of the Acts and Rules of the respective States.

(vi) Criminal Justice

High Court

General

219. As a consequence of the Re-organisation of the States, the High Court of Mysore, which was functioning prior to 1st November 1956 as a Part B State High Court, was abolished with effect from 1st November 1956 and the present High Court for the New State of Mysore was established from that date.

Jurisdiction

220. The High Court for the New State of Mysore was exercising the same Appellate and other jurisdictions in respect of the territories included in the New State as was being exercised by the High Court of the former State of Mysore.

Summary of Judicial Work

221. The judicial work on the criminal side done by the High Court during the year was as follows :—

Nature of Cases	1955-56			1956-57		
	For disposal	Disposed of	Pending	For disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Criminal Appeals	198	139	59	540	99	441
Ref. u/s 269 (4) Cr. P.C. ...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Do 307 Cr. P.C.	1	1	...	1	...	1
Do 341 ,, ...	2	1	1	1	...	1
Do 374 ,, ...	2	2	...	15	1	14
Do 432 ,, ...	2	1	1	1	...	1
Do 438 ,, ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Do 526 (e) ,, ...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Revision Cases	29	23	6	47	11	36
Revision Petitions ...	567	448	119	643	356	287
Criminal Petitions	425	348	77	573	413	160
Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.	13	6	7	10	1	9
Total ...	1,242	972	270	1,836	886	950

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222. The average duration of the 99 Criminal appeals involving 146 persons disposed of during the year was 225·5 (331·6) days. Out of the appeals disposed of, in 52 appeals involving 61 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 16 involving 17 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 29 involving 66 persons the sentences were reversed and in two involving two persons new trial or further enquiry were ordered.

223. In 12 out of the 14 appeals disposed of against the orders of acquittal, the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in two new trial or further enquiry were ordered.

224. The number of copies of judgments and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 900 (1,052) and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary.

Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

225. The number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year in the Old Mysore State was 53 (60).

Seven Sessions Judges (including the Additional Sessions Judges, Bangalore and Mysore).
Two Additional Sessions Judges.
Nine District Magistrates.
Twenty-five Special Magistrates and
Ten Munsiff-Magistrates.

226. The number of Criminal Courts in the Bellary District was 10.

227. The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction on the criminal side in the integrated areas was 101.

Receipts and Charges.

228. The receipts of the criminal courts other than the High Court in the Old Mysore State amounted to Rs. 6,88,629-62 (Rs. 6,32,182-78) and the charges to Rs. 4,50,969-55 (Rs. 4,65,193-13).

229. There was considerable increase in the number of offences reported during the year in the Old Mysore State, *viz.*, 99,766 (87,158).

230. The total receipts and charges of the criminal courts in the Bellary District was Rs. 94,936-64 and Rs. 45,909-97 respectively and of the integrated areas from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 amounted to Rs. 1,41,709-6 and Rs. 3,89,665-73 respectively.

Persons Brought to Trial.

231. Including the persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts in the Old Mysore State was 1,27,873 (1,26,036). The total number of persons convicted was 86,191 (81,804) and of persons acquitted or discharged was 24,798 (27,055). The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 77·7 to 22·3 (75·1 to 24·9).

Offences Punishable Under Special and Local Laws.

232. The number of persons brought to trial under Special and Local Laws in the Old Mysore State was 88,031 or 68·5 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial (against 75,784 or 60·1 per cent) of whom 77,956 or 91·5 per cent were convicted.

District Magistrates' Courts.

233. During the year, the District Magistrates in Old Mysore State had for disposal 3,877 cases involving 7,107 persons of whom, 3,420 cases involving 5,601 persons were disposed of.

234. The Stipendiary Magistrates other than the District Magistrates had to deal with 92,324 cases involving 1,20,766 persons (against 91,486 cases involving 1,26,033 persons). Of these, 87,947 cases involving 1,09,995 persons (against 86,458 cases involving 1,12,784 persons) were disposed of.

235. In the courts of the District Magistrates the average duration of cases disposed of was 71·6 days and in the courts of the other Stipendiary Magistrates it was 39·7 days.

236. The total number of cases pending over six months was also reduced from 748 to 684.

Examination of Witnesses.

237. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges was 37,253 (57,676).

Juvenile Offenders.

238. The number of Juvenile Offenders brought before the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges in the Old Mysore State was 2,033 (1,754). The number convicted was 1,895 (1,643). Of those convicted, 113 (62) were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 of the Cr. P.C. and 1,166 (1,225) were fined. The number of persons imprisoned was 616 (356).

Sessions Work.

239. The number of cases for trial before the Courts of Sessions in the Old Mysore State was 216 involving

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495 persons (against 204 cases involving 418 persons) of which, 175 cases involving 363 persons (against 158 cases involving 321 persons) were disposed of.

240. The average duration of Sessions Cases disposed of was 74·2 (75·6) days.

241. Out of 15 Sessions Cases for disposal, 12 were disposed of during the year in the Bellary District.

242. Out of 280 Sessions Cases, 179 were disposed of during the year in the integrated areas from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Appeals.

243. The appellate courts in the Old Mysore State subordinate to the High Court had to deal with 899 (1,060) appeals. Of these, 688 appeals relating to 1,058 persons (against 836 relating to 1,334 persons) were disposed of. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 196·2 (131·0) days.

244. Out of 87 (50) Criminal Appeals, 66 (41) were disposed of during the year in the Bellary District.

245. Out of 564 Criminal Appeals, 312 were disposed of during the year in the integrated areas from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Revision.

246. The number of Revision Cases disposed of out of 364 cases pending before the Session Judges and District Magistrates in the Old Mysore State during the year was 101 (111) and 159 (85) respectively. The average duration of Revision Cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 91 (93·9) and 56 (82·6) days respectively.

Punishments.

247. Three persons were sentenced to death and 23 (42) persons were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judges. The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment was 7,600 (6,339). Of these, 7,144 (5,780) were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 456 (559) for longer periods.

248. The number of persons fined was 78,666 (73,620). The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 7,32,680-29 (Rs. 7,11,256-28) and the amount realised was Rs. 6,05,570-63 (Rs. 5,52,322-70).

249. In connection with the implementation of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

in the State, 10 posts of Civil Judges and District Magistrates were created. A separate Court of Civil Judge and District Magistrate was established at Bangalore and Mysore and the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Shimoga and the Courts of the Additional Subordinate Judge and I Class Magistrates at the other District Headquarters were replaced by the Courts of the Civil Judge and District Magistrates with effect from 1st June 1956.

250. The essential feature of the scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was the transfer of the functions which are essentially judicial from the Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates subordinate to him to judicial officers who would not be under the control of the Deputy Commissioners. As a further consequence, the Deputy Commissioners were designated as Additional District Magistrates.

251. While sanctioning the redistribution of the jurisdictions of the courts as recommended by the High Court, the Government abolished the Court of the Munsiff-Magistrate, Krishnarajanagar with effect from 1st July 1956.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

252. The statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the State for the year 1956-57, is appended in Appendix I of this report.

253. As a consequence of the Re-organisation of the States on 1st November 1956, the actuals for 1956-57 under all the heads of accounts (pre and post re-organisation period accounts taken together) are more than the actuals for 1955-56 and the two sets of figures are, therefore, not susceptible of comparison. Hence, the following points may however be mentioned:—

(i) The opening cash balance on 1st November 1956 was Rs. 3,74,45 thousands, including the cash in the Treasuries of the erstwhile States of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras which merged with Mysore on that date as well as the share of the Mysore Government of the balances of those States in the Reserve Bank of India, on 31st October 1956 allocated among the successor States. In the case of the Treasuries concerned of the erstwhile State of Bombay, the actual cash taken over by the Mysore Government on 1st November 1956 was further re-allocated among the successor States on the population basis and only the share allocable to Mysore had been included in the opening balance on 1st November 1956. In the case of the cash balances pertaining to the erstwhile State of Madras and Hyderabad, further reallocation among the successor States is yet to be made.

(ii) The balance in the Contingency Fund of the erstwhile State of Mysore at the end of October 1956 was written off to Government Account. During the post re-organisation period, the Government of Mysore did not have a Contingency Fund.

(ii) Excise.

254. The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors during the year. Country Spirits:

255. Rates of liquors of 35° U. P. supplied by Messrs Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., to Government Depots from 1st April 1956 to the end of March 1957 were as follows :—

A. Molasses Arrack ... Re. 0–80 per gallon as in the previous year.

B. Special Liquors.

1. Rs. 2–50 (Naked) per gallon.
2. Rs. 5 Bottling charges in quart bottles per gallon.
3. Rs. 10 Bottling charges in pint bottles per gallon.

Packing charges.

4. Rs. 6 per case of eight gallons in quart bottles.
5. Rs. 6 per case of six gallons in pint bottles.

256. There were two Distilleries in the former Mysore State during the year, *viz.*, Mandya Distillery managed by Messrs .Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., and (2) Hospet Distillery managed by Messrs India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet. The Distilleries at Mandya and Hospet were being administered in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act. Prescribed licence fee of Rs. 5,000 per annum was also levied, and recovered for renewal of the licenses held by the above Distilleries. The Distillery at Hospet continued to manufacture only commercial spirits, viz., rectified and denatured spirits during the year.

257. There were 18 arrack bonded depots during the year. Sanction was accorded to run private arrack depots in Bangalore City, Civil Area and Bangalore North and South Taluks during the year..

258. The limit of private possession of the several kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in the previous year as noted below :—

1.	Molasses Arrack ...	...	4½ drams
2.	Jaggery Arrack ...	...	4½ drams
3.	Special Liquors	...	1 gallon in the aggregate.

259. The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. was 2,37,065 gallons (2,21,249) while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 13,097 gallons (10,848). The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

260. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per 100 of population was 5·42 (4·54) proof gallons computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the State.

Rectified Spirit Licenses.

261. The number of rectified spirit licenses issued during the year was 108 (111). Out of them, 18 related to Chemists and Druggists etc., and the remaining 90 pertain to Government and Charitable Institutions and other private firms.

262. The total quantity of rectified spirit including Absolute Alcohol manufactured during the year from the Distillery at Mandya was 6,54,475 gallons and 43 drams.

Spirituous, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations.

263. The normal rate of excise duty on spirit contents of medicinal preparations whether manufactured in the State or imported from outside places continued to be Rs. 5 per proof gallon. But in the case of spirituous medicinal preparations, the rate of excise duty was Rs. 17-50 per proof gallon. The rate of excise duty of Rs. 50 per proof gallon on spirit contents in flavouring and culinary essences was continued during the year.

Imports and Exports.

264. The import of spirituous medicinal preparations from outside places amounted to 6,471·827 proof gallons. The exports by the several pharmaceutical concerns in the State amounted to 56,283·040 proof gallons.

Denatured Spirit.

265. Two hundred and fifty-three (251) licenses were issued during the year for the possession, use etc., of denatured spirit in Government institutions, private hospitals and for manufacture of polishes by the licensees.

266. A total quantity of 76,424 gallons of denatured spirit was issued from the Distillery at Mandya. Out of this, 71,424 gallons were for local consumption and the rest of 5,000 gallons were exported outside the State.

267. A total quantity of 45,975 gallons and 20 drams of denatured spirit was exported outside the State from Hospet Distillery.

Indian Made Foreign Liquors.

268. There were three concerns who were permitted to manufacture Indian made foreign liquors, viz., (1) Messrs Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore and (3) Messrs Dasarath and Company, Mysore.

269. A quantity of 39,341·825 proof gallons of Indian made foreign liquors was manufactured in the State, of which 4,450·622 proof gallons were issued for consumption

REVENUE AND FINANCE

in the State and 19,909·005 proof gallons were exported to places outside the State.

270. A sum of Rs. 1,98,002 was collected towards excise duty on these liquors consumed in the State. The rate of excise duty continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon during the year.

Toddy. (Fermented Liquors).

271. The revenue derived from toddy amounted to Rs. 74,79,436 (Rs. 69,78,964)

272. No trees were permitted to be tapped free of tree tax for domestic consumption during the year.

Malt Liquors.

273. The number of licenses issued exclusively for sale of country beer was 10 (10).

Beer

274. The consumption of beer amounted to 6,50,919 (5,98,308) gallons during the year. The United Breweries Ltd., and the Venus Brewery in Bangalore and Chamundy Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

275. The revenue derived from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 13,30,181 (Rs. 9,22,038).

Foreign Liquors.

276. The consumption of Foreign Liquors during the year was as follows :—

Kind	*Year* 1955-56 GLS.	*Year* 1956-57 GLS.
1. Spirits ...	14,382-20 ...	15,344-46
2. Wines ...	1,631-32 ...	2,390- 9
3. Malt Liquors ...	36,180-50 ...	39,709-46

277. The revenue realised under licence and gallonage fee was Rs. 5,86,213 (Rs. 4,50,084).

Hemp Drugs.

278. There was no cultivation of ganja during the year. At the beginning of the year there was a stock of 16,347 seers of issuable ganja.

279. The rate of Duty per seer of 80 tolas charged to the licensees continued to be Rs. 65 during the year.

280. The limit of private possession continued to be two tolas as in the previous year.

281. The consumption of ganja during the year was 7,904 (7,009) seers. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 10,69,051 (Rs. 9,42,789).

Opium

282. The issue price of opium from the Treasuries to the several licensees in the State continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year.

283. The limit of private possession of opium continued to be one tola as in the previous year.

284. The consumption of opium during the year was 331 seers and 19 tolas (372-70). The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 2,52,463 (Rs. 2,25,584).

285. No fresh licenses were issued for possession and use of opium for veterinary and quasi-veterinary purposes. No licenses were issued to Chemists and Druggists for the sale of opium preparations

286. The number of licenses issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 66(72). Dangerous Drugs.

287. A quantity of 171 lbs. 6 ozs. 351·16 grains of dangerous drugs was imported into the State from other States during the year.

288. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,269 (1,514). Of these, 304 (224) cases relates to heinous offences, 102 (117) to the cutting and removal of date trees and leaves, 62 to death of date trees due to careless or overtapping and the remaining 801 (1,092) cases to the breaches of licence conditions. Offences.

289. Other offences were as follows:—

1.	Offences relating to illicit distillation and other kindered offences.	273 (189)
2.	Toddy offences ...	10 (18)
3.	Hemp drugs and opium offences	151 (203)

290. Including the amount of Rs. 12,49,519-85 being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,03,63,615-19 (Rs. 1,93,29,236-28). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,87,57,178-56 (Rs. 1,73,64,201-86) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,71,325-80 (Rs. 7,17,493-57) towards the old arrears were collected, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 12,34,710-82 (Rs. 12,49,519-85) at the close of the year. Demand, Collection and Balance.

291. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-9 computed in respect of population of the wet districts of the State. Incidence of Taxation.

292. Three hundred and eighty-one persons were convicted for drunkenness in wet Districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan. Conviction for Drunkenness.

Integrated Areas.

(From 1st November 1956 to end of March 1957).

293. *Coorg District.*—Prohibition was in force in the Coorg District during the year.

294. The Revenue realised under "VIII State Excise Duties" during the period from 1st November 1956 to end of March 1957 amounted to Rs. 20,371-94.

295. Liquors and drugs were supplied to permit holders only.

296. *South Kanara.*—Prohibition was in force in the District during the year.

297. The Excise Revenue realised under "VIII State Excise Duties" during the period from 1st November 1956 to end of March 1957 amounted to Rs. 9,128-35.

Country Spirits.

298. *Hyderabad Area.*—Supplies of liquor of 30° U.P. were made to all the districts of Raichur, Bidar and Gulbarga from the Government Distillery at Narayanaguda.

299. Rates of supply of liquor of 30° U.P. in the several districts were as follows:—

	Rs. per gallon.
Gulbarga District	... 18-11
Raichur District	... 17-93
Bidar District	... 19-0

300. The consumption of liquor of 30° U.P. was 32,776 gallons. The issues of liquor to shops were restricted to the quota fixed for each shop. The revenue derived from liquors of 30° U.P. was Rs. 6,73,428. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 22,40,397.

301. Consumption under foreign liquor was as follows:—

Spirits ...	... 263 gallons
Wines ...	... 5 ,,
Malt Liquors	... 1,211 ,,

302. There was no cultivation of ganja during the year. The rate of duty per seer of ganja continued to be Rs. 82 per seer of 80 tolas. The limit of private possession continued to be three tolas.

303. The consumption of ganja during the period was 217 seers. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 1,08,216.

304. The issue price of opium was Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas. The limit of private possession of opium was two tolas.

305. The consumption of opium during the year was 48 seers. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 41,316.

306. The total number of offences reported under the Excise and Opium Acts during the period was 960.

307. *Bombay Karnatak Area.*—Total Prohibition was in force in all the four districts, *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar. All country liquor, toddy and other excise shops were closed and only foreign liquor, hemp drugs and opium were supplied to the permit holders through the Government managed depots.

308. The Neera Scheme was encouraged under the management of the Village Industries Board, Northern Karnatak Region, Hubli and the Co-operative Societies. The Social and Economic benefits of Prohibition were apparent in the case of agriculturists and poorer classes.

309. The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949, even after integration was continued to be in force during the year.

310. Since there was total Prohibition in all the four districts, the sale, purchase, possession, consumption and use of toddy and country liquor were prohibited throughout the districts.

311. The system of issuing hemp drugs and opium from the Government Depots to Vaidyas holding licenses and addicts holding permits on medical certificates was continued during the year.

312. There was no cultivation of hemp drugs in any of the four districts. Manufacture of opium was also not allowed in any of the four districts.

313. Neera has become a popular drink benevolent to health to the addicts in place of intoxicants. One hundred and fiftynine licenses were issued during the year for tapping, sale of neera and for manufacturing of gur in all the four districts. Neera.

314. The expenditure of the Excise Department during the year including the expenditure incurred in the integrated areas of Hyderabad Karnatak and Ex-Bombay State during the last five months of the year amounted to Rs. 8,54,653-97 (Rs. 5,37,902-6).

(iii) Sales Tax.

315. The Mysore Sales Tax Amended Act and Rules which came into force from 1st April 1955, continued during the year.

316. The Mysore Motor Spirit Taxation on Sales Act and the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948, were extended to Bellary District on the 1st day of April 1956.

317. Among the important changes introduced during the year were:—

(i) to exempt from the tax payable under Section 3 of the said Act, all sales by persons residing in the State of Coorg through their Agents residing in Mysore State on the first point sale in the State of Mysore of Agricultural or Horticultural produce grown on lands of the said persons in the State of Coorg or on lands in that State in which they have an interest subject to the condition that the Agent concerned produces a certificate obtained by his principal from the Agricultural Income Tax Officer, Coorg, to the effect that the produce was grown by the principal.

(ii) to exempt from the tax payable under Section 3 of the said Act, all the sales of charakas and their spare parts effected by or through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in the State of Mysore.

318. *Working of the Act.*— Out of 20,957 registered dealers, 11,951 were assessed to tax and 5,827 were below taxable limit. The amount of registration fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,24,051 (Rs. 1,38,324).

Licenses

319. The number of licenses issued and renewed during the year was 9,687 (9,320). The amount of license fee collected was Rs. 4,89,769 (Rs. 4,82,808).

D. C. B.

320. The total net demand, collections and balance under Sales Tax both under arrears and current demand for Old Mysore Area were Rs. 2,03,38,503, Rs. 1,47,02,624 and Rs. 56,35,879 respectively. Under fines and penalties, out of a demand of Rs. 63,345, an amount of Rs. 63,006 (Rs. 64,523-86) was collected with a balance of Rs. 339.

321. The demand, collection and balance for the other integrated areas is as below.—

	Demand.	*Collection.*	*Balance.*
	Rs. N.P.	Rs. N.P.	Rs. N.P.
Bombay Area ...	34,76,096-2	9,52,962-44	22,52,313-58
Madras Area ...	60,99,171-81	55,28,374-10	5,70,797-71
Hyderabad Area ,,,	42,73,188-6	30,85,864-93	11,87,323-3

Appeals

322. There were 1,850 (1,837) appeals and 832 (1,625) revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,330 (1,442) appeals and 502 (1,433) revision petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 520 (395) appeal petitions and 227 (192) revision petitions at the close of the year.

323. Prosecutions were launched in respect of 1,059 cases for various offences committed by the dealers under the Act during the year.

324. *Recovery certificates under Section 13 of the Act.*—In 7,199 (8,355) cases involving arrears of Rs. 36,67,624 (Rs. 34,04,026) the assistance of Revenue Department was sought for the realisation of the arrears under the Section 13 of the Act.

325. *Rule 34 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules.*—On grounds of under-assessment or escapement of assessment under Rule 28 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 76 (155) cases were reopened which brought in a revenue of Rs. 32,002 (Rs. 73,564).

(iv) Stamps.

326. Government republished the Notification of the Ministry of Finance, (Government of India) appointing under the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act 1955, the 1st day of April 1956, as the date on which the provisions of said Act in respect of instruments specified in Entry 91 of List I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution shall come into force in the State.

327. Government in their Notification No. R. 11094-L.R. 96-56-1, dated 1st November 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, specified that the Commissioner of Excise and Commercial Taxes for the State of Mysore shall be competent to exercise the functions of Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Hyderabad Stamp Act, 1331 F, the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900 and the Mysore Court Fees, Act, 1900.

Water-Marked Papers.

328. No water-marked papers were purchased during the year. Out of a stock of 1,40,256 rolls under General Stamp plain water-marked papers, 1,40,200 rolls were converted into copy stamps at the Government Press, Bangalore, and the balance of 56 rolls transferred to damaged stock.

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Private Documents.

329. Private documents numbering 2,82,798 were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,16,461-28 (1,96,993 documents of the value of Rs. 3,66,684-81), showing an increase of 85,805 in number and a decrease of Rs. 50,223-53 in value.

Stamp Revenue and Expenditure.

330. The total gross revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,10,31,931-70 during the year (including the integrated areas). A sum of Rs. 9,09,956-8 was deducted as refunds made under the Stamp Act and Rules, of the value of stamps spoiled, rendered useless, etc., as also under the Court Fees Act, of the value of spoiled stamps and rebates, relief, etc., and adjustments on account of duty collected in the shape of stamps while registering instruments of transfers of immoveable properties situated within the limits of corporation or municipalities in the State.

Institution Fees in Pauper Suits.

331. The amounts outstanding at the beginning of the year under this head was Rs. 3,09,894. A sum of Rs. 62,770 was awarded as fees by the several sub-courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 3,72,664.

Prosecutions.

332. No prosecution for the evasion of Stamp Duty under the provisions of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year.

(v) Registration Department.

333. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, (Central Act XVI of 1908), the following amendments to the existing table of fees as notified in Notification No. S.R. 8662—Regis—28-53-2, dated 23rd March 1954, were issued during the year :—

(i) Grant of full exemption of registration fees for registration of mortgage deeds to be executed in favour of the State Government by the purchasers of the privilege of retail vend of excisable articles under the Mysore Excise Act, 1901.

(ii) Levy of a fixed fee of Rs. 5 on Mortgage Bond executed in favour of Bank by proprietary firms and partnership firms to raise loans for the promotion of the business carried on by such firms.

(iii) Grant of full exemption for instruments of gifts, settlement or trust or any transfer of property executed in

favour of State Government or any Department of the State Government.

(iv) Grant of full exemption for the general search made in respect of encumbrance certificate granted for obtaining takavi loans up to Rs. 500.

(v) Grant of full exemption of search fees and registration fees for issue of encumbrance certificates required by Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Mysore Area, started under the Mysore Government Rural Industrialisation Scheme, and for registration of Instruments executed by or on behalf of such societies or by an officer or member of such societies relating to the business of the societies.

Number of Sub-Registry Offices in the New Mysore State.

334. There are 19 District Registry offices in the New State. The total number of Special and Ex-officio Sub-Registry offices in the New Mysore State during the year was 175 of which 153 Special and 22 Ex-officio offices.

Registration

335. The total number of documents registered during the year (including Yalandur Jahagir) was 3,15,236, of these 2,82,888 being compulsory registrable and 25,014 being optionally registrable. Of the rest, 5,117 related to moveable property, 2,146 wills and 71 authorities to adopt.

Aggregate value of registered transactions

336. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 27,48,70,009-80.

Receipts and Expenditure

337. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 17,97,723-19 and Rs. 7,53,755-60 respectively.

Appeal cases

338. Out of 116 appeal cases, 65 were disposed of leaving a balance of 51 at the end of the year.

Exemption from payment of Registration Fees

339. The total registration fee forgone by several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of registration fees either in full or in part, amounted to Rs. 4,99,933 (Rs. 3,56,891). These figures related to the Old Mysore Area as there was no such record kept in some of the other integrated areas.

Administration of Indian Partnership Act.

340. The total number of applications received during the year for registration and filing, etc., was 1,736, of which 76 applications under Section 60 (1), 60 (2), 63 (1) and 63 (2) of the Indian Partnership Act 1932 were filed and 405 firms were registered. Sixty certified copies were granted. The number of searches made was 8. The

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total revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 2,604 50.

Societies Registration Act.

341. Under the Societies Registration Act, 327 societies were registered during the year realising a revenue of Rs. 6,239-25. The total number of Registered Societies at the end of the year was 1,523.

(vi) Working of the Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation On Sales) Act, 1949.

342. There were no amendments to the Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act in force during the year. The Act was extended to Bellary District with effect from 1st April 1956.

343. During the year, five importers and 88 retailers had registered themselves as dealers in petrol and three importers, three wholesalers and 82 retailers as dealers in motor spirit other than petrol.

344. The number of assessments made under petrol and motor spirit other than petrol were 1,734 and 1,562 respectively.

345. As against the total demand under petrol amounting to Rs. 32,10,574, a sum of Rs. 30,74,872 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,702.

346. The demand under motor spirit other than petrol amounted to Rs. 5,45,691, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,35,131 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 10,560.

347. The total number of prosecutions launched were 44, out of which seven cases ended in conviction by Magistrate, five were let off with warning, 21 cases were compounded leaving a balance of 11 cases pending at the close of the year.

348. No appeals under the provisions of the Act were preferred during the year.

(vii) The Mysore Government Insurance Department.

General:

349. After the Public Branch of the Mysore Government Insurance Department was integrated with the Life Insurance Corporation of India with effect from 1st September 1956, the following items of works

were attended to by the residuary sections of the Department:—

1. Extension of Official Branch and Motor Branch Schemes to the integrated areas.
2. Revising the Rules of the Official Branch and Motor Branch for applying them to the New State of Mysore.
3. Starting a Fire Insurance Scheme in the Department and also a General Insurance Fund on the lines of the Bombay Insurance Fund.
4. Preliminary work relating to the valuation of the Official Branch as on 31st March 1956 were being finalised with a view to declare the bonus on the Life Branch policies.

350. *Official Branch.*—Out of the 6,414 proposals accepted during the year, including 1,071 pending at the beginning of the year and 16 cases reinstated during the year, 5,335 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 74,60,212 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 27,845. Out of the remaining 1,079 proposals, 300 were cancelled, and for 779 cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

351. The financial position of the Life Insurance Fund (Official Branch) during the year was as follows:— Life Insurance Fund. (Official Branch.)

Receipts		Payments	
	Rs.		Rs.
Opening balance as on 1st April 1956 ...	2,69,76,308-35	Approximate payments	21,79,200-0
Approximate receipts during 1956-57 ...	45,87,200-0	Approximate closing balance.	2,93,84,308-35
Total ...	3,15,63,508-35		3,15,63,508-35

352. A new set of rules of the Official and Motor Branch applicable to the New State of Mysore has been framed. Under the new rules, an officer can propose an insurance on a higher stage pay of his time scale of pay

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subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 per month whatever may be his pay at the time he offers his proposal for insurance.

353. *Motor Branch.*—The Motor Branch insured 2,733 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 3,03,023 as compared with 2,217 vehicles earning a premium income of about Rs. 2,14,081 in the previous year. The claims paid during the year were :—

		Rs.
Comprehensive Risk	...	27,536
Third Party Risk	...	2,593
Act Liability	...	Nil
Total	...	30,129

354. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1957 amounted to Rs. 14,36,556 as compared with Rs. 11,16,680 in the previous year.

355. The Department as usual participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore during 1956. Brochures and hand bills explaining the advantages of the several types of risks in the Motor Branch were distributed among the visitors to the Stall.

356. The Branch Office at Mysore was abolished from 1st September 1956 as the Public Branch got integrated with the Life Insurance Corporation of India from that date.

CHAPTER IV—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

357. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per census of 1951 is 7,76,170 as against 4,06,760 in 1941.

358. The total number of live births registered during the year was 30,229 (29,745). The birth rate was 34·67 (33·15.)

359. The total number of deaths during the year was 12,593 (11,757). The death rate was 14·44 (13·16).

360. The Corporation was free from plague and cholera and among the infectious diseases, tuberculosis took a heavy toll. Preventive measures were carried out on an intensive scale throughout the year.

361. The total expenditure incurred under Public Health was Rs. 29,07,056, during the year.

362. Special attention was paid to various food commodities offered for sale in the public markets and private shops. Unwholesome meat, fruits, vegetables etc., were seized and destroyed and parties concerned warned.

363. The total amount of expenditure incurred under Education was Rs. 2,95,812 while the receipts inclusive of Government grant was Rs. 1,02,967. Education.

364. The Corporation continued to maintain four High Schools and five Higher Elementary Schools. The total number of pupils taught was 7,153.

365. During the year, the Corporation opened a new Nursery School in Banappa Park.

366. The existing water supply system designed for less than half the present population was found to be utterly inadequate to meet the requirements and an alround expansion of the storage and water distribution system had to be effected. In order to improve the distribution in the Corporation area, a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was allotted out of rupees one crore earmarked as loan to the Corporation under the National Water Supply and Drainage Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan. The position of water supply in the Northern area of the Civil Station, Bangalore, Water Supply.

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was distressingly acute. A scheme was sanctioned costing Rs. 33 1/2 lakhs for laying 24" pipe line from combined Jewell Filters to Machalibetta and construction of three zonal tanks of 0·5 M.G., 1·0 M.G., and 1·0 M.G. at Jayamahal Bridge, Richards Town Park and Machalibetta respectively.

367. A sum of Rs. 57,812 under Installation of sub-mains and Rs. 9,751 under Public Fountains and Rs. 2,03,235 under Advance to the Water Supply Department was spent during the year.

Lighting.

368. Substantial additions to street lights and increase in wattage of existing lamps were made during the year.

Housing Scheme.

369. The Corporation has constructed more than 2,000 small houses in several parts of the City which are let out to the employees and others on reasonable rents. In addition, it has also provided more than 1,000 quarters to its sweepers and scavengers, rent free. In addition to these, the Corporation was constructing 15 blocks of houses each consisting of four tenements under a loan of Rs. 1,34,000 provided by the State Government under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Slum Clearance.

370. A sum of Rs. 65,339 was spent for slum clearance work. Tenemental quarters were constructed on the existing plinths in sweeper huts areas at Goripalyam. Roads were formed in A.K. Colony, Jeevanahalli and drains were constructed. Similar other works were also carried out in other areas where found necessary.

Medical Relief.

371. The Corporation continued to maintain one Corporation Dispensary, one Ayurvedic Dispensary and one Unani Dispensary at which 38,181, 72,846 and 51,222 patients, respectively, were treated. The Corporation also continued to maintain a Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Maternity and Child-welfare.

372. The total expenditure incurred under this head during the year was Rs. 3,23,921.

373. The Corporation was maintaining nine Maternity Homes with 210 beds wherein, pre-natal, natal, and post-natal work were done. In these Maternity Homes, 6,856 labour cases were conducted during the year.

374. In addition to these Maternity Homes, the Corporation maintains also 18 Maternity and Child-welfare Centres where the case of expectant mothers and children

were attended to. Apart from examination and treatment of children, milk was given free to the infants and they were also given regular bath and food at these Centres at a cost of Rs. 78,698-75. Besides, a contribution of milk powder was also made by U.N.I.C.E.F.

375. Baby show was also as usual held at 18 different Centres in the Corporation area.

376. Family Planning Centres located at the several Maternity Homes and Child Health Centres continued to work satisfactorily. Family Planning.

377. The demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 45,55,508 against which a sum of Rs. 32,89,607 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 12,65,901. The percentage of collections of the current taxes to the current demand was 74·15 per cent and that of the arrears was 67·47 per cent. Revenue.

378. The total collection under Octroi and Toll during the year was Rs. 37,33,966 (Rs. 27,89,307).

379. The financial position of the Corporation was sound and the statutory closing balance was maintained as provided in the Act. There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,39,015 at the beginning of the year. The total receipts under all heads including Debt Heads during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,52,835 which makes a total of Rs. 1,18,91,850. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 1,13,05,239 was incurred leaving a balance of Rs. 5,86,611 at the end of the year. Financial Position.

380. With a view to arrest the increase in the price of rice, the Corporation have opened 64 Fair Price Depots where rice was sold at 2 seers per rupee. These depots were extremely popular. Wheat was also sold at these depots at the controlled rates.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality.

381. The area of the City of Mysore continued to be 14·43 square miles. The population according to the census of 1951 is 2,44,334. The boundaries of the City remained unaltered during the year.

382. The opening balance of the Municipality for the year 1956-57 was Rs. 4,24,093. The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 33,23,175 and Rs. 31,47,237 respectively. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2,30,386. Finance

LOCAL ADMN.

Incidence of Taxation.

383. The incidence of taxation per capita was Rs. 6-18 (Rs. 6-56).

384. The total realisations under taxes on vehicles and animals were Rs. 57,842 (Rs. 56,440). A sum of Rs. 84,221 (Rs. 14,509) was received towards Amusement Tax during the year.

385. The demand and collection of Toll during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,150 (Rs. 94,280)

386. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 7,10,324 (Rs. 10,97,344).

387. The total number of births registered during the year was 7,749. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population during the year was 29·09 on the present population of 2,66,517 as against 32·3 in the previous year.

388. The health of the City during the year was good. There were no cases of cholera and plague. About 33,261 houses were cynofumigated during the year.

389. Small-pox was brought completely under control. Preventive measures like vaccinations were systematically conducted. The number of vaccinations conducted during the year were 6,538 primary and 13,899 revaccinations.

390. There were 39 (122) attacks and 24 (29) deaths from diptheria during the year. Thirty-two (47) attacks and 25 (38) deaths from typhoid were reported during the year.

391. Few incidences of malaria were reported in the City during the year.

392. A total number of 127 deaths were reported from tuberculosis during the year.

(iii) Davangere City Municipality

393. The area of Davangere City Municipality is 7·5 square miles and the population is 56,048 according to the Census of 1951.

394. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City were 13,476 (13,400) and 4,040 (4,116) respectively during the year.

395. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 11·87 (Rs. 10-87).

396. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality were Rs. 19,57,732 (Rs. 17,78,427) and Rs. 19,36,892 (Rs. 17,53,999) respectively.

397. Including the arrears of Rs. 2,02,857, the total demand of taxes under several heads came up to Rs. 9,49,481, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,65,627 (including a remission of Rs. 4,963) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,83,854 at the close of the year.

398. Public health of the City was generally good and there were no cases of outbreak of epidemics.

399. A sum of Rs. 2,54,150 was spent on public improvement works such as construction and maintenance of buildings, formation and repairs of roads, construction of drains and culverts, cement concreting of roads, cleaning and re-laying of water supply pipe lines.

400. The work relating to the laying of 16" pipe line from Harihar to Davangere for the water supply to the City at an estimated cost of Rs. 22·16 lakhs was nearing completion.

401. The construction of a II R.C.C. Tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,56,900 was completed during the year. The work relating to underground drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 10·23 lakhs was under execution by the Public Works Department.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality.

402. The Bellary City Municipality was constituted in the year 1855 and it continued to function as such during the year. The Municipality merged into Mysore State from 1st November 1953 and the Mysore City Municipalites Act was extended to this Municipality with effect from 24th October 1955.

403. As per 1951 Census, the population was 70,764 spreading over an area of 10·75 square miles.

404. The Municipality was under the control of the Special Officer.

405. The total number of houses and sites in Bellary City were 13,466 and 824 respectively.

406. The total demand (including arrears), collections and balance of the Municipality were Rs. 6,12,086, Rs. 4,94,136 and Rs. 1,17,950 respectively.

407. The incidence of taxation per head of population during the year was Rs. 75 (Rs. 6-73).

LOCAL ADMN.

408. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 10,82,934 (Rs. 10,51,951) and Rs. 9,35,377 (Rs. 8,91,209) respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,17,844 (Rs. 3,70,287).

409. The total sum realised under Octroi was Rs. 77,318. This new levy was introduced for the first time in this Municipality from 28th January 1957.

410. A sum of Rs. 1,35,851 was received as grants during the year.

411. The number of Elementary Schools maintained by the Municipality during the year was 19. The estimated number of boys and girls of school going age in Municipal area was 6,227 (9,898) and the number attended the Municipal Elementary Schools was 534 (923) boys and 465 (786) girls. The total expenditure incurred on this account during the year was Rs. 66,045 (Rs. 53,285). The collection of Education tax levied as surcharge on Property tax alone was Rs. 48,122 (Rs. 42,930) including arrears.

412. There were in all seven High Schools in the Municipal area.

413. The Municipality maintained one Public Library *cum* Reading Room in Brucepet and one Reading Room in Cowl Bazaar; both the reading rooms were popular.

414. The number of street lights at the end of the previous year was 1,278, and 159 more lights were sanctioned during the year. The total charges for the year was Rs. 32,524 (Rs. 39,717).

415. There were 11 Public Medical Institutions within the Municipal limits and also many other nursing houses maintained by local doctors treating both Allopathic and Indigenous system of medicines.

416. The town was free from Plague and Cholera during the year.

417. There was increase in birth rate from 34·6 to 41·7, in death rate from 16·9 to 17·8 and decrease in Maternal Mortality from 9·4 to 4·4, decrease in Infantile Mortality rate from 94·1 to 79·5 during the year.

418. There were 2,962 births (2,445) giving a rate of 41·7 (34·6) and 1,262 deaths (1,193) giving a rate of 17.8 (9·4).

(v) Municipal Administration.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

419. There were 48 Town Municipalities in the Bangalore Division at the end of the year.

420. All the Municipal Councils (excepting Pavagada and Y.N. Hosakote in Tumkur District) were reconstituted for a further period of four years as per the provisions of Town Municipalities Act 1951 during the year. Pavagada Town Municipal Council in Tumkur District which was dissolved for a period of six months was reconstituted with effect from 8th September 1956. The newly elected Hospet Council of Bellary District assumed office from 1st November 1956.

421. There was no change in the area or boundaries of any of the Municipalities in Bangalore Division.

422. The total number of elected and nominated members of the several municipalities in all the districts of the Division at the end of the year was 774 (768) as against the strength of 775 (770).

423. Most of the Town Municipal Councils have adopted many of the bye-laws and rules. The rules for levy and recovery of Stand Fees on buses were sanctioned during the year in Mulabagal, Chickballapur and Gowribidanur Municipalities.

424. Revision of assessment was taken up and completed in the Municipalities of Channapatna, Doddaballapur, Nelamangala, Vijayapura of Bangalore District and Tumkur.

425. Out of the total demand of Rs. 42,06,376 (Rs. 42,50,312) in all the Municipalities including arrears, a sum of Rs. 28,77,212 (Rs. 29,33,652) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 13,29,164 (Rs. 13,16,660).

426. A sum of Rs. 11,25,036 (Rs. 9,44,744) was realised under Octroi during the year. The levy of octroi in Hospet Municipality was introduced with effect from 1st March 1957.

427. The total population of the Town Municipalities in the Division was 4,80,091 (4,41,392). The total income from Municipal rates and taxes was Rs, 22,95,249. The

incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 4-65 (Rs. 4-31) during the year.

428. Out of a total loan of Rs. 63,12,272 advanced, a sum of Rs. 3,25,032 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 59,87,240 at the end of the year.

429. A total sum of Rs. 2,94,187 was sanctioned as grant for town improvement works during the year.

430. There was no outbreak of any epidemics in any of the Town Municipalities during the year. In general, the Public Health in all the Municipalities in this Division was generally good.

431. There were 13,865 (14,545) births and 8,778 (10,161) deaths during the year. The number of patients treated for various diseases in L.F. Dispensaries in several Municipalities except Chitaldrug and Bellary Districts was 18,35,616 (16,20,017).

432. There were 28 (29) Municipal High Schools in the Division during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,47,740 was spent for the maintenance of institutions during the year excepting Kolar, Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, (whose figures not furnished .

Mysore Division

433. There were 58 Town Municipalities in the Old Mysore area, two Municipalities in Coorg District and two Municipalities in South Kanara District. All the Municipal Councils of the Old Mysore area were reconstituted from April 1956.

434. There was no change in the areas and boundaries of the Municipalities of the Old Mysore area and also in South Kanara District during the year.

435. The total population of the Municipalities of this Division during the year was 6,26,975. The total number of members elected in the several Town Municipal Councils of the Old Mysore area at the end of the year was 918 (944).

436. The sanctioned strength of the Municipal Councils in South Kanara District continued to be 56 and that of the Municipal Councils of Coorg District continued to be 39.

437. Many of the Municipal Councils of the Old Mysore area have yet to adopt a number of Rules and

Bye-laws on the basis of Model Bye-laws and Rules so far issued by Government.

438. There was no fresh imposition of taxes in the Municipalities of the Old Mysore area.

439. The revision of assessment on annual letting value basis was completed in the Town Municipal Councils of Yelandur, Heggadadevana Kote and Nanjangud, in Mysore District and in Honnali, Channagiri, Bhadravati in Shimoga District, during the year.

440. Out of the total demand of Rs. 38,25,884 including arrears, a sum of Rs, 26,37,964 (Rs. 25,01,904) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 11,87,920 at the end of the year.

441. A sum of Rs. 13,66,752 (Rs. 13,24,730) in the Municipalities of the Old Mysore area and Rs. 2,01,891 in the Municipalities of Coorg District was realised during the year.

442. There was no octroi in the Municipalities of South Kanara District (viz., Udipi and Mangalore).

443. The population of the Municipalities of the Old Mysore area and the Coorg District during the year was 4,87,533. The total income from Municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 20,33,069. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-17.

444. The population of the Municipalities in South Kanara district during the year was 1,39,442. The incidence of taxation per head of population in Mangalore and Udipi Municipalities was Rs. 9-67 and Rs. 5-92, respectively.

445. A total grant of Rs, 2,48,540 under Town Improvement grants and Rs. 1,00,024-50 under Local Development Works was sanctioned for Town Improvement works etc., for the Municipalities of the Old Mysore area during the year.

446. A total sum of Rs. 1,19,07,094 as loan was advanced to the several Municipalities so far. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,89,359 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,17,735 at the end of the year.

447. A sum of Rs. 2,25,970 for town improvement works and a sum of Rs. 18,17,819 for water supply schemes was sanctioned as loan to the several Municipalities in

Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts during the year.

448. The total outlay incurred on water supply works of the several Municipalities of the Mysore and Chickmagalur Districts during the year was Rs. 7,24,697 and Rs. 4,64,398 respectively.

449. The outlay incurred on Public Works during the year was Rs. 7,48,341.

450. There were 30 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of the Old Mysore area. A sum of Rs. 2,24,034 was spent by the Municipal Councils for the maintenance.

451. The Arasikere Town Municipality continued to be under Government management during the year.

Belgaum Division.

452. The administration of the Municipalities of the four Kannada districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara which were included in the new Mysore State consequent on the reorganisation of States with effect from 1st November 1956 was continued during the year even after 1st November 1956 under the provisions of the Acts, Rules and Orders previously existing in the old Bombay State.

453. The total number of Municipalities in the Division at the end of the year was 35 of which six were Borough Municipalities and 29 District Municipalities (including two City Municipalities and one Periodical Municipality). The Periodical Municipality of Yamnur was converted into a Village Panchayat during the year.

454. There was no change in the area of Municipalities except in the case of the Ramdurg Municipality,

455. The total population of all the Municipalities in the Division, according to 1951 census, was 8,74,570.

456. Bijapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs celebrated their centenary during the year.

457. Reconstitution of the Athani, Saundatti Yellamma, Hubli and Ranebennur Municipalities on the basis of 1951 Census figures was sanctioned during the year.

458. The aggregate gross Municipal income of the Municipalities was Rs. 2,11,90,576 (Rs. 1,87,46,332). The

net income amounted to Rs. 1,46,47,954 (Rs. 1,32,03,178). Government continued to give grants to the Municipalities liberally. During the year, grants to the extent of Rs. 22,93,411 were paid to the Municipalities.

459. The district-wise average incidences of taxation and income per head of population were :—

	Incidence of taxation		*Incidence of income*	
Belgaum	Rs. 15-40	Rs. 12-75	Rs. 20-77	Rs. 18-48
Bijapur	Rs. 11-15	Rs. 9-53	Rs. 14-24	Rs. 13-39
Dharwar	Rs. 11-84	Rs. 9-63	Rs. 17-19	Rs. 15-63
N. Kanara	Rs. 7-91	Rs. 7-02	Rs.11-79	Rs. 11-08.

460. The gross collection from Octroi amounted to Rs. 63,96,081 during the year.

461. The total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 2,04,33,643 (Rs. 1,68,10,186). Net expenditure excluding the items under the head "extraordinary and debt" was Rs. 1,35,83,187 (Rs. 1,30,88,021). The aggregate closing balance of all the Municipalities in the Division amounted to Rs. 91,19,031 (Rs. 83,37,714).

462. The general state of public health was satisfactory in the Municipal Towns. There were only few cases of epidemic diseases.

463. So many welfare activities like granting freeships to the backward class students in high schools, free supply of slates and books to the backward class pupils in primary schools, conducting night schools, slum clearance etc., were undertaken during the year by the Belgaum, Nipani, Bailhongal, Bijapur and Kumpta Municipalities.

GULBARGA DIVISION.

464. The Division has been formed with the Hyderabad Karnatak area on 1st November 1956 consisting of three districts, *viz.*, Gulberga, Raichur and Bidar.

465. There were 24 Municipalities in the Division out of which nine are City Municipalities and the rest Town Municipalities, and the population of these Municipalities was 14,17,817 according to 1951 Census.

LOCAL ADMN.

466. There was an Engineering Section to carry out the works of the Municipalities.

467. During the year, the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 58,900 and the same was distributed to the several Municipalities of this Division.

(vi) Administration of District Boards.

Constitution.

468. The 10 Districts of Old Mysore State Continued to be administered by the Special Officers. The administration of District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar was carried on by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were the *ex-officio* Presidents of the District Boards. The District Local Boards of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara and the District Board, South Kanara, continued to be administered by the elected Presidents.

Income and Expenditure.

469. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards in the New Mysore State during the year was Rs. 1,32,23,918 and Rs. 1,33,62,377 respectively as indicated below:

District Boards	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Mysore Division (District Boards of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara) ...	64,48,586	60,28,637
Bangalore Division (District Boards of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Kolar) ...	16,38,017	20,43,372
Belgaum Division (District Boards of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, and North Kanara) ...	41,59,049	44,47,375
Gulbarga Division (District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar) ...	9,78,266	8,42,993

470. The District Boards of Mysore and Mandya in Mysore Division, District Boards of Kolar and Tumkur in Bangalore Division, District Local Boards in Belgaum Division and all the District Boards in Gulberga Division continued to maintain their own Engineering Establishments.

471. The Scheme of Local Development Works sponsored by the Planning Commission continued to be in operation during the year in all the four Divisions of the New Mysore State. The total outlay incurred for the execution of the several works under the scheme was Rs. 1,77,780 (Rs. 2,43,062) in Mysore Division, Rs. 1,46,284 (Rs. 1,14,650) in Bangalore Division. Local Development Works.

472. The District Boards of Mysore, Bangalore and Belgaum Divisions maintained roads of a total length of 10,282 miles, during the year. Roads.

Bangalore Division	...	2,386 miles
Mysore Division	...	3,827 miles
Belgaum Division	...	4,069 miles

473. No roads were undertaken for construction or repairs by the Raichur and Gulbarga District Boards of Gulbarga Division. In Bidar District, however, the District Board had taken up Ashtoor road and Bhalki road at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 26,000 respectively. The former was nearing completion.

474. The number of different kinds of dispensaries and their expenditure was :— Dispensaries.

Division	No of Medical Institutions (including Maternity Homes.	Total Expenditure incurred.	No. of patients.	No. of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.	Expenditure incurred.	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries.	Maintenance cost.
		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Mysore Division ...	231	4,08,049	36,28,223	148	2,29,428	120	16,803
Bangalore Division ...	199	2,95,758	24,30,119	132	1,44,109	102	11,100
Belgaum Division ...	84	3.00,040	...	97 SMP. Centres and 71 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	54,382	24	1,69,547

LOCAL ADMN.

475. No dispensaries were run by District Boards in Gulbarga Division.

Educational Institutions.

476. There were 48 High Schools under the management of the District Boards in Mysore Division, incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 7,79,076 in addition to Rs. 19,07,139 incurred in maintaining 75 Higher Elementary Schools and 519 Elementary Schools managed by the South Kanara District Board. The District Board, Mysore also maintained 89 Elementary Schools in Kollegal Taluk from 1st November 1956 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 51,962.

477. There were 15 High Schools in Bangalore Division under the management of the District Boards incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,66,695 for the maintenance of these High Schools.

478. No High Schools were maintained by the District Boards in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions except the District Local Board in Bijapur in Belgaum Division which has maintained one High School at Bagewadi at the cost of Rs. 21,091.

479. The District Local Boards in Belgaum Division paid a sum of Rs. 9,37,398 as grant to the District School Boards for receiving primary schools in the areas of the District Local Boards under Section 80 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

Public Health Safety and Convenience.

480. The District Boards of four Divisions in the New Mysore State incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 10,73,250 on Public Health during the year as follows:—

	Rs.
District Boards, Mysore Division ...	4,95,160
District Boards, Bangalore Division ...	3,10,466
District Boards, Belgaum Division ...	1,90,946
District Board, Raichur ...	27,751
District Board, Gulbarga ...	48,927
Total ...	10,73,250

481. The Chief Executive Officers were continued in all the District Boards in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions during the year except in South Kanara District Board.

482. The District Board, Bellary, continued to function under the Deputy Commissioner as Special Officer. The revenue and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 12,59,106 (Rs. 14,24,139) and Rs. 13,15,726 (Rs. 12,82,115), respectively. District Board, Bellary.

483. The Board had an Engineering Establishment of its own during the year and maintained roads of a total length of 356 miles, 5 furlongs at a cost of Rs. 80,617.

484. There were 339 Elementary Schools and six High Schools and 27 regular and subsidized dispensaries of Allopathic and Indian Medicine maintained by the Board.

(vii) Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

485. The area and the population of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, including 33 Village Panchayats comprising 76 indirectly administered villages, was about 30 square miles and 1,59,158 respectively.

486. The supply of water from the Dethamangala Filters continued to be adequate and satisfactory during the year for the Sanitary Board Area.

487. The total demand (including arrears of Rs. 57,219-86), collection and balance of the Sanitary Board were Rs. 5,65,381-14, Rs. 5,02,713-51 and Rs. 62,667-63 respectively.

488. The total receipts during the year including the opening balance were Rs. 6,85,367. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,35,979 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 49,388.

(viii) Village Panchayats and Rural Development.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

489. The Mysore Village Panchayat and District Boards Act, 1952 was in force in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and the Madras Village Panchayat Act of 1950 was in force in Bellary District.

490. The total number of Village Panchayats in the Division was 6,742 (6,742).

491. The cash balance at the credit of the Village Panchayats at the beginning of the year was Rs. 43,68,292. The total income from all the sources during the year Financial Position.

LOCAL ADMN.

amounted to Rs. 21,85,018 (Rs. 30,12,053) making a total income of Rs. 65,53,310. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 22,77,141 (Rs. 24,42,599) was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 42,76,169 at the end of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

492. The total amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 14,80,625. The demand, collection and balance for the year were Rs. 17,76,717 (Rs. 19,30,778), Rs. 15,23,278 (Rs. 19,34,043) and Rs. 17,34,064, respectively.

493. An expenditure of Rs. 2,28,400 for conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 22,643 for medical relief, Rs. 1,40,035 for lighting charges and Rs. 7,60,596 on public works was incurred during the year.

494. Five hundred and twenty-one Village Panchayats were maintaining sweeping establishments, 34 were contributing for the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries and 55 had arranged for weekly visits of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

495. The allotment during the year under the head "Rural Health and Sanitation" was Rs. 2,18,400 for taking up village improvement works in the village.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.

496. Nine hundred and forty-four (894) rural libraries and reading rooms were functioning during the year.

Rural Water Supply.

497. One thousand eighty-one well works were under execution at the beginning of the year. During the year, 355 well works were taken up making a total of 1,436 wells to be completed. The allotment during the year under the head "Rural Water Supply" was Rs. 15,30,500.

Local Development Works.

498. An expenditure of Rs. 5,96,726 against an allotment of Rs. 6,08,123 was incurred during the year on 388 Local Development Works which included village roads, small bridges, culverts, construction of or improvement to school or dispensary buildings, godowns for storage of grains, etc. The response from the village panchayats and the villagers for participating in this scheme was encouraging.

MYSORE DIVISION.

499. The total number of village panchayats in the Division was 6,153. The Mysore Village Panchayats

and District Boards Act, 1952, the Coorg Panchayat Raj Act, 1956 and the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1950 were in force in the Districts of Old Mysore State, Coorg and South Kanara and Kollegal, respectively.

Financial Position.

500. The income and expenditure of the village panchayats during the year were Rs. 20,98,574 (Rs. 17,76,103) and Rs. 25,24,334 (Rs. 16,76,457), respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

501. The demand, collection and balance were Rs. 26,35,809 (Rs. 24,06,474), Rs. 10,05,786 (Rs 11,97,605), and Rs. 16,30,023 (Rs. 12,08,869) respectively.

Other Improvements.

502. Eight hundred and twenty-nine village panchayats were maintaining reading rooms and libraries, 625 panchayats had street lighting and 359 panchayats were maintaining sweeping and scavenging establishments.

503. A sum of Rs. 4,86,056 was spent on water supply, Rs. 7,70,883 on public works, Rs. 42,220 on medical relief and Rs. 1,37,762 on lighting, during the year.

Rural Water Supply.

504. Four hundred and seventy-four well works were completed during the year leaving a balance of 1,025 well works which were under different stages of progress.

Local Development Works

505. Two hundred and sixteen works were completed leaving a balance of 1,110 at the close of the year.

Belgaum Division.

506. The total number of village panchayats functioning at the end of the year was 1,403 (1,252).

507. Each panchayat at its first meeting elects a Nyaya Panchayat under Section 37 of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act. One thousand and seventy-five Nyaya Panchayats have been conferred with judicial powers for trying petty civil suits and criminal cases.

508. Very few Nyaya Panchayats have exercised the judicial powers vested in them during the year. This probably indicates that the utility of the Nyaya Panchayats has not been properly appreciated by the village folk.

509. Thirty per cent of the land revenue was assigned under Section 92A of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act as grant-in-aid to all the village panchayats in this Division. The total grants paid to the village panchayats during the year amounted to Rs. 16,77,080.

LOCAL ADMN.

510. Different taxes are levied by the village panchayats, but house tax is levied by all the village panchayats and it is the main source of income to village panchayats.

511. The income and expenditure of the village panchayats during the year were Rs. 49,95,259 and Rs. 46,71,033, respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

512. The total demand, collection and balance of the village panchayats during the year were Rs. 30,09,019, Rs. 13,35,584 and Rs. 16,70,101, respectively.

513. Only 56 village panchayats had conservancy staff.

514. The number of wells constructed during the year was 97 and the number repaired was 219.

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515. Out of 3,238 villages in the Division, 600 were covered by village panchayats and were functioning in accordance with the Hyderabad Gram Panchayat Act, 1956.

516. The Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act provides for the payment of 15 per cent of Land Revenue and 50 per cent of local cess for the villages concerned to the panchayats as grants-in-aid by the Government and District Board, respectively. Besides this, village panchayats are deriving income from cattle ponds, cattle bazar, fisheries, property tax, professional tax, etc.

517. There was one District Panchayat Officer for each District for guiding the panchayats and improving their efficiency and keeping control over them. In the village panchayat, the Sarpanch was the head of the panchayat administration.

518. Sanitary staff on part-time basis was appointed in all the old panchayats to look after the sanitation of villages. Street lighting arrangements were made in most of the panchayat villages.

519. During the year, a sum of Rs. 56,700 was sanctioned by the Government as subsidy to the village panchayats of this Division for five months

520. The Gram Panchayats in this Division were in their infant stage. Therefore, attempts were being made to infuse in them the spirit of leadership and service to the country.

(ix) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

521. In pursuance of the Provisions of the City of Bangalore Improvement Trust Board Act, 1945, the Board was constituted by Government first in 1945, which is being reconstituted once in every three years since then.

522. Several residental extensions were formed in and around Bangalore City by the Trust Board, since its inception, and several others were under different stages of execution.

523. Under Bangalore South, there were five major layouts comprising of Jayanagar Block I and II, Wilson Gardens, Sunkenahalli Layout, Anjanappa Garden Layout and Sampigehalli Layout.

524. In Bangalore North (which also includes the Central Section), the five residential extensions were, Jayamahal Extenion, Vyalikaval Extension, Kumarapark West Extension, Vasanthanagar and Okalipuram Extensions.

525. Improvement works done during the year were:—

Jayamahal Extension.—Excepting the Nandidurg Road side towards the east, the entire area is laid out with roads, side drains, etc. Two 'A' type quarters, four 'B' type and 26 'C' type quarters that were constructed were allotted to the officers and officials of the merged areas of Bombay, Hyderabad, Andhra and Madras.

Vasanthanagar Extension.—A sum of Rs. 12,18,000 was sanctioned for converting the Vasanthanagar area into an attractive residential area and also for clearing and improving the slums in Dandu Upparahalli and Dobspet. Layout works in the areas situated to the south-east and west of Upparahalli village and to north, south and west of Dobspet were completed. About 180 sites were formed, 70 of which were given to Labour Housing Board, and 40 were disposed of in public auction.

Formation of Industrial Suburb for locating Big and Small Industries and formation of Housing Area.

526. With a view to shift some of the existing industries from the congested parts of the City and also to locate new industries, an Industrial Suburb was formed on an extent of 289 acres of land and sites involving an extent of 3,45,220 sq. yds. were disposed of to various industrial concerns. With a view to encourage the existing industries now working in the City area to shift themselves to the Industrial Suburb, sites have been provided to them at a concessional rates.

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527. Sites were also allotted to the Labour Housing Corporation in the Industrial Suburb area to provide housing facilities to the labourers employed in the factories.

528. The sanctioned estimate for the formation of Industrial Housing Area was Rs. 47,05,800. About 3,200 sites were formed and underground drainage work was sanctioned for Rs. 7,60,000. Already 1,600 buildings had came up.

Construction of Houses.

529. The Trust Board constructed 103 houses in Kumara Park West Extension for Low Income Group. The cost of each house ranging from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000 including the cost of the site. All the houses were disposed of to several deserving individuals on hire purchase system.

530. Two hundred and forty houses (soil cement blocks) were built in Rajajinagar at a cost of Rs. 4,85,015 up to the end of March 1957 for the use of labour classes.

531. Fifty-three houses were built for Refugees at a cost of Rs. 2,90,000 in Jayanagar.

532. Two "A" type quarters were constructed in Kumara Krupa compound at an estimated value of Rs. 2,77,800 along with six small buildings for the use of the staff in the same compound.

533. In order to remove congestion in some of the localities, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 150 cheap tenemental houses, 50 in Jabbar Block and 100 in Ramakrishna Mutt area.

Slum Clearance.

534. There were 92 slums in the Corporation area of Bangalore and schemes were prepared for the improvement of some of them. The following slum areas were taken up for clearance work during the year :—

1. Sultanpet slum area.
2. Slum opposite to Sharada Stree Samaja.
3. Sampigehalli and Gangammacherry.
4. Hutting Colony near Swimming Pool and Lalbagh Upparahalli.

Lease of Lands to Institutions and Privata Individuals.

535. Plots were conditionally allotted to individuals and institutions like hostels, schools, religious institutions and social organisations and to private bodies who came forward to render public service. Such grants were usually made for the benefit of the residents of the locality.

536. The receipts of the Board during the year were Rs. 47,08,543 as against Rs. 42,95,000 anticipated in the

revised budget for 1956-57. The actual expenditure was Rs. 64,06,243 as against Rs. 52,40,695 provided for in the revised estimate.

537. A sum of Rs. 92,64,173 has so for been advanced for the several schemes connected with the Trust Board, of which Rs. 38,71,235 has been repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,92,938.

538. The demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,00,46,550, Rs. 94,23,208 and Rs. 6,23,342 respectively. Financial Position.

539. Out of Rs. 1,76,93,217 so for been invested on the 12 important schemes of the Board, a sum of Rs. 94,23,211 was realised up to the end of March 1957. These schemes envisage the formation of 10,923 sites out of which 7,143 were formed and sold.

540. The facilities afforded by Government of India and several Housing Co-operative Societies by way of granting House Building Loans to Low Income Group, etc., have given a great impetus for the construction of houses in several extensions and the houses were coming up rapidly in all extensions.

541. The Board is also concentrating its attention on the several pockets of revenue lands situated within the Corporation limits or in between Trust Board Layouts with a view to layout these plots into habitable extensions.

(x) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

542. The Golden Jubilee of the City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, which started functioning in the year 1903, was celebrated during the year. In commemoration of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Board, a Reading Room was proposed to be constructed at Paduvarhalli at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and the work was nearing completion.

543. Most of the sites formed by the Board were cottage sites which were within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price was recovered in many cases by instalments. Free grants of sites were also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, mosques, temples and educational institutions.

544. The sites were allotted only to persons who own no houses or sites in the City and also to those who were displaced by acquisition for slum clearance, etc.

545. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, during the year,

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was 29, involving a sum of Rs. 42,756. Payment made to the parties on account of properties acquired by the Board in respect of cases coming under mutual consent was Rs. 7,406 and in respect of unpaid awards relating to previous years was Rs. 19,741, making a total payment of Rs. 69,904 during the year.

546. Formation of sites in Jayanagar, Saraswathipuram, Yadavagiri, Kesare, were taken up during the year, along with the formation of sites to the south of Shankar Mutt.

547. Formation of sites in Adipampa Road layout, Kalasagiri, to the south, west and east of Paduvarhalli and in the area opposite to B. T. Oil Mills in Mandi Mohalla were all completed.

548. Eight hundred and thirty-nine building sites were available at the beginning of the year in the Trust Board, 227 new sites were formed during the year, and including the sites resumed, the total number of sites available for sale was 1,151. Out of this, 368 sites were sold, leaving a balance of 783 sites at the end of the year.

549. The realisations from the sale of sites out of arrears and current demand amounted to Rs. 4,09,017. The arrears outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1,13,227.

Model Houses.

550. Special attention was paid during the year for the construction of Model Houses in several localities of the City, as an impetus for solving the housing problem, consequent on the ever increasing population of the City.

551. Construction of ninety-seven model houses of different types in various mohallas of the City, under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme of the Government of India, was taken up during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 3,30,742 was incurred to the end of the year. Most of the houses were completed and allotted.

552. A scheme of constructing 480 tenaments for the use of the labour classes of the K. R. Mills and others at an approximate cost of Rs. 15,00,000, which was taken up by the Board during July 1953, was completed during the year and handed over to the Labour Housing Corporation.

553. The total receipts under all sources including those under suspense heads and N. R. B. Funds amounted to Rs. 10,03,926, while the expenditure under several heads aggregated to Rs. 10,72,946, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,32,756 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER V—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

(1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957)

554. During the year according to the States Reorganisation Act, several areas of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad and Coorg States were transferred to the former Mysore State and the Revenue Commissioner's jurisdiction was formed into four Divisions with a Commissioner for each in place of the Revenue Commissioner with effect from 1st November 1956.

Bangalore Division

555. The rainfall during the year was fair and sufficient in Bangalore and Bellary Districts and was more in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldurg Districts. Tanks received adequate supply of water. Seasonal and crop conditions in all the districts in the Division were satisfactory. Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

556. On account of excessive rainfall, some tanks in Kolar District breached. Due to unprecedented heavy rains and hail storm in May 1957, the standing crop of paddy under the Ranikere atchkat in Challakere taluk suffered to a considerable extent.

557. Fodder and water was available to the cattle.

558. There was no distress in any of the districts in Bangalore Division during the year as the seasonal conditions were good.

559. The prices of the important food articles continued to be high.

560. Labour was generally available and cooly classes were getting sufficient labour throughout the districts of the Division. Labour and Wages.

561. There was no unusual movement of labour either within or from and into Bangalore Division in search of food and employment or due to other reasons during the year, except some families from Coimbatore District, who it is reported had arrived and settled in Hiriyur Town for work. Emigration and Immigration.

562. The health of cattle and men was generally good. Labourers found sufficient employment. Food and Material Prosperity of the people.

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water were available in sufficient quantities to men and cattle. Arrangements were made to sell rice supplied by the Central Government through Co-operative Societies under Price Stabilisation Scheme. The economic conditions of the people in the Division were on the whole satisfactory though the conditions of the middle classes showed no substantial change towards better.

Assessed waste land available for cultivation.

563. Out of the total extent of 2,49,367 acres of assessed waste lands available for cultivation at the commencement of the year, an extent of 11,755 acres with an assessment of Rs. 7,041 was taken up for cultivation.

Alienation of State lands.

564. A total extent of 214 acres and 31½ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 203-69 was alienated during the year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

565. An extent of 35,569 acres was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 30,525 acres was surrendered making a total extent of 66,084 acres. Out of this, an extent of 4,650 acres was disposed of leaving a balance of 61,434 acres.

566. A sum of Rs. 12,779-62 was realised by the disposal of the above lands.

Date Reserve Lands.

567. Out of 38,475 acres (including 38,445 acres of land available at the beginning of the year and also 30 acres surrendered during the year), an extent of 3,356 acres of land was disposed of during the year which fetched a sum of Rs. 37,192-12 leaving a balance of 35,120 acres for disposal at the end of the year.

Disposal of Disafforested areas.

568. Out of 10,767 acres of disafforested area (including 9,285 acres available for disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,483 acres disafforested during the year), an extent of 1,624 acres was disposed of for cultivation during the year.

Darkhasts.

569. Out of the total of 25,301 darkhasts cases including 4,276 of previous year, 20,102 darkhasts cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 5,199 cases at the close of the year. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 47,592 acres which fetched an amount of Rs. 3,93,576.

Grants under the "Grow More Food Scheme".

570. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme from the beginning till the close of the Scheme was 2,93,583 acres (revised). Out of these grants, 84,813 acres of land were cancelled for violation of the

conditions of the grant. Out of the remaining area, an extent of 1,64,314 acres of land has been confirmed up to the end of the year.

571. Out of a total of 1,491 applications received for grant of subsidy, 1,066 were disposed of leaving a balance of 425 at the end of the year. Subsidy for Construction of Irrigation Wells.

572. Out of the allotment of Rs. 3,35,000 provided in the Budget for the entire Old Mysore area during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,21,000 was allotted to the several districts in the Division for grant. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 74,881 was actually distributed to the grantees.

573. The area brought under cultivation with well water during the year was 16,678 acres.

574. The Scheme has been of immense benefit to the ryots in the Division.

575. Out of 85 applications for loans, 48 have been disposed of by grant and 26 by rejection leaving a balance of 11 at the end of the year. Loans for Construction of Irrigation Wells.

576. Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 3,07,000 sanctioned for the entire Old Mysore area, a sum of Rs. 74,000 was allotted to all the districts in this Division and a sum of Rs. 11,875 only has been actually disbursed to the applicants.

577. Out of 5,644 total applications, 4,717 were disposed of leaving a balance of 927 cases at the end of the year. An extent of 20,371 acres and 56 guntas was granted under Depressed Class Concession Rules. Grant of Land Under Depressed Class Concession Rules.

578. The total area under occupation was 64,25,075 acres. The area cropped during the year was 54,34,993 acres. Area Under Occupation and Area Cropped.

579. The percentage of fallow land to that of the area under occupation during the year was 13·5 (14·33).

580. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir in 30 villages was 14,063 acres out of which an extent of 176 acres and 7 guntas was covered by dry belt zone area.

581. Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,02,373 under Marconahally Reservoir Irrigation, a sum of Rs. 1,83,863 was collected during the year including remissions. Irrigation Under Marconahally Reservoir.

582. A sum of Rs. 1,69,530 was sanctioned as takavi loans to 870 applicants. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 22,17,451. Takavi Loan.

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A sum of Rs. 6,62,280 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15,55,171.

Land Improvement Loans.

583. Out of 1,502 applications for a sum of Rs. 5,11,500 as Land Improvement Loans, 405 applications for a sum of Rs. 90,675 was sanctioned and 199 applications were pending sanction and the remaining 898 applications were rejected as they did not satisfy the conditions of the grant. A sum of Rs. 2,32,611 was collected out of a demand of Rs. 11,97,370 inclusive of previous year's arrears.

Record of Rights.

584. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all Government villages as well as to some of the Inam Villages which have been surveyed and settled.

585. Out of 1,94,934 mutation cases inclusive of 57,830 pending from the previous year, 1,16,110 cases were disposed of during the year.

586. Out of a demand of Rs. 3,23,201 including arrears of mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 1,88,305 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,895 at the end of the year.

Tanks.

587. There were in all 1,517 major and 5,944 minor tanks in the Division during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 207 and 739 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

588. There were 173 chowtayi tanks in the Division.

Avenue Trees.

589. During the year, 1,40,005 trees were planted and the branches of 14,434 trees were lopped in the Division. The largest number of trees planted being 55,703 in the Bangalore District.

Tenancy Land Administration.

590. Out of 1,978 applications (575 pending at the beginning of the year; 1,403 registered during the year) under Tenancy Act, 1,050 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 928 cases at the end of the year. In 31 cases, fair rent was fixed and in no case the tenants were evicted during the year.

591. During the year, the Mysore Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Act was applied from 2nd October 1956 as per Government Notification.

592. The cadastral survey of Inam villages, with special staff was continued during the year to facilitate more inam villages being taken over under the Inam Abolition Act.

593. The total demand under arrears inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 1,10,87,965 (Rs. 1,10,89,141). The collection (including remission) made during the year was Rs. 91,43,778 (Rs. 98,16,842). Total Demand.

594. The arrears including Bellary at the beginning of the year were Rs. 12,72,295 (Rs. 18,32,558), of which Rs. 7,61,376 was collected (including remission) during the year. Arrears.

595. The current demand (including Bellary) under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 98,15,670 (Rs. 92,56,583), of this, a sum of Rs. 90,82,432 was collected. The percentage of collections under current demand for the Division was 91·61 (93·2). Current Demand.

Mysore Division.

596. The year 1956-57 season was characterised by uneven distribution of rains which proved inadequate in the early stage and excessive and untimely in the later stage over greater part of the Division. Rainfall.

597. Light to fair rains were recorded all over the State during the month of April. The rainfall during May was scattered and evenly distributed and felt short of the requirement in all the Districts except Shimoga District.

598. The sowing operations were held up in almost all the taluks of Mysore District and particularly in Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Hunsur and Nanjangud taluks. Standing crops were reported to be withering in the parts of Mysore District. The rainfall during June 1956, though generally widespread, still felt short of the requirement in Mysore District. More rains were needed to promote healthy growth of standing crops. Sowings of kharif crops and transplanting of paddy were in progress in parts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts.

599. Seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory in the Division, though in some parts of Mysore and Mandya dry crops suffered in the beginning owing to failure of early rains. Conditions of the people.

600. The prices of essential food grains showed no substantial change though the trend was in the upward direction.

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601. Fodder and water were available in sufficient quantities to the cattle.

602. *Occupied Area and Tenure*—The total recorded area of the Mysore Division was 1,26,39,893 acres. Deducting the extent of (i) 7,25,404 acres covered by the area for which no returns exist and (ii) 64,25,356 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and kharab lands not available for cultivation, a net extent of 51,86,342 acres was available for cultivation.

603. The net area cropped during the year was 39,01,581 acres.

604. The number of registered Ryotwari Holdings in the Division was 8,03,656 with a total extent in holding of 48,27,314 acres.

605. *Transfer of Lands.*—There were 2,296 transfers of land by the order of courts (Civil and Revenue) involving an extent of 12,426 acres.

606. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages were 80,436 in number involving an extent of 2,25,478 acres.

Labour and Wages.

607. In the Mysore Division there was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State in search of employment. The usual movement of labourers from South Kanara and bordering villages of Manjarabad Taluk, during coffee and cardamum picking period into the coffee and cardamum growing areas of Malnad Districts, particularly Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts and into Bhadravathi and Shimoga for employment in the Dam and Channel Works relating to Lakkavalli Reservoir continued.

608. Except in the case of Chikmagalur and South Kanara Districts where a slight rise was reported, the rate of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour, cart-hire and handling charges remained stationary in the Division.

609. The demand, collection and balance inclusive of arrears under Principal Heads of Revenue *viz.*, (i) I Assessment on Lands (ii) Quit Rent and (iii) " 3 Miscellaneous " for the period from 1st April to 31st October 1956 were Rs. 44,41,035, Rs. 36,10,207 and Rs. 8,13,211, respectively. The remission allowed was Rs. 9,083.

While for the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 the total demand, collection, and balance (inclusive of arrears) under the same heads were Rs. 1,22,52,272, Rs. 64,41,666 and Rs. 57,86,875 respectively. The remission granted was Rs. 24,731.

Belgaum Division.

610. The report of the Division is confined to the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st July 1957 of the Revenue year 1956-57.

611. *Belgaum District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 33 inches in the paddy area and 16·83 inches in the dry crop area as against the average of 57 and 24·67 inches respectively of the previous years. Due to heavy and irregular rains, the rabi crops were affected in four villages of Athani Taluka, in 42 villages of Sampagaon Taluka and in 56 villages of Parasgad Taluka and as a result full suspension of Land Revenue had to be granted to 48 villages and half suspension to 82 villages of the Belgaum District under A.O. XXXIII of the Bombay Land Revenue Rules.

612. *Bijapur District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 17·50 inches for the dry crop as against the average of 18·68 inches of the previous five years. Incessant and heavy rains in the months of October and November 1956 were harmful to the standing kharif crops. Both kharif and rabi crops suffered much on account of these rains. The rabi jawar was affected by "Sugar" disease and wheat crop by "Rust" disease. The condition of cotton crop was also not satisfactory due to weeds.

613. As a result of these calamities, suspension of land revenue was granted to 274 villages and half suspension to 388 villages of the District.

614. *Dharwar District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 23·21 inches in the paddy area and 19 inches in dry crop area as compared with 23·2 and 19·8 inches, the average of the previous five years. There was excessive rainfall during the months of October and November 1956 which adversely affected the standing crops of groundnut, kharif, jowar, cotton and chilly and consequently their yield was below normal.

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615. *Kanara (North Kanara).*—The average rainfall during the period was well distributed and beneficial to crops and the season was on the whole satisfactory. No suspensions were granted.

616. Scarcity of drinking water was felt from the middle of March to June in the headquarter places of Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa Petha in Kanara District.

617. The supply of fodder in the rural area was on the whole adequate.

618. Public health was generally good except for the incidence of small-pox, cholera and influenza. There was no outbreak of plague during the year in the Division.

Revenue.

619. Out of the net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) of Rs. 1,10,08,139-91, a sum of Rs. 1,07,21,318-50 was collected. The percentage of collection was 97.

620. In Bijapur District, the construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal work was under progress and it is expected to irrigate about 42,000 acres of land of Jamkhandi Taluka.

Occupied Area.

621. There was a net decrease of 1,157 acres in the occupied area of the Division as compared with the figures of the previous year due to the receipt of new Akarbands owing to survey of Inam villages and due to re-survey in Bijapur District. The decrease in Karwar District was due to the enforcement of Consolidated Scheme.

Prices.

622. The average wholesale prices of the principal agricultural produce showed an upward trend as compared with the prices of the previous year. That rise in prices had affected the economic condition of the middle class people.

Agricultural Labour.

623. In Belgaum Division there was no dearth of agricultural labour in any part of the Division. The rates of wages in urban and rural areas in Belgaum and Bijapur were the same as those in the previous year. In Dharwar District, they were slightly higher (25 nP, to 50 nP.) than those of the previous year, while they were slightly lower in Karwar District.

Administration of Tenancy Act.

624. Of suits instituted by tenants under the B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948 during the year *i.e.*, from 1st November

1956 to 31st July 1957, 1,242 suits were granted, 454 were rejected and 848 were not decided.

625. Of suits instituted by landlords during the year, 8,283 suits were granted, 2,836 rejected and 3,325 were undecided.

626. The relation between landlords and tenants was cordial except in Belgaum Prant, Raibag Mahal of Belgaum District and Siddapur Taluka of North Kanara District where the relations were rather strained. The maximum rent at 1/6th of the produce continued to be in force during the period.

627. The extension of Left Bank Canal of Ghataprabha in Gokak Taluka has brought 11,399 acres of land under irrigation and 42,000 acres of land in Jamkhandi Taluka.

628. Extraction of Manganese ore in Supa Petha was in full swing which provided employment to a large number of people.

629. A paper pulp factory was under construction at Dandeli in Karwar District.

Gulbarga Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

630. The rainfall in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar during the year was 44·7, 31·68 and 46·95 inches respectively which works out to an average of 40·20 inches for the Division as against the average rainfall of 28, 21, and 37 inches, respectively in the previous year, which works out to an average of 29 inches for the Division.

631. The seasonal conditions of crops were unfavourable and the excess of rains caused considerable damage to all the crops. As a result, the Government had to suspend collection of the land revenue.

Area under Cultivation and Area under Crops.

632. The total area under cultivation and the total area under crops during the year in the Division were 69,59,874 acres and 57,96,040 acres respectively.

Tenancy Reforms.

633. The total number of protected tenants and the area held by them were 78,635 and 14,77,032 acres respectively.

634. The land revenue is collected twice in the year during kharif abi and rabi tabi. During the year, an amount

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of Rs. 20,62,360 was collected and Rs. 69,03,076 was the balance.

Remission and Suspension.

635. Due to general failure of the kharif and rabi crops the Government was pleased to postpone the collections of the land revenue.

Famine Relief.

636. In Gulbarga District due to the failure of kharif and rabi crops, Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned besides Rs. 1,30,000 sanctioned under takavi apart from the usual takavi of Rs. 2,25,000. The amount was distributed in all the talukas and they were well utilised.

637. In Raichur District, a sum of Rs. 2,05,000 was granted for scarcity relief works during the last week of March 1957 in Raichur District.

638. In Bidar District, an amount of Rs. 30,555 was sanctioned towards famine takavi and the same was distributed.

639. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was sanctioned for sinking of new wells and repairs of the old wells in all the talukas of the Gulberga District, except Gulberga and Yadgir talukas which are project areas. Due to bad conditions of the crops, Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned as revenue takavi.

640. For improved seeds and manures, Rs. 5,10,708 was sanctioned in Raichur District.

641. In Bidar District, Rs. 2,43,506 was sanctioned for the purchase of cattle and seeds, Rs. 79,208 for sinking of wells and repairs to old wells and Rs. 40,463 for tractors.

Famine relief Ameliorative measures (Social work).

642. Financial aid in the shape of takavi for purchase of animals, for the construction of the wells and oil engines were being given to step up production and improve the economic conditions of agriculturists. The agricultural department was supplying better seeds, manure and better implements to enable the agriculturists to improve their produce.

643. During the year, an area of 312 acres and 16 guntas was allotted to 18,078 families from Harijan and Backward Classes for house sites and an area of 12,735 acres and 38 guntas was assigned to 1,976 Harijan families and people of the Backward Classes.

644. During the year, an area of 1,025 acres and eight guntas was relinquished under Bhoodan and out of which

183 acres and 16 guntas was assigned to landless persons from Harijan and Backward Classes.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

645. Though the classification of soils is done broadly on the same lines in all the constituent units of the New State, the systems of survey and maintenance are diverse. The question of bringing about a uniform system of survey classification and maintenance work throughout the New State was under consideration.

Erstwhile Mysore State.

646. In the Erstwhile Mysore State the following special items of work were attended to :—

Special Item of Work.

(a) Demarcation of 103 blocks covering 324 acres and 37 guntas in Hassuvina Kaval and derequisitioning of 181 acres of land belonging to Krishnarajapuram Military Centre and Ghee Heating Centre was done.

(b) Training was imparted to three batches of Patels and Shanbhogues in Yelahanka and Hessarghatta Hoblies of Bangalore North Taluk for a period of six weeks.

647. In Government villages, the number of Darkhast Phod and Miscellaneous Records of Rights and Hadbust Records, etc., disposed of during the year was 17,603 (11,845).

Work in Government Villages.

648. The details of phod work, classification, bandh-pahani and detection of encroachments on Government lands were :—

Sl. No.	Work	Number of villages	Blocks	Area
				Acre Guntas
1	Measurement ...	8,688 villages *plus* 4,376 plane table stations with a chainage of 15,571—40 chains.	17,913	55,784—18 1/2
2	Classification ..	7,723 (2,592)	13,409 (10,725)	41,794—09 (39,483—37)
3	Bandpahani ...	4,863 (3,252)	13,665 (12,413)	...
4	Detection of encroachment.	817 (486) cases	...	793 —23 (486 — 7)

649. A sum of Rs. 46,427 (Rs. 44,301) was realised on account of fees charged for phoding survey numbers, etc.

650. Key maps of 931 villages consisting of 99,289 survey numbers were printed during the year. Hand-drawn maps of 61 unsettled inam villages comprising 3,438

survey numbers were prepared. Up-to-date corrections and changes were effected in respect of 14,445 survey numbers in 2,221 copies of printed maps pertaining to several taluks in the State. A set of maps of the New Mysore State both in Kannada and English was prepared.

651. A sum of Rs. 15,017-50 was realised from the sale of maps. The stock of maps at the end of the year was 5,40,305 costing Rs. 13,93,477.

Akarbands and Phaisal patrikas.

652. The rectification of Akarband was completed in respect of 1,863 (2,082) Phod records.

653. The work of preparing copies of Akarband and Phaisal Patrikas of 65 (20) inam villages were completed after settlement. Akarbands of 24 (7) inam villages were prepared.

654. Rectification of Akarbands as a result of mistakes detected during mutation measurements was completed in respect of 115 (193) villages.

655. The number of conversion records disposed of was 115 (105). Copies of Akarbands of 10 villages and Phaisal patrikas of two villages were prepared and supplied to various offices for reference.

Scrutiny of Land Records.

656. Out of a total of 3,595 Phod records, 3,127 (2,810) were disposed of leaving a balance of 468 (625) at the end of the year.

657. Three hundred and fifty-two opinion records were disposed of out of 438 records.

Mutation Records.

658. Out of 8,510 mutation records, 2,731 records were disposed of leaving a balance of 5,779 at the close of the year.

659. The total amount realised towards copying charges was Rs. 16,978 (Rs. 15,725).

Remuneration to Patels and Shanbhogues.

660. The decennial revision and refixing of potgi were done in respect of 925 and 300 villages, respectively. In addition, biennial and pukka potgi statements were completed in respect of 37 villages.

Survey Training.

661. Out of 75 candidates recruited by the Public Service Commission, 67 underwent the Survey Training Course, and 56 candidates came out successfully.

Record of Rights.

662. The Record of Rights was in the maintenance stage in all taluks in the State excluding Bellary District. Inam Assistant Superintendent and District Survey Officer,

Bangalore were in charge of Record of Rights work in inam villages in Bangalore District, wherein field work on large scale had been taken up. In other districts, the District Survey Officers were in charge of this work in addition to their usual duties. The detailed survey commenced from May 1956.

663. There were 483 unsurveyed and unsettled inam villages in Bangalore District. The survey and settlement work was in progress during the year.

664. Record of Rights was introduced in 44 inam villages spread over several taluks in the State.

665. An amount of Rs. 1,16,342 was spent for the above Inam Survey Scheme.

666. Special items of work done during the Second Reclassification work in Hiriyur, Hosadurga and Holalkere were :—

1. Measurement of Phut Kharab brought under cultivation involving a total extent of 12,742 acres and one gunta.

2. Measurement relating to conversion of Phut Kharab into garden or wet involving a total extent of 1,222 acres and 34 guntas.

667. The expenditure under the Reclassification work for the year amounted to Rs. 2,61,898-56 (Rs. 2,82,583-19).

668. In Bellary district, the work of Land Records Department was in charge of District Survey Officer. The filed survey work of 15 villages of ex-Sandur State taken up as per Madras Survey System was completed by 30th June 1956.

MADRAS AREA.

669. The settlement enquiry in respect of the two estates Mullur and Uganiam forming part of Sivasamudram, Jahagir of Kollegal Taluk, which were declared as Inam Estates under Section 9 of the Estate Abolition Act, was completed and settlement introduced. An amount of Rs. 75,000 was provided for payment of compensation to Inamdars.

670. *South Kanara District*—A Survey Training School for training Karnam candidates was held at Moodabidri. The total number of Revenue Registry cases

received was 19,180. During the Revenue year. 7,282 cases were disposed of.

Coorg.

671. When Coorg became part of the New Mysore State after the reorganisation, the Deputy Commissioner was placed in entire charge of the Land Records Department.

672. Resettlement operations were in progress. From the middle of March 1957, the writing up of the second copy of the Jamabandi Registers and finalising the village plans was commenced. This work in respect of 20 villages out of 33 Mercara Nad was completed by the end of March 1957.

Hyderabad Area.

673. The Hissa Survey work in Gulberga, Raichur and Bidar is entrusted to the Survey parties, from January 1957.

674. The cost of survey per acre varied from Re. 0-79 to Re. 0-58 and for each Survey Number from Rs. 2-88 to Rs. 3-24.

Bombay Area.

675. The Pot Hissa measurement in respect of 22,141 Sub-Divisions was carried out during the year. The cost of the establishment was being recovered from the holders of the Sub-Divisions.

676. Under Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 74 (Implementation of the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holidings Act, 1947, Bombay), the staff has measured 2,321 hissas in 58 villages, 42,267 hissas of 145 villages were marked on the village map.

677. The Scheme in respect of 69 villages were taken up, of which schemes for 61 villages were completed and published.

Inams.

678. *Field work*—Detailed survey work was conducted in 22 inam villages comprising 2,322 *plus* 62 Survey Number blocks with an extent of 10,710 acres.

(b) Original Classification work was done in 18 villages comprising 1,873+10 S. No. blocks with an area of 9,577 acres.

(c) Resurvey work was done in 12 villages comprising 110 blocks with an area of 147 acres and 13 guntas.

(d) Reclassification was done in 12 inam villages with an area of 147 acres and 13 guntas, comprising 110 blocks.

(e) Boundary marks were erected in 17 villages involving 2,438 survey numbers.

(f) Hissa survey work was done in 35 villages comprising 7,089 hissas.

(g) Inams tenure was cancelled in respect of three inam lands.

679. Original survey and settlement was introduced in 44 inam villages, besides attending to revision settlement of four villages.

680. Record of Rights was introduced in 44 inam villages spread over several taluks in the State.

CHAPTER VI.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

681. Consequent on the State's Re-organisation from 1st November 1956, the area and population of the State became doubled. Naturally, the food requirements of the State also increased two-fold particularly due to the addition of the acute deficit districts of Bijapur, Bidar and Gulberga.

682. At the time of Reoraganisation, there were no separate food supplies establishments in any of the integrated areas except in Bijapur, Gulberga and Raichur districts, and the residuary food supplies work was being attended to by the Revenue establishments.

683. The following figures show the acreage and production of foodgrains of the State including the integrated areas:— Acreage and Production Estimates.

Foodgrains	Area	Production (in tons)
Rice	19,10,274	10,25,285
Ragi	19,14,676	7,43,423
Jowar	65,57,922	8,93,861
Bajra	12,73,940	1,42,342
Wheat ... — ...	7,27,009	62,623
Minor millets	12,21,329	1,40,019
Total ...	1,36,05,150	30,07,253

684. The small quantities of deteriorated foodgrains which were in possession of the Department at the commencement of the year were disposed of completely by calling for tenders and in public auction.

685. The construction of 14 godowns out of 25 per cent Food Bonus sanctioned by the Government of India to the State was not completed even during the year and the Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore, was requested to expedite the same. Storage.

686. Due to the failure of monsoon rains in parts of Mysore and Mandya districts and consequent adverse seasonable conditions, the prices of foodgrains particularly of rice had risen abnormally in the State in about the Price Stabilisation Scheme.

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month of June 1956. Immediate measures were taken to afford relief to the distressed persons in the affected areas.

687. Inspite of the relief works undertaken, the prices of foodgrains did not show any indication of going down but on the other hand a further upward trend in the prices was observed. The question of further measures to bring down the prices was considered at a meeting held with Deputy Minister for Government of India at Bangalore and it was agreed that about 3,000 tons of Class I dehusked rice which was available at the time in the Central Government godowns at Bangalore to be delivered to the State Government at Rs. 14 per maund (inclusive of gunny) for being despatched to distress areas in Mysore and Mandya districts. It was also agreed to sell rice at three seers per rupee in the distress areas, the loss on this account being borne in equal proportions by the Government of India and the State Government. Accordingly, a steady flow of rice was maintained until a total quantity of 2,426 tons had been moved to Mysore and a quantity of 210 tons of rice to Mandya district. The balance quota of rice was surrendered to the Central Government as the conditions in the distress areas had since improved.

688. In addition to the above relief measures, the Central Government spared also 100 tons of rice for free distribution in the affected areas.

689. The second measure agreed upon at the meeting held on 24th June 1956 with the Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India, was to release first variety rice in Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., and Davangere cities in the first instance at Rs. 16 per maund (inclusive of gunny) in ex-Central Government godowns. It was agreed that 5,000 tons of first variety of rice would be allotted to the State in the first instance and it was assured that whatever further quantity might be indented for by the State Government would be supplied by the Government of India. It was also agreed to open Central Government godowns at Mysore, Bangalore, Davangere and K.G.F., and to release the stocks ex-their godowns. It was also agreed by the State Government to issue the rice to *bonafide* consumers at two seers per rupee through Co-operative Societies, Registered Associations, etc. Funds

were advanced to deserving Co-operative Institutions, Municipal and Village Panchayats, Co-operative Societies to purchase the rice stock and to sell it to *bonafide* consumers at two seers per rupee.

690. In addition to the issue of first variety rice at two seers per rupee, second variety rice at two and half seers per rupee was also arranged to be issued through the Fair Price Depots. Millets were not included in the Price Stabilisation Scheme sponsored by the Central Government, and since supplies of the same could not be obtained from any other sources also, as an alternative measure, rice and wheat were released for distribution in adequate quantities.

691. Fifty Fair Price Depots were opened in the Bangalore Corporation area; one Depot in each Division during the year to cater to the needs of the entire population since the distribution through Co-operative Societies and Registered Associations was not quite adequate. A sum of rupees one lakh was advanced to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore for the purchase of rice stocks on consignment basis for issue through the Fair Price Depots. Similarly, the Mysore City Municipality also opened its Depots for distribution of rice in Mysore City.

692. Mysore State had always been deficit in rice. The Regional Director (Food), Madras, was requested to see that adequate stocks of rice were maintained in all the Central Government godowns and to supply 6,000 tons of rice per month as noted below:—

Bangalore	...	...	2,000 tons
Mysore	...	...	800 tons
K.G.F.	...	...	400 tons
Davangere	...	...	400 tons

693. It was also requested to arrange for despatch of 300 tons of rice to the districts of Mandya, Tumkur, Shimoga Kolar, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Chitaldrug and Bellary on F.O.R. destination railhead basis.

694. As there was delay in getting supplies of food-grains from Bombay, the Government of India was requested to open Central Government godowns at Hubli, Bijapur, Karwar and Belgaum so as to ensure regular and

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prompt supplies to the distributing agencies. The Collectors of the said districts were also given an allotment of rupees one lakh each for being advanced to the distributing agencies for the purchase of rice and wheat on consignment basis. The Central Government agreed to open their godowns at Bijapur to strengthen the Depot at Belgaum and to issue rice and wheat to the entire district including the Belgaum Town through the Central Government Godown.

695. In the areas of former Hyderabad State, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts, there was no price stabilisation scheme. The Collectors were requested to open Fair Price Depots in all the places where there was urgent necessity and to distribute rice and wheat subject to the terms and conditions laid down. The Collectors of these districts also were given an allotment of rupees one lakh each for being advanced to the distributing agencies for the purchase of rice and wheat on consignment basis. The Central Government opened one Depot at Gulbarga to supply rice and wheat to all the three districts from this Depot.

696. In the integrated area of Madras State, *viz.*, South Kanara District, action had been taken under the price stabilisation scheme for the distribution of rice in the towns of Mangalore and Udipi which were the chief consuming areas in the district and where the prices were usually higher than in the other areas. The distributing agencies used to get supplies from the Central Government godown at Kozhikode or Coimbatore and the same procedure was continued for the remaining part of the year.

697. In Coorg, the former Coorg Government had arranged to buy and keep 500 tons of rice as a reserve for meeting possible emergencies. As the prices soared up in July 1956, 15 Fair Price Shops were opened for issuing rice to the consumers at two and half seers per rupee allowing a commission of Re. 0-50 per palla to the depot keeper. About 420 tons of rice out of the reserve stock of 500 tons were issued leaving a balance of 80 tons at the time of integration.

698. The Price Stabilisation Scheme had on the whole a salutary effect on the price in the open market

as it definitely arrested the further rise in prices even though it did not bring any noticeable decline. At the close of the year, there were 612 Fair Price Shops working in the State and a total quantity of about 8,00,000 maunds of rice had been distributed through these depots.

Sugar and Jaggery.

699. The release of sugar from the Sugar Factory with the prior approval of the Government of India was continued during the year. The price of sugar ranged from Rs. 1-28 to Rs. 1-50 per viss (in retail) or Rs. 92 to Rs. 102 per bag of 2 cwt. (in wholesale), during the year.

700. There was no control over jaggery during the year.

Proposal for winding up the Department of Food Supplies.

701. The Government in their letter No. SD. 2253, dated 29th June 1956, desired to take up immediately the question of winding up the Food Department by the end of December 1956, by disposing of all the outstanding audit objections in a lump, if necessary, after a personal discussion with the Accountant General.

702. In pursuance of these instructions, a meeting was held with the Accountant General in Mysore, Bangalore, and the Accountant General was of the opinion that he could not possibly agree to the write off of the entire outstanding objections in a lump and that every case has to be dealt with individually on its merits. The proposal had therefore to be dropped. The Accountant General, however, agreed that it was left to the State Government to take such measures as further decentralisation of powers, etc., with a view to accelerate the progress of clearance. Action was taken accordingly.

703. All the Unit Officers were instructed to avail of the greater scope afforded by the delegation of enhanced powers to speed up the progress of clearances. At the commencement of the year, the balance outstanding clearance amounted to Rs. 91,00,878 and a fresh demand of Rs. 16,18,912 was booked during the year bringing the total to Rs. 1,07,18,912. Objections to the extent of Rs. 57,74,416 were cleared leaving a balance of Rs. 49,44,496 at the end of the year.

704. A salient feature of the administration of the Department during the year was a complete reversal of

price position from the slump necessitating the intervention of Government so as to guarantee a minimum price to the producer (under the Price Support Scheme) to the other extreme of inflation requiring Government once again to safegaurd the interests of the consumer by making food-grains available to him at reasonable prices (under the Price Stabilisation Scheme).

(ii) Food Production.

705. The Department of Food Production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

PROGRESS UNDER THE GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME.

(1) *Scheme for Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.*—The expenditure under the Scheme was Rs. 83,517-37 against a provision of Rs. 1,37,000 for the year, and the target achieved by the use of improved seeds was 7,523 pallas in an area of 75,230 acres resulting in an estimated additional food production of 3,761 tons.

(2) *Distribution of Fertilisers.*—The progress achieved by the increased use of superphosphate and new fertilisers like urea and ammonium nitrate was as follows :—

Total quantity of Fertilisers distributed	*Acreage benefited*	*Estimated additional production*
21,530 tons	2,15 300	26,910 tons

(3) *Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost.*—The Urban Compost Scheme was started in 1944 for the purpose of organising the utilisation of town sweepings, sewage etc., as compost manure. The number of towns in the New Mysore State was 289 and the number of towns where compost work was introduced was 183.

To create an incentive in the ryots for using more urban compost to crops, the Government gave subsidy to the ryots by way of meeting the transport charges on compost at Rs. 2 per ton.

To intensify the compost work in the rural areas, the Rural Compost Scheme under the name of "Schemes for development of local manurial resources" was launched.

The total quantity of compost prepared during the year was 99,649 tons benefitting 19,930 acres of land to an additional food production of 4,982 tons.

(4) *Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.*—The organic manures applied in the form of farm yard manure and compost were quite inadequate to make up the difficiency and therefore, the growing of leguminous crops and incorporating them into the soil, which is in practice to certain extent, was further intensified to make up the difficiency of organic constituency of the soil. Under this scheme, 833 pallas of green manure seeds were distributed during the year throughout the State benefitting an area of 4,165 acres of land, with an additional production of 416 tons of grain.

(5) *Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets, Tractors and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.*—This scheme was meant to provide lift irrigation facilities on loan basis to agriculturists owning irrigation wells. During the year, 589 pumpsets, 10 diesel oil engines at a cost of Rs. 7·15 lakhs and 10 tractors valued Rs. 1,43,989 were issued to the ryots under Grow More Food Campaign. The estimated additional production was 2,625 tons.

(6) *Plant Protection Scheme.*—During the year, there were no serious or extensive outbreaks of pests or diseases. An area of 13,000 acres covered up by different food crops on which several pests and diseases were either noted or reported were treated and the adverse effect minimised and the estimated additional food production was 2,600 tons. The expenditure on this account during the year was Rs. 1,05,219.

(7) *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—The area brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and the progress made during the year was as follows :—

Target fixed for the year.	1,22,264 acres	
Progress made during the year.	1,00,000 acres	
Average yield per acre by J.M.P.C.	3,810 lbs.	Old Mysore State figures
Average yield per acre by local method.	2,420 lbs.	
Average additional yield per acre.	1,390 lbs.	

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(8) *Fishery Development.*—Due to the States Reorganisation, two districts with a coast-line were incorporated into the Mysore State, as also certain inland areas from Coorg and Hyderabad. The schemes for fishery development in these areas required revision for intensive development.

A total quantity of 13,93,173 (13,38,726) fish fingerlings were stocked in 32,056 acres of waterspread in the erstwhile Mysore State. Five lakhs of fish fingerlings of Major carps, mostly Cirhina, Mrigal, Labeo, Calbasu and Catla were imported from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15,160. These fingerlings were stocked in selected tanks in various parts of the State after rearing for about 3 months in the fish farms.

Seventy-seven thousand carp fry of quick growing varieties imported from Calcutta were first released in fish nurseries at Dharwar.

The quantity of salt issued to the fishermen at the fish curing yards was 70,068 maunds in the integrated areas and a total quantity of 4,32,500 maunds of fish was cured at these yards.

(9) *Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost (Loan).*—Due to intensive propaganda and inducement to popularise the compost production under Grow More Food Campaign, almost all the Municipalities in the State had taken up the manufacture of compost from town wastes.

A sum of Rs. 1,30,000 as loan was sanctioned during the year to Shimoga, Davangere, Nanjangud, Arsikere, Bangarpet and Hassan Municipalities which have slender financial resources, for the above purpose.

(10) *Construction of Irrigation Wells.*—In order to extend the area under irrigation, the scheme of providing subsidy to the ryots desiring to sink irrigation wells, was continued during the year. The subsidy payable was limited to Rs. 250 per well throughout the State; 60 per cent of the subsidy being borne by the Government of India for raising food crops in the area irrigated by the well. Whenever the ryot needed further financial assistance., there was provision to grant them loans up to a limit of Rs. 750 per well, repayable in easy annual instalments.

The progress achieved under the Scheme during the year was :—

Number of wells completed	*Acreage*	*Additional estimated production (in tons)*
189 (*More than 1,000 wells were under progress*)	378	189

(11) *Minor Irrigation.*—Irrigation works costing over Rs. 50,000 and less than 10 lakhs of rupees were brought under this scheme. As against 47 works programmed for the year, only 12 works were taken up for execution. The outlay for the period was Rs. 4,78,353 assuring water supply to the old atchkat of 4,192 acres and bringing under irrigation an extent of 880 acres of (in Coorg District new atchkat).

(*a*) *Restoration of Minor Tanks.*—These works contribute towards the assurance of water supply to the old atchkat under them. Out of 907 works taken up for execution during the period in Region "A", 202 works were completed. The expenditure during the period of nine months was Rs. 9,43,777, the area benefitted being 8,724 acres.

(*b*) *Construction and Improvement to River, Tank, Feeder and Pick-up Channels.*—Works required for effecting improvements to the anicuts, tanks, feeder and pick-up channels to achieve an economical utilisation of water and costing below Rs. 50,000 were taken up during the year. Against 408 incomplete and fresh works programmed for the period, 340 works were taken up, out of which, 60 were completed benefitting to an extent of 10,529 acres of old atchkat. The outlay during the period was Rs. 3,54,743.

(12) *Extension of Power Supply to Irrigation Pumpsets.*—Against the target of extending power to 800 units fixed for the year to benefit an area of 4,000 acres, the achievements during the period have risen up to 1,039 units, the acreage benefitted being 5,180 acres, resulting in an outlay of Rs. 34·60 lakhs.

(13) *Land Reclamation by Manual Labour.*—During the year, 135 individuals carried out the several

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improvement works covered by Grow More Food Scheme at their own cost by manual labour in an area of 153 acres entitling them to a subsidy of Rs. 8,116-56.

(14) *Distribution of Iron and Steel for Agricultural Purposes.*—During the year, a total quantity of 2,036 tons of iron and steel comprising of M.S. flats for cart tyres, plough points, M.S. squares for axles, M.S. rounds, etc., allotted by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, was distributed among the 87 registered societies and stockists of the State.

(15) *Tractor and Bulldozer Services.*—Having recognised the importance of land development by the use of tractors and bulldozers, the scheme was continued during the year in order to assist the cultivators in bringing vergin lands under cultivation and to improve the out turn by deep ploughing in the cultivated lands. Consequent on the States Re-organisation, 82 tractors and bulldozers were transferred to the New Mysore State from the integrated areas, thus bringing the total to 238 in the New Mysore State.

The total area covered by tractor and bulldozer services during the year was 1,462 acres with an estimated additional food production of 277 tons.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

Textiles.

706. The following Control Orders were under the administration of the Department of Civil Supplies during the year.—

1. The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement Order, 1948.
3. The Cotton Textiles Export Control Order, 1948.
4. The Mysore Cotton Yarn of Distribution Order, 1948.
5. The Cloth Control Production by powerloom Order, 1956.

Cement.

707. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1955, continued to be in force. As against the allotment of 1,41,000 tons of cement during 1955-56, the Government of India increased the allotment to 1,52,310

tons for 1956-57. Out of the quarterly allotment of cement made to the State, 20,000 tons were earmarked for use of the public and the rest for the use of Government Departments.

708. There were 259 licensed cement stockists in former Mysore State and 128 cement stockists in the integrated areas. The distribution of cement in the State has been decentralised. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars were authorised to issue permits for cement upto 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags, respectively. The Controller of Civil Supplies was issuing permits for quantities exceeding 100 bags to the public in Bangalore City, Civil Area, Bangalore North and South Taluks irrespective of the quantities of cement required by them. The Presidents of Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have been permitted to issue permits upto five bags. There was complete control over distribution of cement and the free sale concession of 25 per cent of the stocks received by the dealers was withdrawn with effect from 14th May 1956.

709. The following were the prices of cement during the year :—

	Chamundi Brand.	Nilgiri and other Brands.
	Rate per ton F.O.R. destination in full wagon loads.	
1st April 1956 to 30th June 1956.	Rs. 85-25	Rs. 84-25
1st July 1956 onwards	Rs. 102-50	Rs. 102-50

710. After the promulgation of the Cement Control Order, 1956, by the Government of India during June 1956 and the State Trading Corporation came into existence, the work relating to the distribution of cement upto stockists level was taken over by the Government of India.

711. The Cotton Control Order, 1955, continued to be in force during the year and certain categories of ginning and pressing factories were licenced. There were nearly 1,000 'B' Cotton Licenses in the whole of New Mysore State. Cotton.

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Drugs.

712. The Mysore Drugs Control Act, 1950, remained in force during the year. The extension of the Mysore Act to other integrated areas was under the consideration of Government.

Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948.

713. The recommendation made by the Commodities Control Committee for the abolition of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948, was under the consideration of Government.

Receipts and Expenditure.

714. The total receipts of the Department for 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 50,045 (Rs. 1,14,118-31). The decrease was due to the abolition of levy of centage on cement with effect from 1st July 1956. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 36,525-80, leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 13,519-20.

CHAPTER VII—AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition

715. The following statement furnishes the particulars of Rainfall (in Millimeters).

District	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1956 to September 1956	Average	October 1956 to March 1957	Average	April 1956 to March 1957	Average
1 Bangalore ...	433	548	564	229	997	777
2 Kolar ...	537	491	497	228	1034	719
3 Tumkur ...	371	464	426	205	797	669
4 Mysore ...	318	503	433	246	751	749
5 Mandya ...	285	438	563	249	848	687
6 Hassan ...	540	761	419	254	959	1015
7 Shimoga ...	1630	1282	345	195	1975	1477
8 Chikmagalur ...	1799	1634	489	254	2288	1888
9 Chitradurga ...	436	389	313	177	749	566
10 Bellary ...	550	439	308	169	858	598
11 Bidar ...	1177	745	212	112	1389	857
12 Raichur ...	698	468	278	111	976	579
13 Gulbarga ...	N.R.	611	N.R.	106	N.R.	717
14 Bijapur ...	574	425	261	145	835	570
15 Belgaum ...	966	622	313	170	1279	792
16 N. Kanara ...	2969	2498	375	217	3344	2715
17 S. Kanara ...	3942	3527	465	344	4407	3871
18 Coorg ...	2495	2329	467	374	2962	2703
19 Dharwar ...	563	516	343	176	906	692

716. The highest rainfall for the year (from 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1957) was 9825·5 millimeters at Augumbe in the Shimoga District. The lowest total for the year was 311·1 millimeters gauged at Hagalvadi in the Tumkur District.

717. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Makut in the Coorg District, where a rainfall of 304·5 millimeters was recorded on the 16th August 1956.

Effect of Rainfall on Production.

718. The 1956-57 season was characterised by uneven distribution of rains which proved inadequate in the early stages and excessive and untimely in the later stages over a large part of the State.

719. Light to fair rains were recorded all over the State during the month of April 1956. This was favourable to some extent to the standing crops like summer paddy,

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sugarcane, cotton, jowar, etc. The rainfall during May 1956 was scattered and unevenly distributed and fell short of the requirements in all the districts except Bellary and Shimoga Districts. The sowing operations were held up in almost all the taluks of Mysore District and particularly in Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Hunsur and Nanjangud taluks. Standing crops were reported to be withering in parts of Mysore District. The rainfall during June 1956 though generally widespread, still fell short of the requirements in Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. More rains were needed to promote healthy growth of the standing crops. Sowings of kharif crops and transplanting of paddy were in progress in parts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts. Conditions, somewhat improved during the month of July 1956. Sowing operations of dry and wet crops were completed in almost all the districts. Rains during the second fortnight of July 1956 helped standing crops to a certain extent. The rainfall during August 1956 was much below the average in all the districts. Sowing operations were held up in parts of Tumkur District for want of rains. Transplantation of paddy could not be taken up in Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet taluks of Mysore District, due to inadequate supply of water in tanks.

720. The standing crops showed signs of withering owing to failure of rains during September 1956, in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya Districts. The rainfall received in October 1956 proved somewhat excessive. Unprecedented rains during the first fortnight of October 1956 throughout Mysore State caused considerable damage to crops, roads and bridges. Many tanks were breached in Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Consequently, standing crops under tank atchkats were washed away. Harvesting of ragi, jola, minor millets, paddy, til and groundnut was in progress by the end of the month. Light to fair rainfall was recorded during November 1956. There was no rainfall during the months of December 1956 and January 1957 except for light showers during the first week of December 1956 in Bellary District. Standing rabi crops throve well. Sowing of paddy was nearing completion in parts of Kanara District. Except for light showers of rain

in parts of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Bidar and Gulbarga districts, there was no rainfall during the month of February 1957. Planting of sugarcane and harvesting of rabi, jowar, wheat and gram were nearing completion, while cotton picking and ploughing and harrowing of lands were in progress by the end of March 1957. Rabi crops in parts of Raichur District were reported not satisfactory.

(ii) Agriculture.

721. Within the resources available at its disposal, the Department of Agriculture was steadily pursuing its policy of amelioration of the conditions of the ryot class, with a view both to enrich the cultivator and to help the country in wading through its difficult and onerous responsibility of finding food to the people, by producing more and more of food.

722. The average rainfall received in the Bangalore Division was 31·95 inches during the year. For the preparatory cultivation, the rains received were generally insufficient followed by the excessive rainfall in the succeeding north-east monsoon. The excessive rainfall received in September and October 1956 in the district of Tumkur caused the break of major tank in Kunigal Taluk. Rainfall and Agricultural Seasons.

723. The rainfall received in the Mysore Division was 85·61 inches. Failure of rains gave rise to distress conditions in the Mysore District. Monsoon rains were scanty followed by heavy downpour of north-west monsoon rains during October 1965.

724. The rainfall received during the year in the Dharwar Division was 63·75 inches. Rains received in May 1956 were helpful for preparatory cultivation. The heavy rains that followed in June and onwards, necessitated the postponement of sowing of kharif crops.

725. The total rainfall received in the Raichur Division was 38·66 inches during the year. Premonsoonic showers received helped the tillage operations to the kharif lands. The heavy late rains received during the flowering and maturity periods of kharif crops had an adverse effect on them. Cotton crop suffered in Bellary and Raichur districts. The abnormal showers received in the Division not only deteriorated the quality of the various crops but also reduced the per acre production of crops considerably.

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Improved varieties of crops.

726. As a result of continued research by departmental scientific sections and experimentation in the Governmental farms, the several improved varieties of crops were introduced under the prinicipal crops, both food and commercial, for bulk cultivation.

727. In the erstwhile Mysore State, under paddy, strains like Ratnachoody (S. 749 and S. 718), Coimbatore Sanna (S. 661 and S. 699), Alur Sanna (S. 199 and S. 701) cover the bulk area under improved varieties. Bangarakovi (S. 1092) was gaining good popularity. Short duration varieties like S. 317, S.705 and China 45, 2 and China 10 and Baroda varieties were introduced and these were widely cultivated. The demand for Baroda variety was great owing to its being a dry crop and of short duration.

728. Under ragi, varieties like H. 22, Co2 and Ro. varieties were introduced and they cover wide areas, replacing the local ragi varieties. For cultivation in summer, E. S. 11 and K.I. were very well suited and were widely popular. The recently introduced variety "Aruna" was also very popular.

729. Under Sugarcane, the varieties popularly grown were, H.M. 320 and Co. 419. The area under Co. 419 was very extensive.

730. Under cotton, the varieties grown were M. A. 5, Laxmi, Jayadhar and Selection 69.

731. In Dharwar Division, M. 81 and M. 24 and A-90 were popular.

732. In Raichur Division, under paddy varieties, H.R. 35 was a later maturing variety mainly sown in Rabi season. It is fine in character and takes excellent polish.

733. The area under improved varieties was steadily increasing and there were attempts to bring more and more forest lands under cultivation.

Improvement in Agriculture.

734. Some of the important activities of the Department that were undertaken with a view to improving the conditions of the agricultural class and step up food production were :—

(1) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation—This system of cultivation not only minimises the sowing seed but also increases yields. As an adjunct to this, silt water selection of seed and raising nursery raised seed bed were extensively adopted. The average yield per acre by means of Japanese method of paddy cultivation on the local

method was 4,310 lbs. per acre. Japanese method of nursery and line planting has given the highest yield. During the year, an area of 1,75,326 acres was brought under this method of cultivation.

(2) Application of compost to crops.—The application of compost was increasingly becoming popular and compost was in great demand. The subsidy offered in the way of transport charges etc., was a filip for its use.

(3) Improved seeds,, implements and chemical fertilisers were procured by the Department through subsidised growers and experimental farms for distribution to ryots.

(4) Treatment of seeds before sowing against seed borne diseases.—This acts as a prophylactic measure against the attack of crops by diseases.

(5) Introduction of vegetative green manurial crops.

(6) Contour bunding to stop soil erosion and to conserve soil moisture.

As a result of these steps, the percentage of area under improved strains of crops has been increasing year by year.

(7) Tractor ploughing of land by tractors was found to be more effective and economical. There was a growing demand for the tractor service. During the year, an area of 11,272 acres was ploughed by tractors.

(8) Opening of demonstration plots under various crops, *viz.*, manurial, cultural and varietal in the fields of ryots.

(9) Reclamation of lands by bulldozing.—The demand for bulldozer services was also on the increase. During the year, the bulldozer services were given for 16,121 hours. In addition, 1,065 acres were levelled.

(10) Testing of soils for their contents and advising improvements by way of supplementing soil deficiencies.

(11) Treating of crops against the attack of pests and diseases.—The treating of crops against pests and diseases, unknown a few years ago, has now become very popular. To combat against the pests and diseases that attack the crops, latest appliances and fungicides and insecticides were employed.

735. Besides the above, the departmental staff advised the ryots in the proper and scientific cultivation of lands, by the application of improved seeds and artificials, and also

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participated in the Vanamahotsava and advised ryots in the matter of planting trees.

Acreage and Production.

736. The acreage and production of the principal crops of Mysore were:—

No.	.....	1956-57		1955-56	
		Area in acres	Production in tons	Area in acres	Production in tons
1	Paddy (Rice)	19,60,938	10,25,285	22,98,000	10,83,000
2	Ragi	19,14,676	7,43,423	19,76,000	7,44,000
3	Jower	65,57,922	8,93,861	65,61,000	12,06,000
4	Bajra	12,73,940	1,42,342	13,15,000	1,56,000
5	Cotton	24,02,758	3,58,434 (Bales)	27,93,000	4,11,000 (Bales)
6	Potato	...	Not available		
7	Tobacco	do	do	1,03,000	18,000
8	Sugarcane	1,22,867	80,93,962	1,15,000	28,60,000
9	Groundnut	20,70,080	5,57,312	20,50,000	4,97,000
10	Castor	1,12,614	7,870	1,14,000	9,000
11	Pepper	21,820	1,940	19,000	2,000
12	Wheat	7,27,009	62,623	8,70,000	81,000
13	Bengalgram	4,17,186	52,583	3,85,000	49,000
14	Cashew nut ...	Not available			
15	Cardamum ...				

Agricultural Chemistry.

737. Agricultural Chemistry section continued to be engaged in analysis of samples of soils, manures, fertilisers and plant material received from the cultivators for advice and also samples arising on the fields in the various experimental farms.

738. It was observed from the experiments on paddy and ragi that the responses to phosphates were better when the same was applied intimately mixed with farm manure and it was particularly mixed when the two were allowed to ferment for some time.

Yield of grain and straw in lbs. per acre.

	Paddy		*Ragi*	
	Grain	*Straw*	*Grain*	*Straw*
Farm Manure alone ...	2,747	4,960	1,010	1,630
Farm Manure and superfermented for one month ...	3,187	4,827	1,250	1,920

Compost Scheme.

739. Compost is prepared from town refuse collected by the sanitary staff of the town. The Budget provision of the scheme during the year was Rs. 1,20,250. In addition, a loan of Rs. 1,30,000 under the scheme was provided by the Government of India for the intensification of the compost production. The total production of urban

compost during the year was 89,018 tons. The achievement in production has exceeded the target fixed. This represents an acreage of 17,804 benefitted and an extra food production of 4,451 tons valued roughly at Rs. 8,90,200.

740. The production of urban compost in the integrated areas was 67,122 tons.

741. Apart from the production and distribution of compost, experiments were also conducted to test the relative efficacy of town waste compost as compared with farm waste compost and farm yard manure and found a superior effect on the yields due to the application of town compost as compared with that of farm yard manure and farm waste compost.

742. Planting of trees like Glyricidia round about the Compost Yards was advocated and this is becoming gradually popular. During the year, 75,000 trees were planted.

Sewage and Sullage Utilisation Scheme, Mysore City.

743. Under the Sewage and Sullage Utilisation Scheme, Mysore was the only city in the State where a Plant for the purification of sewage was constructed. The effluent from the septic tanks was used for irrigation purposes, the Municipality possessing 365 acres farm where vegetables, fruits, grass, coconuts, etc., were grown. The Plant was further extended to provide four million gallons of effluent per day. Considerable profit was earned by the Municipality under the Scheme.

744. Under the Rural Compost making, 5,163 new compost trenches were dug and 1,63,525 tons of cattle dung compost were prepared and used. Rural Compost was introduced in 8,522 villages during the year.

Tungabhadra Project.

745. Under Localisation, the total area for irrigation on the Mysore side in Hospet, Bellary and Siruguppa taluks was 92,339 acres serving 120 villages.

746. With a view to get the area cultivated and to help the ryots financially, a sum of Rs. 3,88,398 was distributed to the ryots through Co-operative Societies, Revenue Department as Land Improvement and Takavi loans. In addition to this, the N.E.S. of Bellary and Siruguppa Taluks also distributed a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 for the development of Ayacut.

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Plant Protection.

747. There was no serious and extensive outbreaks of pests or diseases during the year. It was gratifying to note that there was appreciable awakening on the part of cultivators to the necessity for plant protection measures and effective and quick measures were undertaken by the Department.

748. The highest incidence of pests and diseases was recorded on paddy. A total area of 18,920 acres of paddy were treated during the year. In addition, as a prophylactic measure, seed paddy to cover 1,385 acres was dressed with the fungicide. As usual, case-worm, stem borer and blast disease were responsible for more than 2/3 of the acreage.

749. The Pest Act was in force in the districts of Hassan and Chikmagalur. The Coffee Borer Fieldmen were continued during the year.

Agricultural Education.

750. The following Institutions were imparting Agricultural Education :—

Erstwhile Mysore State :—

1. Agricultural College at Hebbal.
2. Agricultural School at Hebbal.
3. Basic Agricultural School, R.K. Shala.
4. Basic Agricultural School, Somanahalli, Maddur.

Integrated Areas :—

1. Agricultural College, Dharwar.
2. Basic Agricultural School, Munirabad.
3. Agricultural School, Bagalkot.
4. Agricultural School, Devihosur.
5. Agricultural School, Arbhavi.
6. Agricultural School, Kumta.

751. *Agricultural College, Hebbal, Bangalore.*—The strength of the College during the year was 246. The strength of the School was 138. Three Merit Scholarships, 27 Backward Community Scholarships and 65 Free Studentships were awarded to the students of the College and for the students of the School, 3 Merit and 21 Backward Community Scholarships were awarded.

752. The annual Budget of the College was Rs. 2·08 lakhs.

753. *Agricultural College, Dharwar.*—The strength of the College was 251. Thirteen Merit Scholarships were awarded to the students of the various classes. The College

had undertaken Post-graduate instruction in ten sections, each being in-charge of a Professor. The College Estate comprises of 1,771 acres spread over several sections of the farm. The Veterinary Section of the College runs a hospital for the treatment of live-stock of the College as also of the public. The agronomy of the College consists of 800 acres.

754. The expenditure and receipts of the College Farm for the year was Rs. 83,146 and Rs. 1,03,700, respectively.

755. The financial statement of the College for the year was as follows :—

		Rs.
Establishment	...	2,31,451
Contingencies	...	1,70,873
Total	...	4,02,324
Receipts	...	1,64,726

Agricultural Research Stations.

756. There were 30 Agricultural Research Stations in the New Mysore State started in different periods with the object of conducting experiments on the cultivation of wet and dry crops and to demonstrate to the ryots of the surrounding areas, the improved methods of cultivation scientifically. The farms attached to these Stations were engaged in the activities of multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of high yielding, drought resistant selections of seed paddy, ragi, groundnut, cotton and green manure seeds, pulses and oil seeds, etc. In addition, the use of insecticides and adoption of crop rotations by the cultivators goes to the credit of the farms attached to these Research Stations. The compost making demonstrations with farm waste, rubbish, etc., on the farms proved popular among ryots. The farms attached to these Research Stations were the centres of visual education.

757. The results of the scientific experiments conducted on the Research Stations were brought home to the very doors of the ryots in supplying improved seeds and chemical manures by way of opening seed multiplication farms, subvention and demonstration farms in ryots fields.

758. In the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya, the preparation of clean jaggery by using activated carbon and improved furnace was an achievement. The improved furnace was very popular in that area.

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Cotton Development.

759. The total extension of acreage under the Cotton Extension Scheme during the year was 28,09,353 (4,09,929). The total quantity of improved cotton seeds distributed was 1,18,398 mds. The percentage of area under improved varieties to the total area under cotton was 68 (75) per cent. The total production of cotton during the year was 3,13,041 (1,03,929) bales of cotton.

760. Sufficient propaganda was conducted regarding the use of improved dibbling cotton seed instead of sowing wherever possible. In addition to these, cotton cultivators were educated regarding the treatment of cotton seeds for controlling pests and diseases. Treated seeds were sown over an area of 10,000 acres in Chitaldrug and Dharwar districts.

761. The object of the Cotton Development Scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, was to explore the possibilities of growing Sea Island Cotton as a rainfed crop in Kumari or dry lands of South Kanara District and to find out the optimum manurial and cultural requirements of the crop.

762. Six varieties of Sea Island were tried in a randomised replicated trial. The results show that variety Andrews with an acre yield of 929 lbs. is significantly higher yielding than other varieties. Bolls being 19 per plant as against 12 to 15 recorded by the other varieties. The treatment receiving 60 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in a randomised replicated trial recorded the highest yield.

Agricultural Colonies.

763. The four agricultural colonies three in the Visweswaraiah Canal area and one under the Marconahalli Reservoir ayacut area, continued to work during the year.

764. Orders were received to grant the proprietory rights to these colonists over the colony lands where they actually reside, under certain conditions.

765. An outstanding event of the year was the holding of the Agricultural Seminar in Hebbal during May 1956. More than 300 delegates from all over the State participated in the seminar. The First Young Farmers' Convention of the State was held at Shimoga during November 1956, in which the whole of the enlarged State of Mysore was represented.

766. The Agricultural Schools were being converted into Basic Schools to impart training in Agriculture to the sons of the cultivators. This, not only ensures scientifically and practically trained agriculturists but also provides personnel to serve the village community.

(iii) Forests.

General.

767. The Re-organisation of the State, resulted in the creation of two Conservators Circles, one called the Coorg Circle and the other called the Bellary Circle in addition to the two existing Circles, namely, the Shimoga Circle pertaining to the old Mysore State and the Belgaum Circle pertaining to the old Bombay State. The Forest Department consists of four Conservators controlling charges with one Chief Conservator as the head of the Department.

Extent of State Forest Area.

768. The Old Mysore State had 5095·66 square miles of forest area under its Forest Department. The forest area of the integrated areas as shown below was 8,457·49 square miles thus bringing the total forest area of the New Mysore State to 13,553·15 square miles.—

Bombay State (Belgaum Circle)	...	4,717·57
Coorg State	...	516·89
Hyderabad State (Gulbarga Division)	...	638·51
Madras State (South Kanara and Kollegal Divisions)	...	2,585·02
Total	...	8,457·49

769. Out of the total area of 13,553·15 square miles, 12,112·53 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,440·62 square miles were in charge of the Revenue Department.

Protection of Forests.

770. The smugglers of sandalwood and timber were prosecuted. Spike disease continued to take a heavy toll of sandal trees in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Mysore and Coorg. Investigation of this disease was one of the main problems tackled at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, lately transferred to the Central Government.

771. Animal pests.—Bisons, sambhars and pigs caused the usual damage like trampling, debarking, and uprooting plants in the younger teak plantations of all the Divisions.

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Wild boars also damaged Simethangadi (Cassia Siamea) plants in the plantations of Ayanur Range in Shimoga Division. Rodents caused considerable damage to seedlings in teak nurseries by nibbling the carrots. In Chickmagalur Division rodents were reported to have caused extensive damage in teak plantations by uprooting the planted teak stumps and eating away the carrot.

Protection from grazing.

772. In the Old Mysore State, cattle grazing was free excepting in Bellary Division. It was also free in Belgaum Circle. In the remaining integrated areas it was not free.

773. The total revenue realised under "Grazing" on pre-paid licenses, concessions, leases, etc., amounted to Rs. 47,958-41.

Drought.

774. In Hassan and Chikmagalur Divisions late on-set of the monsoons delayed planting operations. In Bangalore District heavy casualities were reported in Casuarina plantations due to drought. Plantations in Tumkur District also suffered from this cause.

Insects.

775. Teak defoliation was severe in all the plantations of Shimoga Circle. In Kakanakote Range of Mysore Division defoliation was not severe. Grass-hoppers caused severe damage to Casuarina plants in Mandya Range of Mysore Division (Coorg Circle). Stem borers attacked Casuarina plants in Bangalore District.

Silviculture.

776. The forests in the four circles of Mysore State *viz.* (i) Belagaum (ii) Bellary, (iii) Shimoga and (iv) Coorg were managed under the different silvicultural systems sanctioned as per working plans.

777. In Shimoga Circle, suitable modifications were made to meet the situations arising from the execution of Major Hydro-Electric Project in Shimoga and Sagar Divisions. In Coorg Circle, North and South Coorg Divisions, the deciduous forests were worked under clearfelling and planting, and the evergreen forests under selection system. The fuel forests of South Kanara and Kollegal Divisions in Coorg Circle, and Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur Divisions in Bellary Circle were managed purely under coppice system.

778. In Bellary District, the system followed was coppice with standards and selection felling in respect of timber species. In Gulbarga Division, the forests were managed with coppice with reserves system.

779. The natural regeneration of teak was not encouraging, but that of its associates however, like Dalbergia latifolia, Terminalia tomentosa and Pterocarpus marsupium was good.

Natural Regeneration.

780. In the mixed deciduous forests of Belgaum Circle natural teak regeneration was not adequate, but bamboo was doing well.

781. Sandal regeneration was found throughout its natural habitate. The growth of cane in the evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the Kanara Districts was satisfactory.

782. In Bellary Circle, the natural regeneration was fair. Teak regeneration in some areas like Chincholi and Dharu, Kodangal and Yadgu Ranges was meagre and that of sandal very poor.

783. In Shimoga Circle, the natural regeneration of teak in moist deciduous tracts was poor, but that of Pterocarpus, Dalbergia and Terminalias and Adina was adequate. Natural regeneration of bamboos by seeds was profuse. Sandal regeneration was good in Hassan and Arsikere ranges only.

784. In Coorg circle, natural regeneration of moist deciduous species like Teak, Dalbergias and Terminalias, etc., was scarce in Masal Valley of Kakankote State Forest and portions of Murkal, Kachuvanaballi and Anechowkur State Forests.

785. In south Kanara, there was fair regeneration of Hopea, Dalbergia latifolia, Terminalia tomentosa, Terminalia paniculata and other fuel species, but that of teak was scanty. Natural regeneration of evergreen species and also of soft wood species was very satisfactory.

786. Sandal regeneration was good. There was profuse regeneration of Evodia roxburghiana in the semi-deciduous areas where matchwood species were grown artificially.

Artificial Regeneration.

787. Belgaum Circle.—A total area of 2,431·54 acres was planted with teak. Of these, 965·54 acres represents plantations raised under Agri-silvi method. Along the coastal belt of Kanara Western Division, 74·50 acres were planted with casuarina.

788. Bellary Circle.—One hundred acres were planted with sandal; 1,135 acres with Eucalyptus, Albizzia and

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Acacia etc., also 944 acres under the Afforestation of Waste Land Scheme. Under the Second Five Year Plan, 4,940 acres were planted with fuel species under Soil Conservation and another 200 acres under Anti-erosion, respectively. Sandal dibbling on mounds was done over an area of 650 acres.

789. *Shimoga Circle.*—About 747·50 acres were planted with teak, and 225·50 acres with Eucalyptus hybrid. In Sagar and Shimoga Divisions sowing of sandal quincuncially at every fifth stake in teak plantation was tried as an experimental measure. Regular plantations of sandal by sowing seeds of sandal and host together were carried out over an area of 230 acres.

790. *Coorg Circle.*—Two thousand sixty-six and half acres of teak plantations were raised in Mysore Division. Fuel plantations to the extent of 90 acres were raised. One thousand root cuttings of Boswellia serratta and 300 branch cuttings of Glyricidia maculata were planted in open blanks on Chamundi Hills.

Exploitation by Government Agency.

791. The exploitation of timber, firewood and bamboos was determined by the prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans. In Shimoga Circle, exploitation was mostly confined to river valley (Bhadra Reservoir) submersion areas and the areas released for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Sandalwood collected at the koties in the integrated areas of Kollegal, Coorg and Belgaum was disposed of by public auctions.

792. The total out-turn in all the four circles of the State (including integrated areas) during the year was 17,59,707 c.ft. (35,194·14 tons) of timber, 1,532 nos. teak ballies, 26,803 nos. teak poles, 4,805 nos. other kinds of poles, 12,317 nos. balagi and other transmission poles and 50,681 sleepers.

793. The disposals were, as usual, by periodical auction sales, retail sales at sanctioned rates, supplies to Departments of the Government of India and of Mysore and private industrial concerns.

794. The total collections of sandalwood during the year were 1,152·14 tons in old Mysore State, Kollegal, South Kanara and Coorg and 6,282 sandal trees in Belgaum.

795. The ivory collected during the year was--

Division.		*Lbs.*	Ozs.
Mysore	...	59	0
Kollegal	...	23	0
Shimoga	...	37	12
Total	...	119	12
Stock on hand	...	86	10
Total	...	206	6

796. Out of this, 154 lbs. and 15 ozs. of ivory was supplied to Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

Forest Industries.

797. Out of 1,326·3 C.ft. of sizes and 16,500 R.ft. of reepers received from the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga, for the manufacture of benches, stools and blackboards, 1,166 benches, 674 stools and 188 blackboards were manufactured and supplied to the Educational Institutions.

Central Wood Working Factory, Tumkur.

798. Out of a total demand of Rs. 41,522-16 including the opening balance of Rs. 8,296-87, a sum of Rs. 32,432-34 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 9,089-81 at the end of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,872-89.

799. This Plant, one of the oldest in South India, was started in the year 1928 and is continuing to work satisfactorily ever since. Here, Railway sleepers and Electric transmission poles were chiefly treated. The treatment was under the " Full Cell or Bethal Process " with a 50 : 50 mixture of coal tar creosote and light diesel oil. The capital outlay on the Plant, equipment and buildings at the close of the year was Rs. 1,35,044. One lakh, five thousand five hundred and sixty-three C.ft. (1,08,402 C.ft.) of poles, sleepers and sawn sizes were treated for the whole year using 64,358 gallons of preservative oils, 489 tons of firewood were consumed by the boiler.

The wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravathi.

800. Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,60,488 including an opening balance of Rs. 2,90,523, a sum of Rs. 7,15,557 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 2,44,891 at the end of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,40,000 (plus Rs. 62,000 seigniorage). The net profit for the year was Rs. 2,80,494 (Rs. 3,12, 685).

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The Government Saw Mills and Seasoning Plant, Shimoga.

801. The Mill worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The gross revenue has been computed at Rs. 2,66,912. The revenue expenditure, of Rs. 2,08,389-8, and the value of timber of Rs. 2,736-31 are set apart for the depreciation of the assets. The net profit has been computed at Rs. 31,154-6.

802. The other forest industries of the Department situated in the integrated areas were (1) The Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli, (2) Joida Saw Mills, Joida, and (3) The Government Saw Mills, Murkal in Coorg.

803. The other private industries were (1) Two private Saw Mills (Belgaum Circles), one at Alnavar in Kanara Northern Division and the other at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division, (2) Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dandeli, (3) Paper Factory, Dandeli, (4) Hindmatha Industries Ltd., Hubli, (5) The Bombay Wood Distillation Factory (Belgaum Division).

804. The demand, collection and balance of the Forest Department were Rs. 3,73,08,513-70, Rs. 2,75,46,071-45 and Rs. 94,62,048-39, respectively.

805. The gross revenue of the Forest Department for the year was Rs. 2,75,46,071-45 and the total expenditure under 110 Forest (*b*) Conservancy and works and Development was Rs. 88,22,673-25, the net revenue surplus being Rs. 1,87,23,398-20.

Research and Experiments.

806. Most of the research work done was carried out by the Silviculturist of the Old Mysore State or generally under his technical guidance. The Silviculture units of the Bombay State and the old Coorg State continued to function under the respective Divisional Forest Officers and carried out the usual programme of works allotted to them.

807. Research work in the Divisions progressed as per sanctioned programme. The purpose of research was mainly to study the Silvicultural characteristics of the important forest trees and to accelarate soil and moisture conservation. At the Marasandra centre (representative of dry deciduous type) best method for raising successful plantations in moisture deficient areas was tried out.

808. The study of species included all the different types, viz,, evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous, etc., existing in different parts of the State.

809. At Gajanur in Shimoga Research Centre, 1,685 pounds of Ocimum Kilimandscharicum herbage was distilled for the extraction of Camphor oil by installing a distillation unit.

810. There were three Lac Centres under the control of the Silviculturist. In two of them, *viz.*, Tumkur and Madhugiri Centres, a total quantity of 329 maunds (of 28 lbs each) and 15 pounds respectively was produced. "Kusum" lac was grown in one centre only, namely, Savandurga. In this centre, a quantity of 83 maunds and 22 pounds was produced on Kusum trees. The lac was exclusively supplied to the Government Lac and Paint Works at Mysore. Lac Cultivation.

Development Schemes—Second Five-Year Plan.

811. The following development schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan were executed :—

1. *Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests* (*Afforestation of Waste Lands*):—The amount spent for the rehabilitation of degraded forests was Rs. 95,222 against the allotment of Rs. 1,00,000. Nine hundred and ninety-six acres of plantations were formed besides replacement of failures in the plantations of previous year.

2. *Lac Cultivation*:—The amount spent on Lac Cultivation was Rs. 7,287. The total quantity of crude lac produced was 373. mds and 9 lbs. About 560 mds. of lac were in stock at the end of the year.

3. *Soil Conservation* (*Afforestation*):—The amount spent on soil conservation was Rs 3,50,319 against the allotment of Rs. 4,40,000. Soil Conservation works followed by planting of suitable fuel species were done over an area of 7,006 acres. Pre-monsoon earth work was done over 1,000 acres.

4. *Matchwood Plantations Scheme.*—The expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 38,368.

5. *Development of Communications, Roads and Buildings*—The amount spent under this scheme was Rs. 87,073 against the allotment of Rs. 1,96,000.

6. *Rehabilitation of Forest Areas with Teak where Bamboo Flowering is imminent*:—The amount spent on this was Rs. 16,080 against Rs. 18,000 allotted. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five teak nursery beds were formed

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to ensure stock of stumps for planting during 1957-58. In Belguam Division, about 32 acres were planted up with teak and S-awar (Bombay malabaricum).

7. *Establishment of Wet Nurseries.*—The amount spent was Rs. 31,381 against the allotment of Rs. 38,000. Twenty-one wet nurseries of 240 beds each were formed.

8. *Regional Foresters' and Guards' Training Class.*—The amount spent was Rs. 16,042 against Rs. 11,000 allotted. Twenty-nine students were trained and the class was closed down in January 1957.

9. *Planting of Agave Hedges.*—The amount spent was Rs. 13,221 against Rs. 15,000 allotted. Agave bulbils were planted over a length of 12 miles in Northern Division, Kanara, 19 miles in Dharwar and 16 miles in Belgaum Division.

10. *Scheme for Raising Teak Plantations.*—The amount spent was Rs. 11,405 against the allotment of Rs. 40,000. In Belgaum Circle, 400 acres were given out on contract for clearfelling, for raising the plantations during the next rains, and 175 acres were brought under artificial regeneration. Eighty bags of teak seed were collected.

In Coorg Circle, 20 acres of teak plantation was raised in Kollegal Division.

11. *Forest Rehabilitation Scheme (Drawing up of working plan for the unorganised Forests of Kanara District).*—The amount spent on this scheme was Rs. 84,086. Out of the total gross area of 850 sq. miles of unorganised forests of North Kanara District, an area of 86·45 sq. miles was inspected and sample enumerations carried out.

12. *Establishment of Seasoning Kiln at Murkal in Coorg South Division*:—The amount spent was Rs. 33,332 as against Rs. 48,000 allotted. This amount was invested on the purchase of machinery and the construction of the Kiln building.

Welfare Activities of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

Free grant of Tali Palm.

812. In Belgaum Circle the deserving poor people of Bhatkal, Honnavar, and part of Kumta Taluks lying to the South of Aghanashni River, the majority of whom belong

to Backward Classes were granted Tali Palm to the extent of 1,800 annually from the forests free of charge. The powdered pith of these palms is used by them as food mixed with ragi, and this incidentally contributed to some extent to ease the food scarcity in these localities.

813. The forest lands to the extent of 701-31 acres were given out to 573 Backward Class members under the Agri-Sylvi method in Kanara Western Division, and Belgaum Division. Forest lands were also given out for cultivation on temporary leases.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies in Sagar Division.

814. In Shimoga Circle, there were 17 colonies of Mahratta Kunbies with 120 families in Sagar Division, their total strength being 645. These settlers, as usual, rendered services to the Department in clearing forest demarcation lines, raising plantations and attending to their cultural operations. Their general health was good.

Building Materials for Depressed Classes.

815. Doors, windows, sawn sizes, and reepers were supplied from the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga, to the Revenue Department for free supply through Amildars to members of the Depressed Classes.

Land for Cultivation to Wild Tribes, etc.

816. The Kadukurubars and Sholigars were also given land for cultivation under "Thakkal" system and made to introduce agricultural crops in teak plantations. The Kumridars and landless people in South Kanara were also allowed to raise food crops such as paddy, ragi, etc., under Kumri system in clearfelled areas. In Kollegal Division, the Sholigars continued to enjoy the lands leased to them free of assessment. They have nine settlements within Reserve Forest areas with a total population of 299 persons.

817. The concessions extended by the Government under "Malnad Improvement Scheme", were availed of by the ryots of Heggadadevanakote and Hunsur taluks.

Wild Life Preservation.

818. Protection of wild life continued to be one of the important activities of this Department.

819. The Venugopal Wild Life Park (310 sq. miles) of which the Bandipur Game Sanctuary (22 sq. miles) forms the sanctum-sanctorum and Jagar Valley Wild Life Park (61·29 sq. miles) were well maintained. The Dandeli Game Sanctuary (80 sq. miles) in Belgaum was also maintained satisfactorily. There was no alteration in the area

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of the islands constituting the Ranganthittu Bird Sanctuary near Srirangapatna which remained at 188—06 acres. Large number of acquatic birds migrate to the sanctuary for breeding and make in these islands their temporary habitation between June and September.

820. Arrangements to shoot bison and tiger were made successfully for His Highness the Governor of Mysore and various State Guests during the year.

821. Wild Life Day was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the State.

Miscellaneous and Conclusion.

822. In Mysore Division, the Sagare Inam forests and Biligiri Rangan Temple forests (Area: 22,640 acres and 12 guntas) and Kalasa Inam Forests (6,769 acres and 39 guntas) in Chickmagalur Division continued under the management of the Department.

Elephants.

823. There were 74 elephants in Coorg Circle and 24 in Shimoga Circle at the end of the year. The health of the elephants in both the Circles was satisfactory.

Lease of lands in State Forests

824. Forty-six leases covering 2,037—45 acres in North Coorg Division and five leases covering 4,190-51 acres in South Kanara Division for Cardamom cultivation, continued to be in force. Besides, 139—30 acres in South Kanara Division leased for areca plantation to 17 lessees also continued to be operative. In Kollegal Division, 199 acres in Doddasampige Reserve Forest leased for coffee and cardamom cultivation also continued to be in force during the year.

825. One hundred and eighty-seven acres in the State Forests of Balur, Sargod and Thalkola of Chickmagalur Division and also five acres and eight guntas in Halsur State forest of Chickmagalur Division continued to be under cardamom cultivation.

Vanamahotsava.

826. The Department participated in the Vanamahotsava celebrations and distributed several lakhs of seedlings of economic species to the public and to local bodies, educational institutions, etc.

827. To popularise forestry as a profession and to inculcate love of forests, students from high schools were encouraged to raise forest trees in barron forest lands.

828. The integration of States has increased the area under the State Forests to three times its area in Old Mysore State. Some of the most valuable teak forests of Deccan and the rich, often untapped evergreen zone of the Western Ghats have now come together. The forest wealth of the New State of Mysore is among the best in any State of South India.

829. In ex-Mysore State and Coorg, sandalwood is the monopoly of the State and accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the net revenue of the Department.

830. One of the notable events of the year was the transfer of the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, to the Centre for developing it as a Regional Forest Research Centre for South India. The Old Mysore State was the first in India and perhaps the only State which organised a Research Laboratory for solving its local problems.

(iv) Co-operation.

(1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957.)

831. The number of co-operative societies, their membership, share capital, reserve and other funds and the total working capital recorded an appreciable increase during the year as follows :—

Sl. No.	.....	30—6—56	30—6—57
1	Number of societies	6,008	12,513
2	Number of members	7,84,432	18,17,093
		Rs.	Rs.
3	Paid up share capital	2,78,52,6 7	6,00,48,802
4	Deposits held at the end of the year ...	4,29,67,832	14,28,48,802
5	Loans due to Government	1.07,30,070	2,11,77,049
6	Loans due to Central Institutions ...	3,24,18,444	9,94,62,719
7	Reserve fund	1,14,92 603	2,54,11,294
8	Other funds	44,69,796	...
9	Total working capital	12,99,31,633	39,42,83,127
10	Loans issued during the year ...	5,53,58,329	28,52,07,783
11	Loans recovered during the year ...	4,78,59,612	25,25,29,855
12	Loans outstanding	6,74,24,650	16,43,80,241
13	Loans overdue	50,86,636	2,81,98,798
14	Net profits	16,93,906	76,34,256

Co-operative Credit.

832. Subsequent to Re-organisation of States, the societies situated in the merged areas were also being provided with financial accommodation by the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

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833. The financial position of the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., continued to be satisfactory.

834. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore, had 234 members. Its paid up share capital inclusive of Government share contribution of Rs. 5,00,000 was Rs. 13,90,822. It had a total working capital of Rs. 1,87,28,851 at the end of the year. The loans issued during the year were Rs. 2,02,68,379 and Rs. 1,14,59,461 was recovered. The net profit was Rs. 1,05,783.

The Central Rural Industrialisation Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

835. The Central Rural Industrialisation Bank was working as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme extends over the old Mysore area. The Rural Industrialisation Bank continued to issue short and medium term loans for the benefit of small scale industries through the Primary Rural Industrialisation Co-operative Societies. The Bank had 405 members with a share capital of Rs. 44,04,450 and total working capital of Rs. 68,38,591. The loans issued were Rs. 28,13,480 and Rs. 6,30,090 was recovered. The net profit was Rs. 55,135.

The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.

836. To help the poor handloom weavers to pursue their profession and to develop the weaving industry by providing credit and marketing facilities, the State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., was started and it continued to work satisfactorily during the year. It has opened sales emporia in several important places of the State. It has further opened many production centres for the manufacturing of handloom fabrics by supplying yarn through the medium of its primaries. The society had 235 members and Rs. 3,64,791 as share capital. The purchases and sales during the year were Rs. 24,36,905 and Rs. 21,93,741 respectively and loans issued by the society were Rs. 9,22,326 of which Rs. 37,538 was recovered. The net profit was Rs. 63,611.

Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

837. The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., had a membership of 44, share capital of Rs. 61,975, and total working capital of Rs. 11,89,111. Its purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 2,40,754 and Rs. 1,15,293 respectively. A sum of Rs. 5,00,422 was granted as loans and a sum of Rs. 1,65,993 was recovered.

838. The Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., had the following statistics :—

Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

Membership	30
	Rs.
Share Capital	45,022
Purchases	6,77,821
Sales	4,76,433
Working capital	13,69,093
Loans issued	2,82,988
Loans recovered	7,60,913
Net profit	39,432

839. The Corporation continued to function satisfactorily to solve the housing problem in the State. Its statistics is as follows :—

The Mysore State House Building Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.

Membership	863
	Rs.
Share capital	1,83,808
Loans issued	27,73,876
Loans recovered	2,32,454
Total working capital	70,98,721
Net profits	22,056

840. A sound co-operative financing system has been built up with the primaries at the village level, District Co-operative Central Banks at the district level and the State Apex Bank at the State level. The following is the statistics :—

District Co-operative Central Banks.

Number of District Banks	19
Membership—Individuals	17,912
Societies	7,498
	Rs.
Share capital	95,22,181
Total working capital	9,80,42,756
Loans issued	8,69,89,713 / 10,64,19,443
Loans recovered	8,49,41,674 / 8,38,61,071
Net profits	6,40,161

841. The work of the Mysore State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., during the year was progressive and satisfactory. During the year, the Bank obtained a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Government. It had a membership of 379 with a share capital of Rs. 9,88,450 at the end of the year. The total working capital stood at Rs. 1,83,19,627 and net profits amounted to Rs. 1,36,140. The loans issued were Rs. 27,00,909, loans recovered were Rs. 11,33,148.

The Mysore State Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.

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Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.

842. There were, during the year, 98 primary land mortgage co-operative societies in the State and these societies act as agents of the Mysore State Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., for dispensation of long term credit to the agriculturists. The long term loans were being issued not only for the discharge of prior indebtedness but also for the improvement of agricultural lands. These primary land mortgage co-operative societies did work during the year to rehabilitate the agricultural class of the State.

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.

843. In the new set up, great emphasis is laid on the extension of co-operative credit. There were 8,524 primary agricultural co-operative societies. Share capital and working capital were Rs. 90,11,387 and Rs. 7,28,96,225 respectively. The loans issued were Rs. 5,46,43,822 and loans recovered were Rs. 3,92,28,247. The net profit was Rs. 14,54,147.

844. Some of the rural credit co-operative societies in addition to their loaning operations, which is their main object, also supplied agricultural requisites and food commodities.

The statistics is as follows:—

Agricultural-Non-credit Societies.

Number of societies	...	1,131
Membership	...	2,31,297
Share capital	...	Rs. 65,56,083
Total working capital	...	„ 2,66,72,537
Loans issued	...	„ 3,58,91,420
Loans recovered	...	„ 3,60,30,763
Net profits	...	„ 17,14,221

Non-agricultural Credit societies and Non-agricultural Non-credit Co-operative Societies.

845. There were 1,023 non-agricultural credit co-operative societies with a membership of 2,54,770 who had contributed a share capital of Rs. 1,61,36,832; 1,665 non-agricultural non-credit societies with a membership of 3,71,734 who had contributed a share capital of Rs. 64,14,820. The net profits were Rs. 17,67,468 and Rs. 10,77,542 respectively.

Marketing.

846. The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., continued to serve as the apex of all the primary marketing co-operative societies, primary consumers societies, primary credit stores societies, which have stores sections. The society deals in coffee seeds in bulk, textiles, soaps, pulses, paper and such other commodities of daily use.

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Co-operative Production.

847. Multipurpose co-operative societies and credit societies which have taken up multipurpose activities were assisting agricultural production by the distribution of seeds and manures as ammonium sulphate, urea and agricultural implements.

848. At the end of the year, there were in the State 21 co-operative lift irrigation societies having 1,136 members. The area under command of the schemes was 7,443 acres and the area brought under irrigation was 592 acres. There were in addition, six co-operative societies which had taken up irrigation schemes as distinct from those of purely lift irrigation type. The area brought under irrigation was 1,237 acres and 38 guntas as against the commanded area of 2,698 acres and 20 guntas. During the year from 1st November 1956 to 30th June 1957, Rs. 65,561 of loan and Rs. 31,825 of subsidy were made available to different co-operative lift irrigation societies.

Co-operative Farming.

849. Co-operative farming implies pooling of land and joint management for promoting agricultural production. It is a definite step towards eradication of waste of both agricultural resources and energy, while introducing efficient methods of agriculture, the aim of all development and reconstruction.

850. By co-operative farming method, a total area of 17,430 acres of land was brought under cultivation.

Co-operative Fisheries.

851. In the Old Mysore State, there was no scheme as such, for the development of fisheries on co-operative lines. Such a scheme, however, existed in erstwhile Madras and Bombay States. And in these parts, every attempt was made to organise fisheries on co-operative lines and for their development.

Co-operative Distribution.

852. Co-operative consumers (Stores) societies continued to play a very vital role in the distribution of consumers goods and thereby brought about a salutary effect on the prices of commodities sold. At the end of the year, there were 1,054 consumers co-operative societies (both agricultural and non-agricultural), which had a membership of 2,19,239. The total purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 2,61,39,805 and Rs. 2,82,40,455, respectively.

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Co-operative Training.

853. Six hundred and sixty-three candidates were trained during the year in the three co-operative training schools existing at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar.

854. Besides, under a special scheme sponsored by the All India Co-operative Union, the State Co-operative Institute has taken up the training of the members and office-bearers of societies in four districts of the State. The number so far trained under the schemes was 1,661.

855. The working of the following Co-operative Societies were:—

The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.

Members	...	...	234
			Rs.
Share capital	...	...	13,90,822
Total working capital	...	...	1,87,28,851
Loans issued	...	...	2,02,68,379
Loans Recovered	...	...	1,14,59,461
Net profit	...	...	1,05,783

Agricultural Credit Primary Societies.

Number of societies	...	...	8,524
Membership	...	...	8,46,072
			Rs.
Share capital	...	...	90,11,387
Total working capital	...	...	7,28,96,225
Purchases	...	...	87,32,239
Sales	...	...	89,13,620
Net profit	...	...	14,54,147

Non-agricultural Credit Societies.

Number of societies	...	...	1,023
Membership	...	...	2,54,770
			Rs.
Share capital	...	...	1,61,36,832
Total working capital	...	...	8,66,62,302
Loans issued	...	...	8,61,12,426
Net profit	...	...	76,10,863

Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies: Central Land Mortgage Bank.

Membership		
(*a*) Number of individuals	...	282
(*b*) Number of societies	...	97
		Rs. in lakhs
Share capital	...	9·88
Total working capital	...	183·20
Loans issued	...	27·00
Loans recovered	...	11·13
Net profit	...	1·36

856. The main operation of the Central Land Mortgage Bank was the grant of long term loans for the redemption of prior debts and for the improvement of agricultural lands. The outstandings against the members as at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,27,282.

857. Out of 2,462 loan applications for a total sum of Rs. 63,78,285, 1,662 loan applications were sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 40,16,225. At the end of the year, there were 476 loan applications for Rs. 11,93,333 pending disposal.

858. There were 98 primary land mortgage co-operative societies in the State, with 57,239 members who had paid a share capital of Rs. 15,15,891. The total working capital was Rs. 1,93,45,826 and net profit was Rs. 1,03,996. During the year, these land mortgage co-operative societies issued loans to the members to the tune of Rs. 33,62,725 and recovered a sum of Rs. 13,93,148. **Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies.**

859. There were 1,206 grain banks in the State, with 77,652 members who had paid a share capital of Rs. 9,27,893. The total working capital was Rs. 32,72,869. It may be noted that these grain banks were mostly situated in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, where alone they number 1,026 out of a total of 1,206 in the entire State. **Grain Banks**

860. The supply of improved seeds, chemical manures and agricultural implements was also undertaken by the Co-operative Societies for the use of the *bona fide* agriculturists.

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The Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd.

861. The State Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., had a membership of 205 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 60,594. The total purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 18,49,482 and Rs. 19,05,148, respectively. The working of the Society resulted in its earning a net profit of Rs. 92,572.

862. There were at the end of the year 149 marketing co-operative societies in the State. They had a membership of 71,830 of which 2,995 were institutions. The share capital was Rs. 23,36,933 and working capital was Rs. 1,33,40,278.

863. At the end of the year, there were 727 co-operative societies under liquidation.

Liquidation

864. In respect of these societies under liquidation, the total assets amounting to Rs. 1,06,163 were realised and the liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,32,312 were discharged. The total liabilities and the assets of these societies amounted to to Rs. 45,85,647 and Rs. 23,43,916, respectively.

865. The societies under liquidation indebted to Apex Bank numbered 120 and the total amount due from them was Rs. 6,09,772 at the beginning of the year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 55,568 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,54,204.

House Building Co-operative Societies

866. There were 236 House Building Co-operative Societies in the State at the end of the year with a membership of 19,547 and share capital of Rs. 13,38,665. The total working capital was Rs. 1,12,00,543. The loans disbursed and recovered during the year were Rs. 25,20,966 and Rs. 1,09,19,269, respectively. The net profit was Rs. 92,043.

The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.

867. The Society had a membership of 831 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 88,588. The working capital amounted to Rs. 2,05,719. During the year, the Society purchased silk to the extent of Rs. 1,88,665 and sold to the extent of Rs. 3,27,133. The net profit was Rs. 38,830.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

868. There were 322 weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 59,343 and a share capital of Rs. 11,76,236. The total loans issued amounted to Rs. 22,80,757. The total purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 1,89,09,245 and Rs. 1,90,71,962 respectively.

869. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Department during the year were Rs. 3,39,485 and Rs. 13,34,370 respectively.

Finance

(v) Marketing.

The Weights and Measures Act.

Administration of Special Acts.

870. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the State from 1st November 1956, the following Weights and Measures Act in force in different integrated areas came under the control of the Department.

(1) The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.

(2) The Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1936 F.

871. The number of weights and measures sold and tested, the amount of testing fee collected, number of cases launched, etc., were as follows:—

Particulars	During	
	1956-57	1955-56
1 Units of weights and measures presented for testing.	1,22,819	82,520
2 Units of weights and measures certified for correctness.	1,07,801	81,374
3 Testing fee collected ...	Rs. 16,451·31	Rs. 12,466·81
4 Units of weights and measures sold ...	26,731	18,754
5 Value of weights and measures sold ...	Rs. 47,920·58	Rs. 34,357·65
6 Number of cases launched under Weights and Measures Act.	175	145
7 Number of cases ended in conviction ...	143	124
8 Amount of fine realised ...	Rs. 3,516	Rs. 3,841

872. In the integrated areas of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, the fees realised under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act and Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, respectively from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 amounted to Rs. 44,980-50 and Rs. 6,320-47.

The Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

873. There were 49 Regulated Markets (including 36 Regulated Markets of the integrated areas) and 47 Sub-Markets in the New Mysore State during the year.

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874. The following Market Acts were in force in the integrated areas of the State :—

(1) The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939.

(2) The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 F.

(3) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.

(4) The Coorg Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1956.

875. The question of evolving a uniform Market legislation for the New State was under active consideration of the Department.

876. The financial aid by way of loans given by Government to 11 Regulated Markets in the State during the year for the purpose of undertaking developmental works such as acquisition of sites, construction of auction sheds, market yards, office buildings, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,90,000.

The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act.

Eggs.

877. The compulsory grading of eggs was continued at different Egg Grading Stations as follows :—

	Stations	Year	No. of Eggs Graded	Value	Grading fee collected
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	1955-56	(a) Hen Eggs ... 5,64,672	58,971-31	1,146-81
			(b) Duck Eggs. 59,867	5,528-75	136-31
		1956-57	(a) Hen Eggs ... 4,88,933	58,311-68	978-44
			(b) Duck Eggs. 32,911	3,438-86	71-06
	Government Composite Live-Stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.	1955-56	Hen Eggs ... 58,889	9,389-50	...
		1956-57	Do ... 52,286	6,638-12	...
3	The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, in their stalls at the City Market, Bangalore and Mysore.	1955-56	Hen Eggs ... 47,562	5,907-69	...
		1956-57	Do ... 54,252	7,144-31	...

878. The grading of oranges by the Coorg Orange Growers' Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore was continued during the year.

879. The grading of Flue Cured Virginia Cigarette Tobacco as per the 'Agmark' specifications was continued by the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore, at their grading station situated at White Field and 56,750 lbs. of Tobacco valued at Rs. 30,148-44 was graded during the year. Tobacco.

880. Information on the following was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, New Delhi :—

(1) Marketing of pulses, and cotton, (ii) Marketable surplus of Jowar and Rice in the State (iii) Production, imports, exports, price, etc., of Betel leaves (iv) *Ad-hoc* survey on the marketing of important agricultural commodities and Sisal in the State.

881. Information relating to the production and arrivals of fruits and vegetables in Bangalore District was collected and forwarded to the Marketing Development Officer (Fruits Products) Government of India, Madras.

882. A scheme for the supply of pure and wholesome Milk at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs was drawn up on the lines suggested by the Deputy Dairy Development Advisor to the Government of India.

883. Information relating to production of Lemon Grass Oil and cultivation of Lemon Grass in the State was collected and sent to the Deputy Senior Marketing Development Officer, Essential Oil Grading Scheme, Cochin.

884. The publication of the daily market rates of Bangalore Market in the local newspapers was continued. The Bangalore Market rates were also sent to the All India Radio, Bangalore for broadcasting. Market News Service.

885. The weekly market rates of copra and coconuts as prevailed at Tiptur and Arsikere were sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Commitiee, Ernakulam, for publication in the "Indian Coconut Journal".

886. The weekly market reviews on the trend in the arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities as prevailed at the several Regulated Markets in Mysore State were sent to the All India Radio, Bangalore for broadcasting in their "Rural Programme".

AGRI., FOREST, CO-OPN. & MARKETING

887. The fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of several important agricultural commodities and live-stock products as prevailed at the several District Headquarters in Mysore State were published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Warehousing Activities.

888. The Government of India enacted the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, during the year and set up the Central Warehousing Corporation under the said Act for establishing Warehouses at important trade centres in India.

889. The Marketing Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and in the Agricultural Seminar Exhibition conducted by the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union during the year as in the previous years.

CHAPTER VIII—VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS ON PUBLIC HEALTH

(Calendar year 1956.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

890. The vital statistical report on Public Health for 1956 refers to the Old Mysore State.

Population.

891. The area of Old Mysore State was 33,309 square miles. The mid-year population (including Bellary District) for the year 1956, estimated by the arthimetic progression method was 1,08,41,700 (1,06,55,483); the density of population was 325·5 persons per square mile.

Live Births

892. A total of 2, 11, 841 (2,16,033) live births was reported giving a birth rate of 19·5 (20·3) per mille of population which showed a decrease of 0·8.

893. The total number of births registered in urban areas during the year was 36,344 (35,174), the birth rate being 26·7 (26·6). In rural areas, the number of births was 1 32,035 (1,37,454) giving a birth rate of 16·4 (17·3) per mille of population. High birth rates were recorded in the districts of Bellary (30·0) and Shimoga (28·1), low birth rates were reported in the districts of Bangalore (11·8), Tumkur (12.1) and Chitradurga (12·3). The natural increase of population recorded was 11·8 (12·5).

894. About 28 per cent of the births was among mothers aged 20 to 25 years and another 28 per cent among mothers aged 25 to 30 years. The normal maternal age was 26·07 (25·55) years. The incidence of improvident maternity during the year was 45·9 (44·7) per cent.

Sex Ratio at Births.

895. Of the total births, 1,08,175 were males and 1,03,666 females which gave a sex ratio of 104 male births for every 100 female births.

Deaths

896. During the year 1956, 83,942 (82,784) deaths from all causes were reported giving a death rate of 7·7 (7·8). The death rate was highest (12.5) in Bellary District and lowest(5·5) in Bangalore District.

Sex Ratio among Deaths.

897. Of the total deaths, 42,337 were males, and 41,605 females, which gave a ratio of 102 male deaths for every 100 female deaths.

Multiple Birth.

898. During the year, there were 1,108 twins, and 10 triplets reported. Twins occurred in about 0·6 per cent

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of the nearly 1·9 lakh confinements or to be exact in one out of every 124 confinements. Triplets occurred in one out of every 20,777 confinements.

Still Births

899. During the year 1956, 5,144 (4,744) still births were recorded giving a percentage of 2·4 (2·2). The still birth rate was highest in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Mandya districts (2·9) and lowest in Mysore District (1·5).

Infant Mortality.

900. A total of 15,741 (15,579) deaths of infants under one year of age was reported during the year giving an infant mortality rate of 74·3 (72·1). The rate was highest in Mandya District (127·8) and lowest (46·2) in Kolar District.

901. Of the total infant deaths, 8,747 were male and 6,994 female, thus for every 100 female infant deaths there were 125 male infant deaths.

902. Of the total infant deaths, 6,660 or 51·1 per cent were under one month of age, giving a neo-natal mortality ratio of 35·7 per 1,000 live births, 1,885 or 14·4 per cent were one month and under 3 months, 1,644 or 12·6 per cent were 3 to 6 months old and 2,859 or 21·9 per cent were 6 to 12 months.

Maternal Deaths.

903. During the year, 1,193 (1,132) maternal deaths were reported with a maternal mortality rate of 5·5 (5·1) per 1,000 births. The rate was highest (9.0) in Bangalore District and lowest (4·1) in Chikmagalur District.

904. The following were the number of deaths reported under the chief causes in Mysore State.

	Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	Specific Death rate per 1,00,000 of population	Per cent of Total Deaths
1	Plague	87	0·8	0·11
2	Small-pox	532	4·9	0·64
3	Cholera	116	1·1	0·14
4	Malaria	11,578	106·8	13·79
5	Typhoid	2,446	22·6	2·91
6	Other fevers	16,731	154·3	19·93
7	Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	8,342	77·0	9 94
8	Respiratory Diseases ...	4,923	45·4	5·87
9	Tuberculosis	3,314	30·6	3·95
10	Leprosy	463	4·3	0·55
11	Maternal Deaths	1,193	11·0	1·42
12	Suicide	254	2 3	0 30
13	Drowning	806	7·4	0·96
14	Wounds and Accidents ...	955	8·8	1·13
15	Killed by wild beasts ...	51	0·5	0·03
16	Snake bite	157	1·4	0·22
17	Rabies	94	0·9	0·11
18	All other causes	30,140	278·0	35·90
19	Causes not stated	1,761	16·2	2 10
	Total	83,942	774·2	100·00

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905. Nearly 44·5 per cent of the persons in the State were married before their death, while 35·5 per cent were single.

Marriage Reports

906. During the year, 18,879 (16,335) marriages were reported in the rural areas of Mysore State (excluding Bellary District). The marriage rate for the State worked out to be 5·2 (4·5) per 1000 of population. The average age of the bridegroom was 23·6 years and that of the bride 16·2 years.

Bureau of Malariology

907. National Malaria Control Programme sponsored by Government of India on nationwide basis was implemented in the State of Mysore since November 1953 and continued during the year also.

908. During the year, a total cumulative population of 80,07,456 in 25,116 villages and 107 towns of erstwhile Mysore were given protection against Malaria by applying residual insecticides to 18,58,636 houses. In all, 5,88,099 lbs. or 262·54 tons of D.D.T. in terms of 75 per cent D.D.T. wettable powder were used for two rounds of spraying during the year. The spraying was also undertaken in the integrated districts.

909. The over all malaria morbidity for the State works out to 17·7 (22·4) for every 1,000 population. The percentage of malaria cases treated was 1·7 (2·4) per cent. A total number of 10,339 malaria cases out of 8,51,476 cases treated for all diseases during the year in Malnad and 28,258 malaria cases out of a total of 6,82,042 in Maidan Districts were clinically diagnosed as Malaria in the Health Units during the year.

Malaria Morbidity

910. The incidence of Malaria was brought well under control during the year by the use of D.D.T., residual spraying and by distributing anti-malaria drugs. Biannual spleen surveys and examination of blood smears were done in the villages of Health Units with a view to assess the Malaria Control measures adopted.

Malaria Surveillance Programme

911. The team appointed by the Government of India for determining the pattern of maintenance phase that is to come off at the end of 5 years of control phase, suggested a vigilance programme called "Malaria Surveillance

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Programmme" which envisages, malaria case finding every fortnight or once a month by paying house to house visits, treating malaria and fever cases with four amino-quinolines taking blood smears from them and to treat all parasite positive cases with eight amino-quinolines. As recommended by the Committee, the malaria surveillance work was started in several taluks of the State from October 1956. The malaria surveillance work was also in progress in the rice tracts in North Kanara District before it was integrated with Mysore State. Arrangements were in progress to take up malaria surveillance work in garden tracts of the North Kanara District.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

Mass Vaccination Programme

912. A general programme of intensive mass vaccination was started in 1953 in all the Health Unit areas in the erstwhile State, with the object of protecting the entire unit area in a period of five years. The progress of the programme during the year was satisfactory.

Control of Guinea Worm Infection.

913. Fresh infection was detected in three villages of Chitradurga District. Hetrazan tablets and powdered aerial root of Baniyan tree were used for treatment of active cases. The conversion of the step-wells into draw-wells was completed in a few villages and the work was in progress in a few others.

Fairs and Festivals.

914. In the erstwhile Mysore State, 32 festivals notified under Section 116 of the Mysore Public Health Act were held in the different districts. There were no outbreaks of epidemics during or after these festivals.

Blind Relief Work in Rural Areas.

915. From the year 1953, special eye-camps were being organised in collaboration with the Mysore State Ophthalmological Society. Up to end of 1955, nine such camps had been conducted in Mysore, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan Districts. During the year, two more camps were held one at Hunsur and another at Koppa, Chikmagalur District.

UNICEF Assistance to Health Centres under the M.C.H. Programme.

916. This programme was started in 1951 and by the end of 1955, 55 MCH Centres were started under the "All India MCH Programme" distributed in nearly all the

districts. Towards the end of 1955, a new scheme called the "Mysore MCH Project" was drawn up with the object of extending the UNICEF assistance to all the primary and secondary Health Centres in erstwhile Mysore State. One hundred and fifty-seven centres were getting assistance from the UNICEF.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.

917. The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme to be applied on community wide basis was carried out with the co-operation of the personnel of the International Tuberculosis Campaign.

918. The total expenditure on this programme for the calendar year 1956 was Rs. 1,13,739-56 (Rs. 88,054-47).

919. An average of 54·88 per cent of the total census population in the rural areas have been tuberculin tested. An average of 63·29 per cent of the total population were tuberculin tested in the various urban areas. The percentage of vaccinated against tested was 42·9. The districts covered by the programme during the year were Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Hassan and Bangalore Districts.

920. The general pattern of positivity indicates that tuberculosis infection is present even among population who are below six years of age and that the infection increases with the rise in age.

921. A study of tuberculin positive percentage figures for India during the different months of the year 1955 shows that in Old Mysore State the youngest group between 0-6 has minimal infection. The most minimum infection is found in Coorg and next to old Mysore is Orissa. All India figures between 7-14 age groups shows that Coorg continued to have most minimal infection and Old Mysore State stands second.

922. The Bureau of Epidemiology made study of the diseases prevalent in the State, and undertook experimental measures for their control. Prompt measures were undertaken to control epidemic diseases. The Bureau received and published reports on the epidemic diseases.

Bureau of Health Education.

923. The Audio-visual Unit gave 126 shows screening 641 films to an approximate audience of 60,280. In addition

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to the routine work, the unit attended to other special activities like B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign, showing films connected with Tuberculosis, supporting the anti-small-pox vaccination campaign. The Bureau organised the World Health Day on 7th April 1956.

924. The propaganda unit accompanied the All India Bhoodan Padayatra Party and the Mysore State Bhoodan Padayatra Party and actively participated in the activities in addition to carrying out health education in the areas visited. The expenditure incurred under this head during the calendar year was Rs. 35,485.

(ii) Vaccine Institute, Bangalore.

925. There were 87 buffalo calves (68) and eight cow calves in the Institute at the end of the year. All the calves after vaccination and collection of pulp were sold as 'done' calves. Seventy-two buffalo calves (51) and eight (5) cow calves were vaccinated during the year. Quantity of pulp collected from buffalo calves was 30,869 grains (24,317) and from cow calves 435 grains (1,884 grains) which would come to 3,85,900 doses of concentrated vaccine lymph.

926. Streptomycin-Terramycin-Achromycin technique was continued to be used for the preparation of the issue vaccine lymph during the year.

Vaccination.

927. Twenty-eight samples of purified and bacteriologically tested lymphs were tried on 1,399 (375) children at the Model Range villages and all the samples gave 100 per cent success. At the Institute, 1,333 vaccinations (263) were conducted out of which 421 were primary and 912 re-vaccinations.

Issue of Lymph.

928. A total quantity of lymph enough for 37,16,720 (22,44,760) cases was issued during the year. This includes the supply of 1½ million doses made to the Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras, under requisition. The supply to Madras has brought an extra income of Rs. 90,000 to the Institute.

929. The demand for vaccine lymph from all the districts of the State was duly complied with during the year, including those of integrated districts.

930. During the year, the health of the calves was satisfactory.

931. Students of Final M.B.B.S., Final L.M.P., and two batches of compounders from the Medical Department were given the necessary training in the Institute. Village level workers of the National Extension Scheme and Laboratory Technician apprentices were also given the necessary training.

Research.

932. During the year, (1) rearing of the mouse colony for virus work, and (2) Electrophoretic studies on serum proteins in diseases from samples of blood collected from various disease conditions were continued.

933. Three papers were published from the Institute during the year, two papers dealing with a quick method of differentiating small-pox from chicken-pox, the other paper dealing with fundamental property of the vaccinia virus and the work has helped to solve a property of the virus which was until now a paradox.

(iii) Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

934. During the year, 72,28,930 doses of vaccine lymp were manufactured and 75,37,945 doses were despatched. Two thousand, one hundred and eight sheep were used for the manufacture of vaccine lymph. The average yield of pulp per sheep vaccinated was 31·83 grammes while that for sheep harvested for the preparation of vaccine lymph was 35·11 grammes.

935. Six hundred and sixty-one primary and 247 re-vaccinations were carried out in the Institute during the year.

936. Public Health Work covers not only the works like improvement of environmental sanitation and control of communicable diseases but also includes other special services and programmes, such as, Family Planning, School Health Services and Laboratory Services.

(iv) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

N.B.—The vital statistical report on Medical Services for Calendar Year 1956, refers to the New Mysore State.

General.

937. There were 560 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the erstwhile Mysore State at the end of the

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year 1955. Twenty-five dispensaries were opened during the year 1956 bringing the total to 585. After the Reorganisation of States, 191 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries were transferred to the New State of Mysore, thus bringing the total number of institutions in the State to 776, till the end of the year.

938. In the enlarged State of Mysore, the average population served by each medical institution was 25,002 and the average area served by each institution was 95·7 sq. miles, compared with 17,587 and 59·5 sq. miles respectively, at the end of preceding year, in the erstwhile State of Mysore including Bellary District.

939. The average population served by one medical institution in Old Mysore State (16,293) is nearly five times more than in the merged areas (77,647); the average area served in Old Mysore State (52·9 sq. miles) is seven times more than in the merged areas (351·0 sq. miles).

940. In respect of the population served, Coorg (9,974) ranks first among all the Karnatak Districts merged with Mysore, the average population per sq. mile being only 145, compared with 308 in Old Mysore.

941. Karnatak Madras with 44,230 persons for one institution takes the second place. Karnatak Bombay with 52,406 persons per institution comes third, while Karnatak Hyderabad with 75,495 persons for each institution takes the last place.

942. Taking into consideration the individual districts in the whole enlarged State of Mysore, Bidar District with 78,877 persons per institution is the worst served, while Chikmagalur District with 8,351 persons for each institution tops the list, outbeating even Coorg (9,974) in respect of both population and area served (Chikmagalur 55·7 sq. miles ; Coorg 69·0 sq. miles).

Classification of Medical Institutions.

943. Out of a total of 776 institutions in the New Mysore State, 157 were hospitals and 619 were dispensaries ; 640 were rural and 136 were urban. More than four-fifths the total number of institutions were in rural places. One hundred and three were meant specially for women and children and 673 were general institutions. Out of total 776 medical institutions, 248 were Government institutions,

were Government aided of which 13 were Missionary and two private institutions, 508 were Local Fund and Municipal Institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and five were others (non-aided) of which three were Missionary and two were Industrial.

Specialist Services Institutions.

944. There were a total of 326 specialist services institutions in the State consisting of 65 hospitals, 63 dispensaries and 198 wards or clinics attached to hospitals. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 274 were Maternity Institutions in which are included 171 Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,242 and that in all the other specialist institutions was 2,549.

Personnel.

945. The number of doctors working in all the Medical Institutions of the State including private institutions and Health Unit Dispensaries was 1,311, of whom 1,052 were men and 259 were women; 649 were in urban areas and 662 in rural areas. The number of nurses, midwives and compounders working in all the institutions were 1,111, 881 and 818 respectively.

Indoor and Outdoor Patients.

946. *Beds.*—The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 10,590 (7,134).

947. *In-patients.*—The total number of in-patients admitted in all the institutions during the year was 3,09,480 (2,07, 816,) of these, 1,00,563 were men, 1,61,530 were women and children, 2,28,331 were cured, 46,040 relieved, 24,258 discharged otherwise and 8,851 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 2·9 (2·8). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 11,659·0 (7,932·5).

948. *Out-patients.*—The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,29,14,381 (1,03,68,782). The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 68,699·0 (49,138·7). These figures also includes the in-patients, as the practice in the State is to register all patients as a rule first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients.

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949. The following table shows the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and the number of deaths under each of them were:—

Diseases.

	Diseases	*No. of patients treated*	*Died*
1	Normal deliveries ...	52,932	23
2	Other complications (Deliveries).	12,069	236
3	Malaria ...	7,624	39
4	Tuberculosis Respiratory ...	7,201	570
5	Wounds ...	6,853	56
6	Other Digestive diseases ...	6,472	196
7	Influenza ...	5,311	23
8	Typhoid ...	5,287	246
9	Avitaminosis and deficiency states (others).	5,047	217
10	Lobar Pneumonia ...	4,828	194

950. The number of out-patients treated for the most prevailing diseases was.—

	Diseases	*No. treated*
1	Influenza	11,71,224
2	Other Digestive diseases ...	9,96,267
3	Wounds	9,31,096
4	Malaria	6,58,765
5	Inflammatory diseases of eye ...	6,30,179
6	Acute Bronchitis ...	5,84,369
7	Superficial Injury ...	4,83,342
8	Scabies	4,32,496

951. The comparative statistics of some diseases for which out-patients treated in the City and Non-City Institutions were:—

		City	*Non-City*
1	Influenza ...	3,01,100	8,70,124
2	Other Digestive diseases.	2,74,420	7,21,847
3	Male Genital organs ...	21,232	26,769
4	Tuberculosis Respiratory.	21,019	11,982
5	Gonococcal Infection ...	10,909	40,735
6	Syphilis ...	5,108	24,213

952. *Infectious Diseases.*—Infectious diseases for which both in and out-patients treated were :—

Diseases	In-patients		Outdoor patients treated
	Treated	Died	
1 Cholera ...	28	8	1,353
2 Dysentery ...	3,933	159	2,20,740
3 Leprosy ...	768	18	6,594
4 Plague ...	14	1	...
5 Small-pox ...	117	2	394
6 Enteric fever ...	5,287	246	16,743

Surgical Operations.

953. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions was 2,90,304 (1,74,832), of which 2,71,540 were principal and 18,764 were secondary. Of these, 2,50,849 were cured, 19,187 relieved, 1,096 discharged otherwise, 430 died and 910 were remaining in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition Cases.

954. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained midwives and nurses both in and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes was 1,18,685 (99,480). Of these, 67,096, were institutional and 51,589 domiciliary. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,03,728 were normal and 14,957 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 790, the maternal mortality rate being 6·6 per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,19,808, of these 1,12,319 were live births and 7,489 were still births. Among the former, there were 4,405 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 39·2 per 1000 live births.

955. The number of premature deliveries was 3,801, miscarriages 1,605 and abortions 6,988. The number of illegitimate children born in the institutions was 58 and the number of abandoned children was 14.

Finance.

956. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 1,14,93,811, the total receipts during the financial year 1955-56 under the various heads such as contributions by

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Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 36,45,219. The total expenditure for the year 1955-56 amounted to Rs, 1,47,24,018.

957. The *per capita* expenditure on Medical Services for the year 1955-56 was Re. 0-76.

Progress of recent Schemes.

958. *Anti-Tuberculosis Measures.*—The total number of beds sanctioned for treating T.B. in-patients has increased from 962 in 1955 to 1,029 in 1956. Eleven more T.B. Hospitals and Clinics with a total bed strength of 162 were existing in the newly integrated areas.

959. *Mass B.C.G. Vaccine Scheme*—The area covered during the year were Tumkur and Hassan Districts and some parts of Chikmagalur District. The number tested was 6,39,580 and the number vaccinated was 2,74,552. No adverse effect was observed after vaccination.

Central Leprosarium, Bangalore.

960. *Leprosy Relief Work.*—The official bed strength of the Leprosarium was 200 but in actual practice, the number of in-patients was 280. During the year 1956, the number of in-patients treated in the Leprosarium was 539 and out-patients 1,488.

Medical Stores

961. The principal functions of the Stores as Central Organisation consisted of acquisition, custody and supply of allopathic medicines, surgical instruments and country medicines to the several medical institutions of the State.

(v) Major Medical Institutions.

The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore

962. *Beds.*—The number of beds sanctioned for the Hospital was 400. The number of extra beds in use was about 300 which accounts for the serious over-population of the Hospital.

963. *In-patients.*—The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 16,538 (19,041), of these, 9,485 were men, 4,721 women and 2,332 children. Of these, 13,250 cured, 988 were relieved, 1,469 discharged otherwise and 831 died. The percentage of death to total in-patients treated was 5·0. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 708·2 (747·4).

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964. *Out-patients.*—The total number of out-patients treated was 1,75,422 (1,64,529). Of these, 76,386 were men, 50,268 were women and 48,768 were children. The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 877·1 (845·1).

965. *Surgical Operations.*—The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 20,344. Of these, 20,121 were cured, 185 were relieved, five discharged, 21 died and 12 remained in the Hospital at the end of the year.

Blood Bank

966. A total of 1,52,050 c.c. blood was collected from 397 donors during the year and all the blood was used for transfusion. All the 397 donors were men. The paid volunteers numbering 395 were paid Rs. 15 per donation. Poor patients were being paid for blood from the Poor Fund of the Hospital.

The Bowring Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore

967. There were 126 (126) beds. The total number of in-patients treated was 5,616 (5,108). Of these, 3,631 were cured, 1,193 relieved, 552 discharged otherwise and 240 died. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 182·8 (182.5). The percentage of death to total treated was 3·4 (3.7). The number of out-patients treated was 67,653 (66,658). The daily average attendance was 337·9 (265·5).

The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

968. The number of beds sanctioned was 336 (336). The number of in-patients treated was 15,605 (13,357). Of these, 9,038 were cured, 4,716 relieved, 1,361 discharged otherwise and 490 died. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 656·6 (613·1). The percentage of death to total number of patients treated was 3·1 (4·4). The number of out-patients treated was 2,45,497 (2,46,897). The daily average number of patients treated was 1,023·9 (1,028·3).

The Civil Hospital, K.G.F.

969. There were 60 beds (62) in the Hospital. The number of in-patients treated was 2,812 (3,437). Of these, 1,728 were cured, 769 relieved, 127 discharged otherwise, 122 died and 66 remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 4·3 (5·5). The number of out-patients treated was 85,736 (1,06,626). The daily average attendance was 425·6 (530·9).

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970. Maternity Hospitals.—

	The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore	The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore	The H.S.I.S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore
1	2	3	4
Beds—			
The number of beds for Women ...	360 (360)	276 (276)	126 (116)
In-patients—			
The number of women in-patients ...	17 562 (18,418)	11,670 (12,159)	3,509 (2,939)
Of these—			
The number cured	14,337	10,195	3,142
The number relieved	1,833	848	225
The number discharged otherwise ...	788	496	62
The number died	115	131	19
Percentage of death to total number treated.	0.7 (0.4)	1.3 (2.1)	0.54 (0.9)
The daily average attendance ...	461.6 (494.0)	339.5 (310.0)	93.0 (80.23)
Parturition cases—			
The number of full term parturition cases admitted.	9,687	4,696	1,490
Of these—			
The number of premature deliveries ...	226	80	25
The number of miscarriages ...	163	75	23
The number of abortions ...	930	345	71
The number of total births ...	9,818	4,758	1,504
Out-patients—			
The number of out-patients treated ...	33,382 (39,748)	68,064 (87,511)	20,166 (20,200)
The daily average attendance ...	263.0 (286.6)	305.9 (380.2)	210.7 (209 4)

STATEMENT—(*concld.*)

	The Chelu-vamba Hospital, Mysore	The Maternity Hospital, K.G.F.	The Maternity Hospital, Malle-swaram, Bangalore
	5	6	7
Beds—			
The number of beds for women ...	203 (180)	36 (36)	120 (120)
In-patients—			
The number of women in-patients ...	8,706 (8.642)	3,675 (3,859)	6,816 (5,054)
Of these—			
The number cured	7,409	3,361	6,373
The number relieved	948	114	160
The number discharged otherwise ...	82	187	62
The number died	80	13	23
Percentage of death to total number treated.	...	0.35 (0.31)	0.47 (0.34)
Daily average attendance ...	... ...	63 6 (66 31)	120.9 (120.9)
Parturition cases—			
The number of full term parturition cases admitted.	5,253	2,000	3,944
Of these—			
The number of premature deliveries ...	634	79	70
The number of miscarriages ...	62	43	41
The number of abortions ...	299	255	323
The number of total births ...	5,297	2,090	3,851
Out-patients—			
The number of out-patients treated ...	27,332 (23,811)	18,259 (22,332)	44,352 (39,438)
The daily average attendance ...	143.07 (138.0)	170.36 (195.8)	244.1 (226.6)

971. Special Institutions.—

Particulars	The Mental Hospital Bangalore	The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium Mysore	The Shantha Bai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore
1	2	3	4	5
Beds—				
The number of beds ...	300 (300)	175 (175)	354 (354)	182 (173)
In-patients—				
The number of in-patients treated.	1,591 ...	5,028 (4,891)	1,293 (844)	351 (271)
Of these—				
The number cured ...	122	2,722	415	...
The number relieved ...	717	1,459	705	319
The number discharged otherwise.	149	611	137	6
The number died ...	51	4	36	26
The percentage of death to total treated.	3.2 (4.9)	... ...	2.8 (4.5)	7.4 (8.7)
The daily average treated ...	495.7 (460.1)	233.0 (251.2)	336 3 (316 1)	163.4 (157.3)
Out-patients—				
The total number of out patients treated.	693 ...	44,576 (49,972)	8,544 (5,034)	4,603 (3,664)
The daily average attendance.	2.2 (7.0)	264.5 (300.9)	31.34 (28.1)	17.1 (10·8)

STATEMENT—(*concld.*)

Particulars	Government Tuberulosis Sanatorium, Civil Stn., Bangalore	The Government Welleslay T. B. Sanatorium, Bellary	The Central Leprosorium, Bangalore	The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Civil Stn., Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.
	6	7	8	9
Beds—				
The number of beds ...	82 (82)	200 (200)	200 (200)	188 (188)
In-patients—				
The number of in-patients treated.	314 (276)	681 (621)	539 (348)	1,700 (1,940)
Of these—				
The number cured ...	..	...	17	983
The number relieved ...	264	300	18	261
The number discharged otherwise.	35	349	211	180
The number died ...	15	32	16	215
The percentage of death to total treated-	4.7 (5.0)	4.7 (2.7)	... ...	... ...
The daily average treated ...	77.0 (78.0)	170.64 (172 7)	259.2 (209.9)	71.7 (81.20)
Out-patients—				
The total number of out-patients treated.	984 (2,028)	2 093 (2,098)	1,488 (1,0.4)	12,360 ...
The daily average attendance.	2.7 (7.1)	6 7 (6.4)	13.9 (13.5)	... ...

972. There were 17 District and Local Fund Hospitals in the New Mysore State during the year.

973. The work of Medical Relief in the State has shown an all round improvement during the year. The expansion of X-ray facilities has given more impetus to the correct diagnosis and efficient treatment of patients.

CHAPTER IX.—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education

General.

974. The year 1956-57 is an outstanding year in the history of Education in Mysore for it witnessed the formation of Greater Mysore with the inclusion of Kannada speaking areas from the neighbouring states of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg with large student population and large number of Educational Institutions.

Institutions.

975. The total number of Educational Institutions (including Social Educational Centres) increased from 14,552 in ex-Mysore to 25,923 for New Mysore, the net increase after the formation of Greater Mysore being 11,371. The strength of pupils in all these institutions increased correspondingly from 10,19,069 to 21,23,259 i.e., by 11,04,190 pupils. Likewise, the expenditure (direct) on all these institutions rose from Rs. 390,94,342 to Rs. 806,62,752 i.e., by Rs. 415,68,410. On 31st March 1957, the number of institutions was 26,821 and the number of pupils was 21,97,352 including 7,15,623 girls; the increase after the formation of Greater Mysore up to 31st March 1957 being 898 institutions and 74,093 pupils.

976. The following table shows the number and strength of all kinds of Public Institutions in the State.

Kind of Institutions	No.	Strength		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Universities	2	125	6	131
Colleges (General, Professional and Research Institutions).	85	32,842	5,195	38,037
High Schools including Military Schools.	535	1,35,429	42,941	1,78,370
Primary Schools.				
Senior Basic	900	1,68,009	63,480	2,31,489
Senior Primary-General ...	856	1,08,946	37,768	1,46,714
Junior Basic	831	21,498	23,732	45,230
Junior Primary-General ...	20,325	10,09,433	4,31,531	14,40,964
Nursery	93	3,057	2,711	5,768
Professional Schools and Special Schools.	405	24,933	5,010	29,843
Total ...	24,032	14,28,434	7,12,374	21,40,808
Social Education including Literacy Classes.	2,789	53,295	3,249	56,544
Grand Total ...	26,821	14,81,729	7,15,623	21,97,352

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

977. For the year, the percentage of pupils under instruction in all Public Institutions (excluding literacy classes) to the total estimated population of school going age of 55,93,200 was 36·5 as compared to 34·2 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56. On an average, there was one school (excluding literacy classes) for an area of 3·12 sq. miles and for every 807 persons as compared to 2·53 sq. miles and 837 persons in ex-Mysore.

Colleges.

978. The number of First Grade Colleges for men in the New State was 25 with a strength of 20,353 students including 1,396 women and for women was four with 3,037 women students. The number of separate Intermediate Colleges was 16 with a total enrolment of 5,569 pupils inclusive of 279 girls. The colleges in ex-Mysore are affiliated to Mysore University while those in Dharwar Division of Mysore to Karnatak University. The Colleges in South Kanara, Coorg and Raichur Divisions were affiliated to Madras and Osmania Universities, respectively and their affiliation has since been changed. The total number of Professional Colleges was 28 as compared to 16 in ex-Mysore. The increase of 12 is shared under Education by 5, Medicine 1, Law 2, Agriculture 1, Commerce 2, and Engineering 1. The total enrolment in all these colleges was 7,243 including 296 women. Besides, there were seven Oriental Colleges as against five in ex-Mysore with a strength of 1,254 pupils including 146 girls as against 1,205 with 170 girls for ex-Mysore. The number of Universities in the State increased by one with the incoming of the Karnatak University in Dharwar Division of New Mysore. Besides, there were five Research Institutions with an enrolment of 587 Scholars in the State. Except for one viz., Kannada Research Institute, in Dharwar and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, all other Research Institutions were under Central Government.

Secondary Education.

979. High School Education in the New Mysore is of varied duration in the different areas of the State. In ex-Mysore, it is three years course preceded by an eight-year Primary Education. In Dharwar Division, it is one of four years preceded by a seven-year Primary; in Raichur Division, it is one of three years preceded by a seven-year Primary with one year infant class in some schools. In South Kanara and Coorg, it is like in ex-Mysore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

980. The number of High Schools including the two Military High Schools—one at Bangalore and another at Belgaum—both under the management of Central Government was 535 with a total strength of 1,71,083 pupils inclusive of 42,941 girls as compared to 266 schools with an enrolment of 84,017 pupils including 19,684 girls in ex-Mysore. Classified by managements, there were 91 Government Schools, 75 District Board, 82 Municipal, 266 Aided and 19 Un-aided Schools. The distribution of schools region-wise was 282 in ex-Mysore, 152 in Dharwar Division, 68 in South Kanara including Kollegal Taluk, 19 in Hyderabad Karnatak and 12 in Coorg. It is evident therefrom that large number of schools were under private management. This accords with the general policy of enlisting private effort in the field of Secondary Education.

Primary Education

981. Primary Education in the New Mysore State is of varied duration as follows :—

Regions	Duration
Ex-Mysore ...	8 years—4 years Lower Primary 4 years Senior Primary
South Kanara and Coorg.	8 years—5 years Lower Elementary. 3 years Higher Elementary or Middle School.
Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak.	7 years—4 years Lower Elementary. 3 years Middle School.

982. In case of Hyderabad Karnatak an infant class of one year is attached to the seven-year primary schools in some cases.

Compulsory Education.

983. The scheme of Free Compulsory Primary Education was in force in different areas in different ways. In ex-Mysore, the scheme for the age group 6-10 was in force in the nine District Taluk Headquarters. There was no scheme of Compulsory Education in Coorg. In Madras and Hyderabad Karnataks, contiguous areas are selected for the introduction of compulsion. In Bombay Karnatak area, the scheme of compulsion was in force. This scheme was introduced in all villages with a population of 1,000 and above in the First Plan period and all villages with population of 500 and above are now being brought under compulsion.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Basic Schools

984. Basic Schools are of two types—Junior Basic Schools of I to IV/V Classes and Senior Basic I to VII/VIII Classes. The number of Junior Basic Schools for boys and girls in New Mysore was 831 with a total enrolment of 69,492 pupils including 23,732 girls as compared to a total of 20,325 Junior Primary Schools in all. The number of Primary Schools converted to Basic Type under Second Five-Year Plan for 1956-57 was 397 for New Mysore. Besides, there were 900 Senior Basic Schools as on 31st March 1957 in the New Mysore with a strength of 2,31,489 pupils of whom 63,480 were girls. The number of Senior Basic Schools in Dharwar Division was 710.

Senior Primary Schools.

985. The total number of Senior Primary Schools (Middle Schools) in the New State as on 31st March 1957 was 856 (728 for boys and 128 for girls), with a total enrolment of 1,46,714 pupils including 37,768 girls. The increase in the number from 790 in ex-Mysore to 856 is largely due to the upgrading of schools and sanction of ten such new schools in ex-Mysore.

Primary Schools.

986. The number of Primary Schools including the New Type Middle Schools and Higher Elementary Schools in the New State was 20,325; (19,135 for boys and 1,190 for girls) with a total enrolment of 14,40,964 of whom 4,31,531 were girls. During the year, sanction to open 443 schools under the Second Five-Year Plan was accorded. Thus it is evident that the total number of schools imparting Primary Education in the State was 22,912 with a total enrolment of 18,88,659 as compared to 12,553 schools with a strength of 8,60,065 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56.

987. Worked out on the basis of proportion, there was one school for Primary Education for every 3·27 square miles and one for 846 persons as compared to one for 2·91 square miles and for 957 persons in ex-Mysore.

988. There were also 93 Nursery Schools with a total strength of 5,768 pupils including 2,711 girls.

Adult Education.

989. The Mysore State Adult Education Council conducted 1,470 literary classes during the year with 27,698 (25,812) pupils. The Council also maintained four Janatha Colleges with a total strength of 110 pupils. The total number of people made literate during the year was 13,939. The number of new libraries started in rural parts of the

State under the Council was 40 thus bringing the total to 2,344 for 1956-57. The annual grant to the Mysore State Adult Education Council during the year was Rs. 4·40 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the Council on all activities like literary classes, janatha colleges, rural libraries, publications, etc., from all sources was Rs. 4,96,462.

990. The number of Adult Night Schools and Social Education Classes imparting General and Social Education in the integrated areas during the year was 1,319 with a strength of 28,846 adults.

Professional Education-School Grade

991. The number of institutions of the School Grade in the New State providing facilities for Prefessional Education like (i) Teacher Training-Basic and Non-Basic, (ii) Engineering, (iii) Medicine, (iv) Agriculture, (v) Technical, (vi) Industrial, (vii) Commercial, etc., was 405 with an enrolment of 29,843 including 5,010 girls as against 208 schools and 19,203 pupils inclusive of 2,263 girls in 1955-56 for ex-Mysore. The number of Teacher Training Institutes of Basic Type was 23 (19 for men and four for women), while the Institutes of Non-Basic Type was 24 (15 for men and nine for women). Besides, there were 11 Poly-technic Institutes with a total strength of 3,648 pupils of whom 87 were women. The number of Agricultural Schools increased from two with a strength of 140 pupils to eight with an enrolment of 542 in 1956-57. The increase is due to the incoming of four schools from Bombay Karnatak Districts. Two new Agricultural Schools were started during the year one in Bangalore District and the other at Munirabad in Raichur District. The number of Commercial Schools in the State was 96 as compared to 72 in ex-Mysore with a strength of 10,056 and 7,850, respectively. The number of Engineering Schools was two with a total strength of 653 pupils. There were also nine Medical Schools with a total strength of 1,091 pupils, of these, the Nursery Training Schools classified as Medical Schools was four all in Dharwar Division. There were also 58 Industrial Schools and Arts and Craft Centres. The Institutions for Agricultural, Engineering and Medicine continued to be under the administrative control of the respective Departments of Government.

Special Schools

992. Besides, schools imparting Special Education are (i) Schools for the physically handicapped, (ii) Oriental Schools like Samskrita Schools, etc., (iii) Physical Education Institutes, Schools for Music and Fine Arts and (iv) Reformatory Schools.

Education of Women

993. The number of separate institutions (excluding literacy classes) for the education of women in the New State was 1,553 with a total strength of 2,35,939 including 11,575 boys as against 780 in ex-Mysore with a strength of 1,19,174 including 6,405 boys. The number of literacy classes exclusively for women under the Mysore State Adult Education Council was 171 with an enrolment of 2,746 women. In addition, 4,91,259 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 7,15,623 (including 3,249 women in literacy classes) under instructions in all institutions. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of pupils was 32·6 as against 31·5 per cent for ex-Mysore.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

994. The total strength of the movement under various branches of Scouting at the end of the year was 44,319 for New Mysore as against 33,292 in ex-Mysore. The number of Guides under Girls' Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides was 4,378. The grant to the Bharat Scouts and Guides during the year was Rs. 50,000 under normal account and Rs. 25,000 under 2nd Plan. Most of the districts arranged a number of District Rallies. Hundreds of Scouts and Guides participated in the Second All India Jamboree held in Jaipur from 27th December 1956. The Bharat Scout and Guides enrolled themselves as authorised agents for the National Savings Scheme (Womens' Savings Wing) during the year. The total business transacted during the year was over one lakh of rupees. The monthly journal "Mysore Scout and Guide" was being published regularly.

Medical Inspection.

995. During the year, Medical Inspection was in force in the schools in ex-Mysore in 184 Centres and 87,967 pupils including 6,905 girls were examined. It has been reported that most of the pupils suffer from malnutrition. The Midday Meal Scheme was in operation in a few schools only. Supply of milk was made during the year in selected schools. A sample Nutrition Survey was conducted by the Chief Medical Inspector of Schools in Bangalore City.

Encouragement to Authors

996. Forty-one applications for subventions were received from Editors and Publishers of Journals. Subventions to 16 books and three journals were sanctioned to an extent of Rs. 1,000 during the year. For the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, ten books were received. The Committee for the award of prizes met and decided the awards as follows :

	Rs.
(1) Kannada Raghuvamsha	300
(2) Siddarama Charithre	200
(3) Harishchandra Kavya	200
Total ...	700

Libraries

997. The total number of volumes in the Education Library and Office Library attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore at the close of the year was 5,951 (2,161) respectively. There were 216 Public Libraries in the New State for which grants amounting to Rs. 84,548 were paid.

998. Statement of Examination Results :—

Region	Name of the Examination	No. Appeared		No. Passed	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ex-Mysore (March 57)...	S.S.L.C.	19,483	4,214	8,544	2,541
Bombay Karnatak (New Course) ...	S.S.C.	6,010	1,622	2,579	589
Ex-Mysore (Old Course)	S.S.C. S.S.L.C.	2,250	174	623	75
Madras Karnatak including Coorg ...	S.S.L.C.	5,605	1,655	3,13	1,129
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.	3,680	208	842	58
	Total ...	37,028	8,073	15,724	4,392

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Finance

999. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including the two Universities and University Departments under the following heads amounted to Rs. 9,96,12,803 as against Rs. 5,39,36,695 for ex-Mysore in 1955-56 :—

	Rs.
Amount spent on the two Universities including the Departments	17,49,450
On Research Institutions	26,05,591
On Colleges for General and Professional Education	83,19,640
On High Schools	1,63,48,041
On Primary Education	4,84,06,083
On Nursery Schools	1,21,534
On Professional Schools	67,66,598
On Social Education	5,82,997

1000. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,48,34,403 was also spent on indirect items like buildings, scholarships and other miscellaneous items.

1001. The average cost per head of population for the year in the New State was Rs. 5·13 as against Rs. 4·90 in 1955-56 in ex-Mysore.

Second Five-Year Plan

1002. The Second Five-Year Plan provision during 1956-57, i.e., the first year was Rs. 47·80 lakhs.

1003. Sanction was accorded for opening of schools as follows under different grades during the year under 2nd Plan Provision :—

Name	High Schools	Primary Schools	Basic Schools	Additional Teachers
1. Ex-Mysore ...	4	290	65	800
2. Bombay Karnatak ...	—	—	315	290
3. Hyderabad Karnatak.	...	149	—	15
4. Madras ...	3	10	—	76
5. Coorg ...	—	4	17	—
Total ...	7	453	397	1,181

1004. To evolve a uniform pattern of Education for the entire State of Mysore at all levels, the Government have constituted the Mysore State Educational Integration Advisory Committee consisting of Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities, Educationists with the Minister for Education as its Chairman. The work of the Committee has commenced and the Committee met thrice during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1005. The strength of the students in the Mysore University increased from 24,313 during 1955-56 to 25,921 during 1956-57.

1006. The increase in the number of women students kept pace with the general progresss, the number for the year being 3,846 as compared with 3,400 in the previous year.

1007. Candidates for Master's Degree have also increased in number from 99 to 118 in Arts and from 83 to 89 in Science.

1008. The Annual Convocation of the University of Mysore was held on Monday the 10th December 1956 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore. His Highness, the Chancellor presided. Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar delivered the Convocation Address. In the convocation of 1956, degrees were awarded to 2,875 candidates (of whom 448 were women), 464 took Engineering Degrees and 80 were awarded Degrees in Medicine.

1009. Special Convocation was held on 25th May 1956 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore, to confer honorary degrees on Sri K. V. Puttappa, M. A., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore and Professor M. S. Thacker, Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, New Delhi.

1010. The generous encouragement given by the State and the Centre to the Education of the Depressed Classes has resulted in the increase of the number of Depressed Class students from 801 to 972 during the year.

1011. The strength of University Students was as follows:— Student Strength.

	Inter		Degree		Professional		Total	
	1955—56	1956—57	1955—56	1956—57	1955—56	1956—57	1955—56	1956—57
University Institutions.	8,054	8,555	4,397	4,620	3,256	3,140	15,707	16,315
Affiliated Colleges	3,819	4,652	1,216	1,504	3,521	8,450	8,606	9,606
Total ...	11,873	13,207	5,613	6,124	6,777	11,590	24,313	25,921

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1012. The following new courses were introduced in the University Institutions :—

Course Introduced	Institutions
I.Com. ...	Intermediate College, Kolar. Intermediate College, Davangere.
I.Sc.—C.B.Z. ...	Intermediate College, Hassan. Intermediate College, Kolar. D. R. M. College, Davangere.

1013. Temporary affiliation which was granted to 12 colleges was continued during the year.

Grants received from the University Grants Commission,

1014. The University Grants Commission, New Delhi, sanctioned the following grants to the University for the following purposes :—

Grant	Purpose
Rs.	
30,000 ...	... Purchase of books and journals on scientific and technical subjects.
30,000 ...	... Purchase of scientific equipment of science departments.
20,000 ...	... Purchase of equipment to the Central College, Bangalore.

1015. Grants paid to Affiliated Colleges and other Aided Hostels were Rs. 6,34,822.

Teaching Staff

1016. The strength of Teaching Staff was as follows :—

	Arts and Science	Professional	Total
1 University Institutions ...	641	131	772
2 Affiliated Colleges ...	277	261	538
Total ...	918	392	1,310

1017. Eight members of teaching staff have proceeded abroad for higher studies in Chemistry, one member in English and another in Economics.

1018. Two students from Lucknow and Osmania Universities were awarded Doctorate Degree Scholarships and four from Osmania, Alahabad, Calcutta and Bombay Universities were awarded the Master's Degree Scholarships for studies in different subjects like Education, Agricultural Botany, Commerce, Geography, Kannada, Philology, Law.

1019. Membership of the College Unions and Associations was made optional for the students.

1020. Under the Development Schemes of the University in the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 2·62 lakhs was spent on buildings, laboratory equipment, furniture, etc., during the year as against an outlay of Rs. 50·9 lakhs for the plan period 1956-57.

1021. Under the Five-Year Plan of Development of Technical Institutes sponsord jointly by the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, an expenditure of Rs. 1,17,527 was incurred on equipment and buildings for the College of Engineering, Bangalore, as against the provision of Rs. 4,25,000 during the year.

1022. Under the University Extension Lectures Scheme, 66 Extension Lectures and 17 Special Lectures were arranged during the year.

Mysrore University Library.

1023. The membership of the Library was 2,194.

1024. Fifty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three books were borrowed and 46,893 books were consulted in the Library.

1025. Two thousand eight hundred books (including 355 bound volumes of periodicals) and 195 pamphlets were added to the Library.

1026. There were Research Scholars and Fellowship holders working in the Library.

Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.

1027. The following books were published by the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore during the year :—

1. Arthasastra Sangraha of Kautilya and Nitisutra.
2. Kriyasara Vol. II.

1028. In addition to the research work in the Institute, the members of the staff were publishing research articles and works involving a good deal of research.

1029. The total number of manuscripts in the Library of the Institute at the end of the year was 11,402 and about 73 manuscripts were collected during the year.

National Cadet Corps.

1030. Due to the expansion of N.C.C., two Companies of Infantry Battalian consisting of 8 officers and 315 cadets have been raised with Battalion Headquarter at Mysore. Two Companies of 1st Mysore Battalion N.C.C. was allotted to Bangalore and the remaining two Companies distributed to the mofussil colleges at Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldurg, Tumkur, Kolar and Bellary.

1031. The platoons of 2nd Mysore Battalion N.C.C. were distributed to four colleges at Mysore and three colleges at Chickmagalur, Hassan and Mandya.

1032. One Girl Sub-Troop was raised at Mysore and eight more Troops of Junior Division N.C.C. for boys were raised and the Troops were allotted to Bhadravathi, Nanjangud, Chitaldurg, Hassan, Thirthahalli, Mysore, Kolar, Mulbagal and Bangalore.

1033. The number of Junior Division Girl Troops was increased from 2 to 8 and the newly raised troops were allotted to Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Bhadravathi.

1034. A.C.C. Labour and Social Service Camp was held at Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet, when 2,087 cadets and teachers joined the camp and completed the digging of high level canal of 660 ft. length, 65 ft. breadth and 3 ft. depth.

1035. The strength of N.C.C. Personnel of 9th Mysore Engineering Platoon N.C.C. was 122. A fair weather road about four miles long and an improvised Hume Pipe Bridge were constructed by the cadets in the Community Project area at Issoor in Shimoga District. The course of the river Kumudvati was diverted by excavating a channel and constructing an earthern bund. The unit won a silver cup for the best and efficient work done.

1036. The University of Mysore attained autonomy consequent on the introduction of the Mysore University Act, 1956, which came into force from 1st January 1957.

(iii) Karnatak University, Dharwar.

1037. The Karnatak University Bill, based on the recommendations of the Karnatak University Committee which was appointed on 17th April 1947 to fulfil the demand of Kannada speaking people for the establishment of higher educational institutions in their own region, was passed by the Bombay Legislature in April, 1949. Thus the Karnatak University was incorporated on 1st March 1950 and started functioning.

1038. After the Re-organisation of States from 1st November 1956, the Karnatak University came into the New Mysore State.

1039. The Karnatak University is both an affiliating and teaching University, its teaching being confined to only post-graduate.

1040. The University has its own buildings on its campus, situated on a hillock known as Chhota-Mahabaleshwar, the site known for its natural beauty and salubrious climate possessing an area of about 325 acres. It has established 11 Post-Graduate Departments *viz.*,

1. Statistics, 2. Chemistry, 3. Physics
4. Geology, 5. Kannada, 6. Economics
7. Politics, 8. Sociology, 9. Philosophy
10. History, 11. English.

1041. In addition to the above, post-graduate instruction in other subjects has been made in some of the affiliated colleges.

1042. The strength of students has risen from 3,000 in 1950 to nearly 9,000 in 1956.

1043. An Educational Building estimated to cost about Rs. 35 lakhs was under construction during the year.

1044. The University Library has at present nearly 32,000 volumes. Nearly 5,000 books are added every year. The University subscribes to 320 journals and periodicals. It has also been furnished with the most up-to-date equipments such as lingua-phone records, micro-film reader, micro-film card reader, etc. Library.

1045. The University started its scheme of extension lectures in 1952. Since then, the University has continued the scheme and now these lectures which are arranged in mofussil places have become very popular. The main object of these lectures is to spread essential knowledge on popular subjects among the common people. Some of these lectures are selected and published under the Scheme of "University's Extension Lecture Series" under which small pamphlets are printed and sold at a cheap price of four annas per pamphlet. The University also arranged from time to time, research lectures by eminent scholars at the University centre. Under this series, the University has already published the following books: Publication Board and Board of Extra-Mural Studies.

(1) Introduction to Karnatak Mysticism—by Dr. R.D. Ranade.
(2) Hindu Code Bill—by Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar.
(3) Karnataka's Trans-Oceanic Contacts—by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1046. Under the auspices of the Karnatak University, Dr. R. D. Ranade delivered a series of lectures on "Karnatak Mysticism" and the work of publishing these lectures in two volumes was on hand.

1047. The University has started publishing its own Research Journal—the Science Number of the Journal was published in July, 1957 and the Humanities Number was under print.

1048. The University has proposed to start a Circulating Library through which it is intended to supply books to readers even in remote villages and also to extend the scheme of lectures to the smaller villages.

Raising of Academic Standards at the Collegiate Level.

1049. From the academic year commencing with June 1956, the University has made tutorials compulsory at the First Year and Intermediate classes. Twenty per cent of the marks at the First Year and the Intermediate examinations are earmarked for the students' performance in the tutorials throughout the year. This has gone a long way in making the students take a sustained interest in their studies from the beginning of the year.

1050. The University has decided to start the three-year Degree Course from June, 1956. The Pre-University Course will come into effect from June, 1958. At the post-graduate examinations, a system of double valuation of answer books has been introduced.

1051. A system of moderation has been introduced at the Intermediate examinations.

Research Schemes.

1052. The University has undertaken a number of research schemes in the several departments and the affiliated colleges.

Scholarships and Studentships.

1053. The University has instituted a number of studentships for deserving students to prosecute their studies in the University Post-graduate Departments. The University also awards a number of prizes, medals, etc., for students standing highest at the University examinations.

1054. The University has been able to attract adequate grants from the University Grants Commission for all its developmental programmes. It has evoked the appreciation

of educationists for the record of its progress during its seven years of existence.

(iv) Technical Education.

1055. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the State, two Polytechnic Institutions, one Technical Training Centre, one Vocational Institute for women and four Industrial-*cum*-Technical High Schools came into the fold of the Department of Technical Education. An aided Engineering College with Degree and Diploma courses in Engineering also came under the control of the Department.

1056. The number of technical institutions increased from 10 to 24 during the year, of which 18 were Government institutions and six aided.

1057. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the outlay in 1956-57 was about Rs. 7·50 lakhs.

1058. Public Examinations were conducted in various technical courses both under New and Old Schemes. The total number of candidates successful in the Technical Public Examinations (both Diploma and Certificate courses) was 2,746. The number of candidates successful in the final examinations was 726, and Diplomas and Certificates were awarded to them by the Central Board of Technical Examinations.

1059. An expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000 was incurred for conducting the examinations while receipts realised by way of examination fee was Rs. 99,340. The expenditure slightly exceeded the receipts, as the examinations had to be held both under the Old and New Schemes.

1060. Government approved the proposal to recognise the Diplomas in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering awarded by the Department of Technical Education, Government of Bombay as equivalent to those awarded by the Central Board of Technical Examinations (Mysore) on a reciprocal basis.

1061. Government also approved to permit diploma holders to affix titles after their names.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

1062. The Institute started its 13th year of working from 1st July 1956.

1063. Quite a good number of non-Mysoreans were also admitted during the year in addition to those who were deputed by the Government of India and other State Governments.

1064. The Diploma Courses of study in the Institute were 1. Civil Engineering, 2. Sanitary Engineering, 3. Electrical Engineering, 4. Mechanical Engineering (General), 5. Mechanical Engineering (Mechanist), 6. Mechanical Engineering (Welding and Sheet Metal), 7. Mechanical Engineering (Instrument Mechanic), 8. Mechanical Engineering (Boilers and Engines), 9. Mechanical Engineering (Automobiles), 10. Radio Engineering, 11. Sound Engineering, 12. Cinematography, 13. Mining, 14. Ceramics, 15. Printing.

1065. The Certificate Courses of study in the Institute were 1. Tailoring, 2. Electric Wireman, 3. Radio Mechanics, 4. Auto Driver Mechanics.

1066. The total strength of the Institute in First, Second and Third Year Diploma Classes and Certificate and Artizan Courses was 1,081 (1,103).

1067. In addition to 125 Government scholarships sanctioned, 65 Government of India scholarships were also awarded to the students. Besides, several Town Municipal Councils, District Boards and the Corporation of the City of Bangalore awarded 67 scholarships to such of the poor and deserving students coming from mofussil areas of the State.

1068. A batch of 30 primary school teachers both men and women were trained in the Institute in Carpentry and Tailoring for a period of six weeks.

1069. A short term training scheme called "The Apprenticeship Training" which was arranged at the request of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., authorities in the Institute was continued to train young apprentices in the Institute during the year.

1070. The other Technical Institutes were situated in the following places in the New State :—

Institutes	Strength of Students		Scholarships		Examination Results	
	Diploma Courses	Certificate courses	State Scholarships	Govt. of India Scholarships	Number appeared	Number passed
1. Occupational Institute, Hassan ..	215	35	42	12	252	193
2. Occupational Institute, Mysore ...	317	...	48	21	254	141
3. Occupational Institute, Davangere...	331	6	40	53	67	59
4. Occupational Institute, Chintamani	143	...	24	16	163	136
5. Polytechnic, Bellary ...	104	118	8+74+4†	3	102	80
6. Polytechnic, Mangalore ...	212	127+101, (Industrial training centre)	57	7	184	122
7. Polytechnic, Gulbarga ...	65	24	14	21	50	24
8. Technical Training Centre, Raichur...	95		‡	‡	17	15
9. Girls' Vocational Institute, Gulbarga ...	46		$	$	26	20
10. Govt. Industrial-*cum*-Technical High School, Bijapur ...	91		§	§	90	87
11. Govt. School of Industries, Hubli and *Technical High School, Hubli ...	260		...	...	262	230
	166		...	...	161	124
12. *Govt. Technical High School, Belgaum ...	160		...	...	81	77

† By the managing committee of the polytechnic.

‡ Total number of scholarships and stipends were 73.

$ Government Burseries were awarded to 9 students and Backward scholarships by the Social Service Department to 3 students.

§ Fifteen per cent of the total admitted students were granted free studentship in addition to half studentship to 31 students and 18 merit scholarships were awarded by the Director of Technical Education, B.S. Bombay, and 10 Backward Scholarships by the Director of Backward Class Welfare, B.S. Poona.

* Aptitude test was held for admission to standard VIII in the above two High Schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1071. Most of the students who passed out of these Institutes have been absorbed in several Industries and Government Departments in and outside Mysore.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object.

1072. This Institution is mainly concerned with the imparting of training in Flying to the people of the State in general and the educated youth in particular for increasing airmindedness in them.

1073. The Institution has been classed under class IV on the basis of flying hours done during a calendar year for purpose of granting subsidies.

Subsidy from Government of India.

1074. Under the subsidy agreement, the Government of India have sanctioned the subsidies at the following rates duing the year :—

1. Fixed subsidy—Rs. 40,000 per annum.

2. (a) Flying subvention of Rs. 50 per hour for flying done by the passed matriculates and below 28 years of age and Rs. 35 per hour for others (b) Rs. 35 per hour for N.C.C. trainees (c) Rs. 60 per hour to scholarship holders selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme (d) Rs. 50 per hour to the personnel of Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation Department (Airwing), undergoing flying training.

Financial Assistance from the Government of India

1075. The Institution received the financial assistance from the Government of India, as shown below.—

	1956-57 Rs.	nP.	1955-56 Rs.	nP.
1. Fixed Subsidy ...	40,000	00	40,000	00
2. Flying Hourly Bonus ...	31,965	06	34,739	62
3. Government of India Scholarship	6,940	00	12,800	00
4. Government of India Subvention for N.C.C.	18,695	81		
	97,600	87	87,539	62

1076. The total income of the Institution was :—

	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Government of India ...	97,600	87	87,539	00
Government of Mysore Scholarship ...	3,999	50	2,851	31
Flying and Membership fees ...	8,540	00	6,916	75
Joy Flights ...	6,000	00	10,400	00
Miscellaneous ...	14,381	65	3,841	81
	1,30,522	02	1,11,552	00

1077. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned four (5) scholarships, the rate being Rs. 60 per hour. Of the four, only two candidates obtained Solo during the year.

1078. The N.C C. Airwing commenced its flying training during the month of September 1956, and 18 cadets were given the flying training during the year. Almost all of them were able to complete the flying tests except four, who were disqualified. N.C.C. Airwing.

1079. There were four candidates on the roll at the beginning of the year. The following category of trainees were admitted during the year. Pilot Trainees.

1. Government of India Scholars	...	4
2. N.C.C. Trainees	...	18
3. Trainees on payment basis ...	...	23
Total	...	45

1080. The total income and expenditure of the Institution during the year was Rs. 1,30,522-20 (Rs. 1,12,033-52) and Rs. 1,71,283-87 (Rs. 1,65,467-70), respectively. Income and Expenditure

1081. The Aircrafts owned by the Institution were VT-CQQ, VT-CQU, VT-DGY and VT-DBL. The Aircrafts loaned to the Institution by the Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi, were VT-DER and VT-DDP. Aircrafts.

1082. The Aircraft VT-CQU met with an accident on 25th February 1957 resulting in total crash of Aircraft. The pilot trainee who was the only occupant in it was unhurt. Accidents.

1083. There was an alround improvement in the activities of the Institution and with the training of N.C.C. Cadets, this Institution is contributing a very great part towards the defence of the Country. Conclusion.

(vi) The Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.

1084. As a part of the International Campaign sponsored by the "UNESCO" for popularisation of the activities of the museums, the "Museum Week" was observed by the Government Museum, Bangalore, during the year 1956-57. General.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1085. Guide lectures to students from primary schools in Bangalore and other educational institutions were continued. An aggregate number of 12,727 students belonging to 280 institutions accompanied by 390 teachers were shown round the different sections of the Museum.

1086. An aggregate number of 4,75,338 persons visited the Museum during the year. There was a large influx of visitors as usual during "Karaga" and other local festivals. The "Museum Week" which coincided with the Dasara celebrations at Mysore attracted a large number of visitors from all parts of India and abroad.

1087. A sum of Rs. 48,000 was sanctioned for effecting suitable modifications to the "Victory Hall", Cubbon Park, Bangalore, to establish an 'Art Gallery' there.

Archaeology.

1088. As the sculptures displayed in the Museum were not many and they were not fully representative of the different phases of art that flourished in the State, it was considered desirable to augment the collection by the acquisition of at least two or three pieces of pre-hoysala art dating back to 9th—11th century A. D. The Superintendent, Department of Archæology, Southern Circle, Madras, who is in-charge of the national monuments situated in parts of the Mysore State has agreed to spare such sculptures.

1089. Eleven coins belonging to the Kalachuri and Mughal dynasties were presented to the Museum by the Central Museum, Nagpur. A treasure trove consisting of 107 gold coins, being issues of the Vijayanagar King Devaraya II, was discovered in the Kamalapuram village of Hospet Taluk, Bellary District.

Ethnology.

1090. Mrs. Davies Bishop, Whitehead Institute, Trimulgherry (Deccan), presented seventeen specimens of dress, jewellery, weapons, etc., belonging to the Abor tribe.

Library.

1091. A good number of journals and periodicals relating to national history, archæology, art and museology were received through presentation and by purchase. The members of the staff of the Museum were rendering library service to interested visitors and scholars who visit the Museum.

1092. There was an encouraging response to the efforts made for popularising the activities of the Museum.

CHAPTER X--ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

General

1093. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the cattle.

Contagious Diseases.

1094. Three outbreaks of Rinderpest were recorded during the year. All these were attended by protecting 31,623 heads of cattle. In the campaign for mass vaccination of cattle against this disease, 3,01,902 inoculations and vaccinations were conducted in Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore Districts which border Madras and Andhra Pradesh States. Black-quarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were widely prevalent than Anthrax during the year. The incidence of Ranikhet disease among poultry was low due to the continued intensive mass vaccination of the birds.

1095. Majority of outbreaks coming under "Other Contagious Diseases" caused by certain viruses not coming under any of the above mentioned specific diseases and protozoa were of Foot and Mouth disease.

Veterinary Institutions

1096. The number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the erstwhile Mysore State on 1st November 1956 was 227. After the re-organisation of State 134 institutions and touring billets were added on. By the close of the year, seven new dispensaries were opened. Thus at the close of the year, there were 368 institutions comprising 22 major hospitals, 142 taluk dispensaries, 176 rural dispensaries and 28 touring billets in the State.

Cattle Fairs

1097. Due to favourable seasonal conditions, 129 cattle fairs were held all over the State in which 11,68,141 heads of cattle gathered. The Department distributed prizes worth over Rs. 13,700 to the best exhibits in order to create the necessary incentive in the private breeders and arouse their interest to rear better stock of animals.

1098. Gosamvardhana Week was celebrated throughout the State during the last and the first weeks of November and December months respectively. Educative propaganda was organised as an adjunct to this by

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providing exhibits, charts, photos and speeches from different persons.

Rural Development Work

1099. Under Rural Development Work, the Department castrated 91,920 scrub bulls, rams and bucks, treated 5,04,276 ailing cases and conducted 8,68,663 inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres and 1,11,688 cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed by the staff employed for the purpose. In order to intensify these activities, artificial insemination centres and model poultry farms were established in a few selected community development blocks in addition to distribution of rams and bucks for stud purposes.

Sheep Breeders' Associations

1100. The nine Sheep Breeders' Associations continued to work in the State during the year with a membership of 2,702 in all these associations. During the year, 86 (28) stud rams were distributed through these associations, 2,100 (665) scrub rams castrated, 12,271 (8,206) sheep were dosed against helminthic parasites among members' flock, 67,699 (63,379) were clipped and 13,172 (13,015) lbs. of wool collected. Out of 956 (862) woollen fabrics manufactured out of the wool collected in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations, 681 (874) fabrics were sold during the year.

Veterinary Education and Training.

1101. At the beginning of the year, six (2) state stipendiaries were still prosecuting their studies in the different veterinary colleges in India. Ten (8) fresh candidates were deputed to the veterinary colleges at Madras, Andhra and Orissa. The Department also undertook the training of candidates in (1) Stockman's Training School at Dharwar and (2) Compounders Training Centres at Bangalore and Mysore.

Development Schemes.

1102. Under the Second Five Year Plan, several schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the livestock wealth of the State. The details are as follows:—

(1) Veterinary Research:—To meet the increased demand caused by the doubling of the livestock population of the State due to re-organisation and for the timely production and despatch of several sera and vaccines required for combating the various diseases that take a heavy toll of

animals, sanction was accorded for the expansion of the following research sections of the Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 1,84,000.

1. Nutrition Chemistry. 2. Pathology.
3. Bacteriology. 4. Parasitology.

(2) Key Village Scheme;—This is the fifth year of operation of this scheme. The object is to demonstrate to the villagers the advantages that could be gained by adopting improved methods of animal husbandry practices.

1103. In the erstwhile Mysore State, two key village centres were located at Ajjampur and Hessarghatta livestock farms. With the Re-organisation of the State, the three centres functioning at Ponnampet, Somwarpet and Kudige located in Coorg District were added on to this State. During the year, two more centres were opened at Kunigal, Tumkur District and Ammathi, Coorg District. The centres functioning at Hessarghatta and Ajjampur was upgraded by including two more sub-centres.

1104. During the year sanction was accorded for opening one Gosadan at Yemmedoddi Kaval, Chickmagalur District to remove the useless and decripit animals and look after them till they die a natural death. This also provides for utilisation of a munificent donation of one lakh of rupees contributed by the Jain Marwari Sangh, Bangalore, for construction of necessary buildings in addition to the Government of India financial assistance. Gosadan.

1105. The two pilot poultry projects located at Kurikuppi and Gundlupet as an experimental measure continued to show steady progress by supplying more hatching eggs to the *bona fide* breeders in the neighbouring areas in addition to providing training facilities in poultry keeping. After Reorganisation, the project located at Ponnampet, Coorg District was added on. Poultry Extension Centres.

1106. Seven Artificial Insemination Centres were opened during the year in the undermentioned places thus bringing the total number of centres in the State to twenty-nine at the close of the year in addition to the one located in Bangalore City and run under the control of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore. As these Artificial Insemination Centres

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were popular, there was heavy demand for opening more centres.

1. Malavalli, Mandya District.
2. Gundlupet, Mysore District.
3. Mudigere, Chickmagalur District.
4. Mayasandra, Tumkur District.
5. Kinnigoli, South Kanara District.
6. Ammathi, Coorg District.
7. Kutta, Coorg District (sub-centre).

Amrithmahal Section.

1107. The four Economic Cattle Farms *viz.*, Abbanghatta Farm, Birur Farm, Kynodu Farm and Ulavarthy Farm started five years ago continued during the year.

1108. The strength of the herds in the four Economic Farms at the close of the year was 1,732 (1,556) which included 306 (270) births and 121 (154) deaths during the year.

1109. The animals of the four economic farms were much better during the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

1110. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,74,336-89 (Rs. 2,10,590-43). The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 31,652-95 (Rs. 74,667-16) making a total demand of Rs. 2,05,989-84 (Rs. 2,85,257-58). The collection during the year was Rs. 52,233-84 (Rs. 1,10,920-69) leaving a balance of Rs. 1,53,755-99 (Rs. 1,74,336-89) at the close of the year.

1111. The demand for the year was inclusive of 25 to 50 per cent advance collection of gutta and sale proceeds of manure collected in the several kavals of the Department.

1112. The total receipts and expenditure of the Amrithmahal Section during the year were Rs. 50,215-88 (Rs. 49,659-56) and Rs. 31,652-95 (Rs. 74,467-16) respectively.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

1113. The strength of cattle at the end of the year was 1,108 (1,144). The total births were 165 (223). The average birth weight of the male and female calves was 42 (38·8) and 32.5 (35·5) lbs. respectively.

1114. Generally the health of cattle was satisfactory, but for heavy mortality amongst the young calves from worminus bronchitis, which took a toll of 49. The total number of services accounted for by the bulls on the farm was 220 (182) The total production of milk was 25,603 lbs.

1115. The total receipts of the Station from all sources amounted to Rs. 39,405-28 (Rs. 94,021-37) whereas the cash receipts were Rs. 22,819-42 (Rs. 63,491-56). The total expenditure was Rs. 66,503-67 (Rs. 65,278-94).

(ii) Serum Institute.

1116. The Serum Institute located at Hebbal, Bangalore, completed 25 years of service in manufacturing and supplying on a commercial scale, the required biological products for the control of epizootological diseases in and outside the State.

1117. The Research Section attached to the Serum Institute was engaged, as usual, with the investigation of diseases confronting the livestock of the State and the development of new biological products. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to finance the two schemes, *viz.*, Disease Investigation (general) and Parasitic Disease Investigation on 50:50 basis.

1118. The demand for Black-quarter and Ranikhet disease vaccines was heavy as in the previous year and these continued to yield satisfactory results in the field for the efficient control of outbreaks of Anthrax among cattle, sheep, goats and poultry in the State.

1119. The Institute prepared and supplied large quantities of normal saline required for the reconstitution of freeze dried vaccine under the scheme for the eradication of rinderpest in selected districts of the State during the year. During the year, a total quantity of 9,111 bottles of normal saline each sufficient for 150 cattle was supplied.

1120. Work under the scheme for the control of diseases of parasitic origin was continued as a subsidised one. Under this scheme, 1,18,892 (1,29,145) heads of animals were dosed with effective anthalminties infections.

1121. The Bio-chemistry section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which are most commonly used in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and supplying them to the different veterinary institutions in the Department.

1122. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 1,47,040 doses, 3,270 c.c.s of biologicals and 313 bottles of normal saline and distilled water.

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1123. During the year, 37,64,300 doses, 51,190 c.cs biologicals and 15,853 bottles of normal saline and distilled water were prepared. Out of a total stock of 39,11,340 doses, 54,460 c.cs and 16,166 bottles, 36,06,090 doses, 33,902 c.cs and 15,366 bottles were issued within the State; 1,42,820 doses, 7,593 c.cs were issued outside the State and 130 doses, 665 c.cs were used in the Laboratory of the Mysore Serum Institute, leaving a balance of 1,62,300 doses, 12,300 c.cs and 800 bottles at the close of the year.

1124. During the year, 49 he-buffaloes, 35 buffalo bull calves, 127 sheep and 140 goats were used for biological production and experimental works.

1125. The total expenditure and receipts of the Serum Institute amounted to Rs. 1,72 781-56 (Rs. 2,00.950-64) and Rs. 2,53,179.48 (Rs. 3,70,457-45), respectively earning a net profit of Rs. 80,397-92 during the year.

(iii) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

1126. The Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, in Bangalore District which is an unique venture undertaken by the Department in the State completed its sixth year's work since its establishment.

Grass and Hay Production

1127. Almost all the kaval lands of the farm area were being used as pasture for grazing the different livestock of the local units. In the farm area, 273 (258) tons of hay was mowed of which 109 (184) tons was left over at the close of the year as a reserve for the subsequent year.

1128. One thousand and eighty-nine (856) tons of green and lucerne of the value of Rs. 33,439 (Rs. 26,525) were supplied during the year. The approximate value of green grass, hay and straw supplied was Rs. 73,451 (Rs. 41,577).

1129. The revenue and expenditure of the section during the year was Rs. 73,171 (Rs. 81,401) and Rs. 94,537 (Rs. 86,484) respectively.

Dry Cattle Farm.

1130. The stock of dairy animals at the close of the year was three (5) bulls which includes one Jersey sindhi cross bred bull added on to this stock during the year in order to provide natural service besides artificial insemination.

1131. At the close of the year, there were 53 (65) cows and 16 (13) she-buffaloes in the farm belonging to private persons.

1132. The revenue and expenditure of the Farm were Rs. 11,658-12 (Rs. 9,918-62) and Rs. 11,866-81 (Rs. 11,808-31) respectively.

Sheep Breeding.

1133. The sheep farm at Hessarghatta for the rearing of the Bannur (mutton) and the Hassan (woolly) breed of sheep was continued during the year.

1134. Under Bannur (Mutton) type sheep, there were at the close of the year four (2) stud rams 124 (114) ewes and 97 (129) lambs.

1135. Under Hassan and Bikneer (woolly) breed of sheep, there were two (1) rams, 55 (57) ewes and 99 (106) lambs.

1136. The receipts and expenditure of this section were Rs. 2,130-50 (Rs. 2,590-45) and Rs. 4,474-31 (Rs. 3,506-49) respectively.

Poultry Farm.

1137. The Poultry Farm has as many as 16 breeds of poultry and apart from being the foremost in this direction, the State continued to lead the rest of the country, as no other Government managed poultry farm in India run on commercial line, at the same time serving as a demonstration unit for intending poultry farmers, besides supplying foundation stocks required for poultry development throughout the State and also to the neighbouring States.

1138. At the close of the year, there were 3,907 (3,358) birds of as many as 13 different breeds on the farm. Hybridisation experiments were continued to be conducted with some of the available breeds on the farm to find out a suitable hybrid for maximum production and cold weather laying. On an average, 808 (1,050) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year which produced 1,04,463 (1,26,564) eggs, made up of 43,750 (58,552) infertiles, 55,887 (63,862) fertiles and the remaining 4,826 (4,150) broken or discarded eggs. The broken eggs were utilised for feeding the chicks. Twenty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-two (16,409) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 16,052 (9,211) chicks were produced, out of these 2,038 (1,966) birds were sold to the public both within and outside the State for breeding purposes.

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1139. Intensive development of poultry in the entire State as a cottage industry that was undertaken during the previous year was continued this year also.

1140. The flock was free from Ranikhet disease but was attacked severely from fowl pox and this was controlled by timely action.

1141. The total receipts and expenditure of the poultry farm were Rs. 42,063-31 (Rs. 56,562-91) and Rs. 59,131-56 (Rs. 59,568-82) respectively.

1142. The Poultry Farm located at Kudige, Coorg District,continued to be popular. The stock that was 696 (673) at the beginning of the year was successfully raised to 1,826 (696) at the close of the year and 869 (1,525) birds were sold for breeding purposes in the District. The total receipts of the farm was Rs. 7,004-64 (Rs. 11,729-77) as against an expenditure of Rs. 40,986-36 (Rs. 10,696-11) for the year.

Hallikar Cattle Breeding Station.

1143. In order to maintain the purity and efficiency of the Hallikar breed by controlled breeding so that adequate number of pedigreed bulls of the breed may be made available to private breeders, the cattle breeding station for this breed of cattle was started at Hessarghatta, Bangalore District five years ago.

1144. At the close of the year, there were 13 (6) bulls, 10 (7) bullocks, 112 (102) cows, 74 (63) heifers, 109 (116) calves, two (2) buffalo bull calves and one (1) catalloe.

1145. A total quantity of 47,430 (37,233) lbs. of milk was produced during the year and this was supplied to the hospitals in Bangalore City.

1146. Due to availability of fodder in plenty, the animals maintained satisfactory condition and they were free from infection.

1147. The receipts and expenditure of this Section were Rs. 26,138-50 (Rs. 16,422-77) and Rs. 29,341-75 (Rs. 25,243-33) respectively.

Dairy Farm

1148. The year opened with a strength of 315 (269) animals in the Government Dairy Farm comprising of 219 (177) sindhis, 80 (77) buffaloes and the remaining 16 (15) cross bred animals.

1149. No breeding bull was maintained on this farm as artificial insemination was resorted to.

1150. During the year, the total quantity of milk yielded by the cows was 1,90,343 (1,00,118) lbs. and by the she-buffaloes 28,243 (41,023) lbs. Most of the milk was supplied to the hospitals in Bangalore City or sold to private parties.

1151. During the year, sum of Rs. 86,496-44 (Rs. 66,656-80) was expended. A sum of Rs. 58,722-81 (Rs. 50,205-84) was realised as revenue.

1152. The Dairy Development Scheme functioning in Kudige, Coorg District continued the collection of milk from the rural parts and its distribution in the urban parts. The milk produced in the farm was 1,70,599 (1,21,158) lbs. Necessary machinery to pasteurise the milk before distribution, was received during the year. From this farm, a sum of Rs. 49,336-60 (Rs. 39,358-56) was realised as receipts as against Rs. 64,430-47 Rs. 42,461-20) expended.

Fisheries

1153. During the year, the eight nurseries were maintained in addition to the one big rearing pond. In these, Lebaeo, Calbalu Op-striatus, Opichephalus punctatus, Catta, Glod Fish, Scale carps, Callichrous, Gaourami, Cirrhina Barubus Chysopama, Laccobranches, Clarius major and Exgroplus were reared and stocked in the reservoir. Several fingerlings of various varieties were released into Hessarghatta lake. Twenty-six (16) fishing licences were issued. Deep water fishing was continued and 3,891 (3,115) lbs. of fish was caught.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal, Tumkur District.

1154. The Kunigal Stud Farm which came under the control of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department from the Military over six years ago has continued to work satisfactorily.

1155. The number of animals on the farm are considered under three categories, *viz.*, (i) owned by Government, (ii) owned by the Bangalore Race Club but maintained on the farm under the "Eve Blood Scheme" and (iii) private owned but maintained on the farm for breeding.

(i) *Government Animals*:—One stallion and one male, both bred in England, were imported and added to the farm during the year at a cost of Rs. 33,467. There were two births and two (2) young stock were sold in auction at Bombay. One young stock died leaving at the close of the

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year six (5) stallions, eight (7) males and four (5) young stock.

(ii) "*Eve Blood Stock Scheme*" *Animals*:—There were at the close of the year four (4) males and two (1) young stock and the year closed with four (4) males and two (1) young stock.

(iii) *Private Owned Animals*:—At the close of the year, there were 1 1 (14) males and five (12) young stock.

1156. *Sheep Breeding*:—A flock of Bannur mutton breed sheep, which was introduced on this farm four years ago as an experimental measure were generally found to thrive well under the conditions obtainable on this farm. At the close of the year, there were 201 (186) animals.

1157. The receipts and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 94,281-74 (Rs. 1,86,290-65) and Rs. 1,21,139-60 (Rs. 1,06,926-54), respectively.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm Kurikuppi.

1158. The livestock breeding operations on the farm were carried on (1) Hallikar Cattle (2) Murrah Buffalo and (3) Bellary Sheep. The object of the farm is to breed hallikar cattle for improvement in milk yield retaining its draught qualities and to raise bull calves for breeding and work animals in the Tungabhadra project area, to study the acclimatisation of Murrah buffaloes in the locality and under sheep breeding to evolve a true breeding strain of black faced and white bodied Bellary sheep by selective breeding and to cross breed the selected black faced and white bodied Bellary eves with Bikanir rams for production of high bred rams. These rams are meant for distribution among the private breeders at concessional rates to improve the wool bearing qualities of their flock.

1159. At the close of the year, there were 280 (384) heads of Hallikar cattle of both sexes, 38 (39) bullocks for agricultural operations in the absence of electric power, 32 (28) Murrah buffaloes and 462 (464) sheep. From the cows and she-buffaloes a total quantity of 95,885 (1,22,716) lbs. of milk was produced.

1160. The receipts and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 21,926-81 (Rs. 15,044) and Rs. 1,19,803-88 (Rs. 1,02,868), respectively.

1161. At the District Livestock Farm, Koila, South Kanara District, multiplication of the Sindhi, Gir, Murrah and Dharwar buffaloes stock was continued with the object of making available a large number of stud bulls in the neighbouring areas. Livestock Farm, Koila, South Kanara.

1162. The strength of cattle at the Cattle-*cum*-Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad was increased during the year with increased births and decreased deaths. Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm Munirabad.

1163. The work of grading the Bellary breed of sheep with Bikanir rams to evolve a strain which would yield better quality wool with improved carcass continued to progress.

1164. During the year, a sum of Rs. 80,077 (Rs. 71,000) was spent under several heads as against a receipt of Rs. 861 in the Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

1165. The period has marked by an increased progress in the activities of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department as detailed earlier under several sections. With the object of introducing uniformity in animal husbandry practices throughout the State, it was proposed to provide more veterinary aid in the areas transferred from erstwhile Hyderabad and Madras States, while in the rest, emphasis was laid for breeding of improved livestock.

(iv) Fisheries.

1166. Development work in erstwhile Mysore State:—Fishery conservation measures as usual, were enforced during the year in the three fishery divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented and also the use of basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited.

1167. The exploration of fry collection centres of important food fishes like Barbus dubies, Carnatious, Lacbri fimbrietus *etc.*, and the stocking of these in fallow waters were intensified. A total quantity of 13,93,173

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(13,38,724) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensifying fish production. Five (2½) lakh of fish fingerlings of major corps, mostly Cirheia, Mrigal, Labeo, Balbasu and Catla were imported from Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15,160 during the year.

1168. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licenses and auctioning the fishing rights. A total of 3,257 (3,469) fishing licenses were issued. A sum of Rs. 44,006 was collected by auctioning 270 (229) major tank fisheries and 211 (271) miles of channel fisheries.

1169. Deep water fishing was undertaken at K.R. Sagar, Bethamangala, Hessarghatta, Markonahally and Shiralkoppa as an experimental measure. A total of 5,235 (3,115) lbs. of fish was caught and a sum of Rs. 1,534 (Rs. 783) was realised as revenue.

1170. The revenue and expenditure of the fishery section amounted to Rs. 45,718 and Rs. 84,321, respectively.

Development work in integrated areas.

1171. The following fishery activities located in the Bombay Karnatak area continued during the year:—

1.	Fish curing yards in North Kanara	...	12
2.	Fishery schools at Karwar, Rajali and Ankola	...	3
3.	Fishery co-operative societies	...	17
4.	Ice Plants in North Kanara	...	3
5.	Mechanised boat	...	1
6.	Deep water fishing unit at Dharwar	...	1

1172. During the year, 17,832 maunds of salt were issued to fishermen for curing fish at the yards located in North Kanara District and 72,435 maunds of fish were cured, 77,000 carp fry imported from Calcutta were reared at the nurseries located at Dharwar.

1173. In South Kanara District, the following activities continued their useful work during the year :—

1.	Fish curing yards	...	...	15
2.	Fisheries schools	...	...	22
3.	Fishermen's co-operative societies	...	...	32
4.	Marine fish farms	...	...	2
5.	Fresh water fish farms	...	...	2

1174. During the year, 52,236 maunds of salt were issued for curing fish at the yards and 3,60,066 maunds of fish were cured.

1175. In the tanks located in Hyderabad Karnatak area and Coorg district, 12,285 and one lakh carp fry were stocked respectively during the year.

1176. The Re-organisation of States has given Mysore over 200 miles of coastline. This affords greater facilities for exploiting the fishery wealth in the coast.

CHAPTER XI—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce.

General

1177. From the beginning, the Department has pursued a policy of encouraging and promoting industrial activities in the State and affording technical assistance and advice either to establish new industries or to expand the existing industries wherever necessary and of furnishing advice and assistance for expansion and improvement of trade and commerce in the State. This policy was continued during the year also.

Industrial and Commercial conditions

1178. There was perceptible improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State as compared with the previous year. The industrial concerns in the State both large and small, continued to maintain production by utilising the locally available resources and when necessary by importing raw materials or accessories from foreign countries.

The Import Policy of the Government of India

1179. The trend towards reduction of quotas for items relatively less essential to the economy of the country introduced during the latter part of the previous year was carried a step further in view of the foreign exchange requirements of the Second Five-Year Plan. The provisions for liberal licensing and licenses for new-comers were withdrawn. Discrimination between the dollar and soft currency areas was further reduced by allowing the utilisation of licenses for soft currency areas for import from hard currency to a greater extent. A more liberal policy was generally adopted for capital goods such as machinery, equipment, spares and components.

1180. The Export Promotion Scheme, which provides for the grant of special import licenses for such of the basic raw materials as required in the manufacture of goods intended for export, was continued during the year.

1181. An important feature of the Export Policy pursued by the Government of India during the year was to encourage export of indigenous manufactures, which were surplus to the internal requirements of the country.

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A large number of commodities like manganese ore, kyanite ore, tamarind, castor oil, linseed oil, groundnut oil, etc., were placed on the list of exports to foreign countries, fixing the ceiling limits wherever necessary.

Price Movements

1182. During the year, the commodity prices registered a further rise as compared with the previous year. The prices of food-grains, textiles and other articles of food were unsteady while the prices of oilseeds showed an upward tendency.

Industrial Establishments

1183. There were 945 industrial establishments working in the Old Mysore State including Bellary District during the year. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,18,086. Out of the 945 industrial establishments, 895 were perennial and the remaining 50 were seasonal.

1184. Steps were being taken to collect and publish similar statistics in respect of industrial establishments located in the integrated areas.

Major Industries

1185. *Woollen Mills.*—During the year, there were four woollen mills working in the State with 269 looms and 18,112 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece-goods in these mills during the calendar year 1956 was 3,133,207 (2,395,528) lbs. valued at Rs 1,44,22,286 (Rs. 1,77,361). Two of these mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

State Aid to Industries

1186. (1) *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act,* 1951.—During the year, a total sum of Rs. 4,60,300 was disbursed as loan in 37 cases under this Act while a sum of Rs. 49,949 was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans.

(2) *Recovery of Loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules.*—Sixty loan cases were outstanding at the close of the year, of which 52 cases pertained to individual loanees while the remaining eight cases related to large industrial concerns.

The total recoveries made during the year towards repayment of the outstanding dues amounted to Rs. 4,04,529 (Rs. 4,00,000).

3. *Loans under the Scheme "Loans to Educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own".*— As the scheme for the grant of loans to educated unemployed

persons was abolished by Government, no fresh loans were granted during the year.

1187. The Department continued to render as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

Technical assistance

1188. (*a*) *Supply of Coal and Coke.*—The arrangements for procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State to the small scale consumers through the Coal Depots maintained by the Department at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year. The quarterly quota of 162 waggons of coal/coke under class "ZIS" was regularly drawn and distributed among the small scale consumers in the State.

Other Forms Of Assistance.

The quotas previously fixed to all major consumers of coal/coke under various classifications of industries in the Mysore State were issued during the year.

The Mysore Coal Control Order was continued to be in force in the Old Mysore area.

(*b*) *Supply of Iron and Steel.*—The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, was requested to enhance the quotas suitably so as to meet the reasonable demands of the consumers in the State including integrated areas.

(*c*) *Supply of Salt.*—The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year. Under the Scheme, a total quantity of 15,00,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the year 1956 for industrial and civil requirements.

(*d*) *Issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of raw materials, machinery, etc., by "Actual Users".*—Two hundred and five applications were received during the year from the "Actual Users" in the State including the integrated areas for the grant of essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), machinery, spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial concerns for the manufacture of finished products. As usual, these applications were investigated and essentiality certificates were issued in deserving cases after examining their *bonafide* requirements.

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(e) *Inspection of Articles of Furniture.*—The furnitures worth Rs. 4,57,425 manufactured by the approved contractors with whom indents placed by the several Government Departments in the State, were inspected and certified by the Department.

Industrial Education.

1189. 1. *Government Industrial Schools.*—There were eleven Government industrial schools working under the control of the Department at the end of the year with 615 students undergoing training in useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, ivory and wood-carving, etc. A sum of about Rs. 29,318 was expended during the year for granting scholarships to students, the rate of scholarship varying from rupees five to rupees seven per month.

Sanction was accorded during the year for the starting of an industrial school at Nagamangla and accordingly the school was started for imparting training in the following crafts *viz.*, carpentry, smithy, brass icon-making and wool-weaving.

The total output and sales in all the eleven industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 76,160-87 and Rs. 1,46,496-62 respectively.

2. *Private Industrial Schools.*—As in the previous year, a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to the S.L.N. Industrial School, Bangalore, while a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 201 was given to the Methodist Mission School, Tumkur, during the year.

The working of the schools was satisfactory.

3. *Home Industries Institutions.*—There were 51 home industries institutions (Stree Samajas) working in the State by the help of grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month, with about 2,000 ladies on an average per month undergoing training in several useful crafts such as tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, rattan work, embroidery, knitting, zari work, etc., during the year. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the Department during the year was Rs. 21,500.

Out of a sum of Rs. 29,980 sanctioned by the Government during the year, a sum of Rs. 27,780 was disbursed among several institutions during the year.

One dozen sewing machines were purchased and supplied to the deserving institutions during the year for development of their industrial sections.

4. *Award of Scholarships for the study of industrial subjects.*—During the year, one scholarship of Rs. 85 per month was awarded to a final year student of Commercial Arts in the J.J. School of Arts, Bombay, while two scholarships of Rs. 75 each per month were awarded to two students studying in the second year course of advanced studies in Commercial Arts at the same institute. Two scholarships each of Rs. 50 per month were awarded to two students for undergoing training in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Administration of Central Acts.

1190. 1. *Industrial Statistics Act*, 1942—*Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules*, 1953.—The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, which was hitherto in force in the State was repealed with effect from 10th November 1956, consequent on the enforcement of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, as per Notification No. I.P. (A). 1 (22) 56, dated 10th November 1956, issued by the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.

As in the previous year, the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries in Mysore, was limited to factories employing 20 or more workers per day and using power in the manufacturing process and to industries shown at serial Nos. 1–29 in Schedule I to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules.

There were 231 factories in the New State coming within the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries during the year including 105 factories located in the integrated areas.

The occupiers of the factories coming for the first time within the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries were acquainted with the provisions of the Rules and the need for conducting such census of Industrial Production and for building up a complete structure of each industry for purpose of planning and development, and steps were also taken by the Department to enlist their co-operation and personal attention in connection with the conducting of the census and to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

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2. *Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.*—During the year, 1956 applications were received from the industrialists in the State for the grant of necessary licenses for the establishment of new undertakings or expansion of the existing undertakings. Of these, 18 applications related to the grant of licenses for establishing new industrial undertakings, while 31 related to the grant of permission for the expansion of existing undertakings, six for the manufacture of new articles and one application for the registration of their existing undertaking. Out of these 56 applications, necessary licenses were granted in 11 cases, while in nine cases the Government of India rejected the applications as they did not comply with the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Two applications were treated as withdrawn. The remaining 34 applications were pending disposal with the Government of India. In the case of two industrial concerns who had applied for the issue of licenses for expanding their undertakings during 1955-56, necessary licenses were issued during the year.

The number of Commercial and Industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was about 500 (486). As usual, the enquiries were received from various mercantile bodies and Government Departments both in and outside the State.

Working of the Industrial Concerns.

1191. (a) *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—Production of Transformers continued to be the main line of manufacture during the year and other lines of manufacture were hardware, scientific instruments, electrical accessories and bakelite articles. The total production and sales were Rs. 69,15,991 (Rs. 45,77,396) and Rs. 67,94,117 (Rs. 44,28,247) respectively. The transformers manufactured during the year aggregated to about 92,500 (53,500.) K.V.A.

Machinery of the total value of about rupees three and half lakhs were received during the latter part of the year.

Negotiations were being conducted with Messrs. A.E.G. of West Germany for securing their technical collaboration in the manufacture of heavy duty electrical transformers and motors and switchgears.

The expenditure booked under development schemes was about Rs. 2,66,000 as against final grant of

Rs. 3,83,000. During the year, eight students were undergoing training in several sections.

(b) *Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.*—The total production of soap during the year was 650 tons (601). The total sales reached a record figure since the inception of the factory and amounted to Rs. 32,00,000 (Rs. 30,30,000).

The products of the factory were continued to receive high patronage from both Indian States and foreign countries. The Mysore Sandal Soap has established good market in Federated Malaya States, Canada, Great Britain and other Middle East and Far East Countries.

The construction of the new building at Rajaji Nagar was completed during the year and the same was inaugurated by the Governor of Mysore on 25th March 1957.

(c) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore* :— Due to the implementation of the expansion schemes which involved dismantling, repairing and erection of various items of plant and machinery, the total production of electro-porcelain articles like 8 K. V. and 15 K. V. insulators, 8 K. V. and 13 K. V. strains etc., was less, amounting to Rs. 1,28,298 (Rs. 5,59,106). The sales of finished stocks amounted to Rs. 7,17,302 during the year.

The expansion of the factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs with the technical collaboration of Messrs. N.G.K. Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, was taken up with a view to step up production of high tension insulators to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum as against the present capacity of 300 tons per annum. The object of the scheme is to supply its product of H. T. Insulators throughout India to meet the demands of all hydro-electric projects.

The main factory building under the expansion scheme which was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,88,177 was opened by the Prime Minister of India on 23rd February 1957.

(d) *Government Industrial Workshop, Bangalore* :— During the year, the total out-put and sales were Rs. 4,57,271 (Rs. 4,12,343) and Rs. 4,84,656 (Rs. 4,26,116) respectively.

Sanction was accorded for shifting the factory to a new site at the Government Electric Factory at an

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estimated cost of rupees six lakhs and the construction of the building was taken up during the year.

(e) *The Government Sandal Wood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.*—The total production of sandal wood oil at both the factories in Mysore and Shimoga during the year amounted to 130,388 lbs. (59,220 lbs.) while 18,591 lbs. (13,303 lbs.) of oil were obtained by distillation at New York under agency arrangements. The sales aggregated to 1,49,829 (1,58,527) lbs. of sandal wood oil of the value of Rs. 78,98,054 (Rs. 74,32,054).

As in the previous year, there was good market for sandal wood oil in all the principal consuming centres of the world including Great Britain, America, Japan and other Continental countries of Europe.

(f) *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—After six years of continuous loss from 1949-50 to 1954-55 on account of competition from several bigger units, the factory was able to work as a paying concern during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

Out of a capital grant of rupees eight lakhs under the development scheme and Rs. 50,000 from depreciation reserve funds, a sum of Rs. 1,00,850 and Rs. 11,063 respectively were actually expended in connection with the implementation of the schemes.

The factory was being mechanised by installing up-to-date machines under the Expansion Scheme during the year.

(g) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—This is a premier institution of Arts and Crafts which has been maintained by this Department for training the artisans in carpentry and cabinet making, fine arts, modelling, wood carving, sandal wood and ivory carving, inlay work, engraving and enabling metal work, manufacture of rattan articles, smithy, sculpture, etc. The duration of course, ranges from three to six years depending upon the course taken. There were 354 students undergoing training in the Institute at the end of March 1957.

During the year, the production and sale of articles both in workshop and training sections amounted to Rs. 1,09,134 and Rs. 1,34,982 respectively while the sale of articles manufactured by private artisans amounted to Rs. 68,400.

(h) *Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.*—The Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Mysore Arts and Crafts. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,468 (Rs. 1,15,250).

(i) *Government Central Workshop, Mercara:*—The workshop which was mainly engaged in the execution of job orders pertaining to mechanical works including repairs and services, was brought under the control of the Department with effect from 1st November 1956. The workshop continued from 1st April 1956 with a capital of Rs. 2·3 lakhs. During the year, a sum of Rs. 0·78 lakh was drawn towards capital expenditure. The total receipts realised by the execution of job orders was Rs. 73,348 (Rs. 46,015).

Government Aided Industrial Concerns

1192. (a) *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :— The total area planted by the Company during the year was 3,350 (3,143) acres. The total value of green-leaf purchased from the ryots amounted to Rs. 5,45,612 (Rs. 7,68,627). The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of rupees two in the purchase value. The total value of cured tobacco sold was Rs. 35,80,633 (Rs. 28,96,809).

A Tobacco Research Station was established at Hunsur under the auspices of Indian Central Tobacco Committee and the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, with a view to investigate the ravages caused by the pests and parasites for the tobacco crop.

(b) *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—The details of production during the year were :—

1.	Value of raw materials consumed	... Rs.	2,63,716
2.	Value of articles of production		
	(*a*) Uppers and B. T. soles	... Rs.	4,74,663
	(*b*) Leather goods	... Rs.	24,301
3.	Value of Stock on hand including raw materials.	Rs.	2,56,007

(c) *The Bangalore Ex-Servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :—The hire collections under the different lines of business run by the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 1,89,000.

With a view to afford permanent rehabilitation to ex-servicemen drivers who were running the vehicles, most of the Autorickshaws were released to them under the hire purchase basis and only four were being run by the

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company directly. Fifteen more vehicles were purchased from the military surplus stores at White-Field and Avadi. Out of these, 13 vehicles were renovated and put on roads.

The contract for the carriage of Postal Mails in Bangalore City was executed satisfactorily during the year.

(d) *The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore*:—As many as 14,713 gallons (7,500) of paints and varnishes were manufactured in the company during the year. The sales amounted to Rs. 2,24,989 (Rs. 1,40,248).

(e) *The Mysore Vegetable Oil Product Ltd., Bangalore*:—During the year, a total quantity of 1,236 tons of vanaspathi (Hydrogenated oil) and refined oil was manufactured while the sales was Rs. 23,45,138.

(f) *Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore*:—There was good demand for all the major products of the company like sulphuric acid, anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphate, etc. The demand for superphosphate, however, was very spectacular.

The total sales was Rs. 28 lakhs and this was about Rs. 8 lakhs more than that of the previous year.

(g) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore*:—About 1,53,347 House Service Meters, 906 Radio Receivers, 1,000 Water Meters and 69,09,438 yards of P. V. C, products were manufactured during the year. Six hundred and fifty-one Community Receiver sets were sold to the Government of India while 255 Nos. Domestic Radio Chassis Assembles were sold to Messrs. Amzal (Private) Ltd., Bombay. The total sales of the articles manufactured in the Company amounted to Rs. 69,95,523 during the year.

Manufacture of Radio components such as band switches, capacitors, etc., was undertaken with the approval of the Government of India.

Cottage Industries

1193. During the year, there were 38 cottage industries centres working under the control of the Department at the end of October 1956 and also several cottage industries working in the integrated areas were transferred to the control of the Department.

1194. Sustained and continuous attention was given by the Department as usual to the resucitation and Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.

(ii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati

1195. The relationship between the Management and the employees of the Works continued to be generally cordial during the year. Free medical facilities were continued to be afforded to the employees and the members of their family in the Works' Combined Hospital. All the Educational Institutions in the Works area continued to work satisfactorily.

1196. Out of the total strength of about 6,000 employees in the Works, about 2,400 employees have been provided with quarters and the remaining about 60 per cent of the employees have yet to be provided with quarters.

1197. The total value of sales made by the Works during the year amounted to Rs. 451·40 (Rs. 408·38) lakhs. Sales

NOTE.—The figure of Rs. 393 lakhs furnished in the previous year under value of sales was provisional and the actual total value was Rs. 408.38 lakhs as indicated above.

1198. The operations during the year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 61·03 lakhs, after allocating Rs. 54·26 lakhs towards Depreciation, Rs. 12·04 lakhs towards Interest on Government Capital, Rs. 3 lakhs towards Amenities Fund, Rs. 10·51 lakhs towards Rehabilitation Reserve, Rs. 1·50 lakhs towards Reserve on Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rs. 2 lakhs towards arrear provision for Gratuity as against the net profits of Rs. 71·88 lakhs in the previous year.

1199. The total outstanding as on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 54,82,365 (Rs. 80,45,833). Outstandings

1200. There was difficulty in getting timely supply of Electrode Paste required for the Electric Pig Iron and Ferro Alloy Furnaces from foreign sources and action was taken to find out the possibility of obtaining this material from indigenous sources and after obtaining some quantity for trial, arrangements were made to place orders for large quantities. The supply of imported steel billets by the Iron and Steel Controller, Government of India, was steady and it enabled the Rod and Strip Mill being operated without interruptions during the year.

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(iii) Textiles.

1201. *Handloom Industry*:—The various Handloom Development Schemes were continued in the New Mysore State during the year including the merged areas whose schemes were financed out of the funds of the State Government, as the former Governments did not communicate and transfer the allocations of funds due to the merged areas from out of the funds sanctioned to them by Government of India prior to 1st November 1956.

Expenditure on Handloom Development Schemes.

1202. The total amount spent on the Handloom Development Schemes during the year was Rs. 41,50,312 including an expenditure of Rs. 11,26,866-50 met from State's resources in respect of the merged areas during the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Loans towards working Capital.

1203. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies were provided with loans to the extent of Rs. 11,73,300 during the year for bringing under production 8,363 looms. Of these, only for 3,370 looms loans were sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 200 per loom and for others Rs. 100 each.

Rebate on sales of Handloom Cloth.

1204. The total rebate allowed on the sales of handloom cloth in the former Mysore region was Rs. 1,61,739-93, while in the merged areas the rebate claims settled from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 was Rs. 6,64,741-86.

Yarn Supply

1205. During the year, the Apex Society purchased yarn of the value of Rs. 11,43,005 and supplied to Weavers' Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 10,78,226. In the merged areas, the yarn was purchased by the Weavers' Co-operative Societies from the private agencies.

1206. The total number of handlooms registered as on 31st March 1957 was 56,757.

1207. The total value of accumulated stocks within the Co-operative sector in the State as on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 28,76,397.

1208. The total sale of woollen goods from January to end of March 1957 in the five sales depots during the year was Rs. 15,114.

Silk Handloom Development Schemes.

1209. Loans towards share capital were provided to 1,279 silk weavers and loans towards working captial to an equal number of looms at Rs 500 per loom.

1210. *Khadi Industry*:—Badanval Spinning Circle and Aimangala Khadi Centres were the two main departmental Khadhi Centres in the whole Mysore State. It had been covered over one hundred and fifty villages in Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet Taluks in Mysore District, and Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Mandya in Mandya District. The spinners and weavers in the above areas were mostly agriculturists who took spinning and weaving during their leisure hours. There were about 25,000 spinners and 1,000 weavers working at the above productive centres. A regular spinner working 8 hours a day would get a standard wage of eight annas per day.

1211. During the year, 88,481 lbs. of yarn and 2,03,922 square yards of Khadi valued at Rs. 3,28,092 and Rs. 3,96,840 respectively were produced. The pitlooms which were used by the weavers were replaced by fly-shuttle looms in order to prepare cloths of higher width of different pattern and designs.

1212. There were six Khadi Bhandars in the State including Mangalore Khadi Centre which was transferred after the integration. Khadi sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 6,43,042. The average sale transaction of the Central Khadi Emporium, Bangalore, was Rs. 30,000 per month.

1213. *Village Industries*:—During the year, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,85,000 in the shape of grants and loans were sanctioned by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to 11 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for the development of village industries.

1214. The Central Government have allocated the following amounts against each industry, in the latter part of the official year.

Sl. No.	Village Industries	Grant	Loan	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gur and Kandasari	76,900	56,000	1,32,900
2	Soap making with N.E. Oil	82,400	1,41,000	2,23,400
3	Village Oil Industry	92,750	1,13,000	2,05,750
4	Palm Gur	40,378	20,525	60,903
5	Cottage Match industry	54,000	81,000	1,35,000
6	Village Pottery	81,500	19,500	1 01,000
7	Bee Keeping	1,75,070	...	1,75,070

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1215. *Ambar Charka*: —The Government of India had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 67,400 in the form of grants and loans for implementing the Ambar Charka Schemes in the Departmental Khadi Centres, *viz.*, Badanval Spinning Circle and Aimangala Khadi Centres during the year. As the scheme was sanctioned in the latter part of the official year, only the grant portion of Rs. 26,400 were drawn and utilised for the implementation of the scheme during the year.

1216. The Ambar Charka Scheme was financed from the Central Government.

1217. Parishramalayas were opened in places where 50 to 100 persons came forward to receive training on Ambar Charkas, provided a building was given free of rent to accommodate the trainees. Preference was also given to start such Parishramalayas in N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks.

1218. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board offered financial assistance for each Parishramalaya having 50 charkas, to an extent of Rs. 6,000, as grant for purchase of charkas, and Rs. 7,200, as subsidy to meet stipends to trainees, tuition fees, cost of lint and other raw materials, contingency etc., and a stipend of Rs. 20 to each trainee for the entire course of three months. After the period of training, the lint was supplied to the spinner and yarn spun was purchased (if required by the Department) after paying the scheduled rate *viz.*, 1½ annas per lank.

1219. Training ranging up to three months was given to weavers, on Khadi Sizing and Weaving during which period, they were paid a stipend of Rs. 30 as subsidy. Loans and other accessories required by the weavers were also supplied as in the case of handloom weavers. Provision was made for the formation of Ambar Khadi Weavers Co-operative Societies similar to Cotton Handloom Societies, and also all facilities were given to them by the All India Handloom Board.

1220. The issue of essentiality certificates, for both the foreign raw silk and art silk consumers of the State, was considerably expanded during the year. On account of the fact that the State of Mysore has been the leading manufacturer of pure silk fabrics, in the whole of India, twenty factories, who applied for imported raw silk, were

investigated in detail and certificates were issued for release of foreign raw silk through the Central Silk Board.

(iv) Sericulture.

General.

1221. With the formation of the New Mysore State, sericultural areas of the former Bombay, Madras and Coorg States were merged with the Old Mysore State and the New State practically holds monopoly in production of raw silk in India. Nearly 80 per cent of the raw silk produced in India is produced in Mysore State..

1222. There was a stock of 87 bales of imported raw silk at the commencement of the year and the entire stock was sold out during the year. Since the Central Silk Board took up the important distribution of foreign silk, no import was made by the Department during the year.

Seasonal Conditions

1223. During the year, the total rain fall in sericultural areas of the State was between 22 to 40 (25 to 33) inches. There was failure of Mungaru rains in all the sericultural areas, particularly in Mysore District where mulberry cultivated as a rainfed crop suffered heavily. Draught conditions continued for a long time and the sericulturists lost practically two crops from April to July 1956. Heavy rains (Hingaru) during October and November 1956, caused heavy damages to the mulberry crop.

Climatic Conditions.

1224. The climatic conditions were unfavourable for the sericultural industry. The maximum room temperature being 90°F. and the minimum being 55°F. The maximum percentage of humidity being 88 per cent and minimum being 30 per cent.

Market Conditions.

1225. The prices of reeling cocoons fluctuated between Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-94 per lb. This was due to the low production of cocoons during the first half of the year.

1226. The prices of foreign race seed cocoons ranged between rupees three and eight per lb. except in certain months when the prices went up to Rs. 12. The prices of Mysore race seed cocoons ranged from Rs. 2-37 to Rs. 4-0-0 except during the months of February and March 1957 when the prices went up to rupees eight for a very short period. The prices of filature silk ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 37 per lb. while the prices of charka silk fluctuated from Rs. 16 to Rs. 28 per lb.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Area under Mulberry.

1227. The area under mulberry on 1st November 1956 was increased from 1,30,000 acres to 1,55,000 acres, consequent on the integration of Kollegal, Coorg and Belgaum sericultural areas with the New Mysore State.

Government Mulberry Gardens.

1228. The area under mulberry in the Government Silk Farms was 105 acres and 13 guntas (57 acres and 29 guntas) including integrated areas. Mulberry leaves produced were utilised for rearing of silkworms and production of basic seed cocoons.

1229. In Government Farms, 30·38 (27·63) lakhs of foreign race seed cocoons were harvested and used for production of foreign race basic disease-free layings.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply.

1230. The entire demand of the seed rearers in regard to the disease-free layings was adequately met from Government Grainages. Silkworm crops were harvested successfully with a maximum yield of 32,750 cocoons per 100 disease-free layings and the average yield being 17,500 cocoons. In spite of unfavourable conditions, the total output of Mysore seed cocoons was increased and the productions was 55·70 (51·00) crores during the year.

1231. Mysore Seed Campaign areas continued to be free from silkworm diseases.

1232. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, was continued to be in force in the Mysore seed areas during the year.

Assistance to Sericulturists.

1233. The scheme for payment of subsidy to the seed rearers of the area for sinking of wells, for irrigation of mulberry gardens, was implemented during the year and a sum of Rs. 0·12 lakh was paid as subsidy to 43 seed cocoon rearers in Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur seed areas. And also, 1·16 lakhs of mulberry grafts, 865 seedlings, 52 cart-loads of green mulberry cuttings and 1,050 bamboo chandrikes were supplied free of cost to the sericulturists including Kollegal area.

Foreign Race Seed Campaign.

1234. A quantity of 6·62 (4·2) lakhs of foreign race disease-free layings (including integrated Kollegal area) were prepared and distributed among 665 (625) registered seed rearers during the year. The aggregate out-put of foreign race seed cocoons for the year was 905·55 (630·00) lakhs. The crops were harvested successfully with a

miximum yield of 25,000 cocoons per 100 layings and the average being 15,000 cocoons.

Industrial Seed Supply.

1235. There were 35 Government Grainages and 210 Aided Grainages in the New Mysore State as against 23 Government Grainages and 168 Aided Grainages in the Old Mysore State. The out-put of cross-breed disease-free silkworm layings in Government and Aided Grainages including integrated areas was 301·11 lakhs.

1236. About 40 per cent of the total requirement of the silkworm seed in the State was met by Government and Aided Grainages.

Sericultural Education.

1237. There were six sericultural training centres in the State till 31st October 1956 and on 1st November 1956 the number of training centres was increased to nine with the addition of Kollegal, Coorg and Belgaum. The training centres were, the Central Farms at Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal, Kudige (Coorg) and Hindalge (Belgaum). A number of candidates both from the Mysore State and other States like Punjab, Madhya Bharat, Assam and Manipur were trained in the above centres.

Propaganda.

1238. The propaganda staff of the Department continued to render assistance to the sericulturists in getting timely supply of examined silkworm layings, guiding the sericulturists in technical aspects to ensure successful harvest of silkworm crops and supervision of the work conducted in Aided Grainages. Intensive propaganda regarding method of planting and maintenance of mulberry grafts was continued.

Sericultural Co-operation.

1239. There were six Sericultural Co-operative Societies in the Old Mysore State till 31st October 1956 and on 1st November 1956, two societies of Belgaum area were added on.

1240. *Work of Filatures in the State.*—There was only one Government Silk Filature, *viz.*, the Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, till 30th September 1956. On 1st October 1956, six factories of Messrs. The Mysore Silk Filatures Limited, T. Narasipur were taken over by the Government. With the integration of the Kollegal Taluk, Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, also came under the control of the Government.

1241. The production of silk in Silk Filatures of the State was as follows :-

Government Filatures :—

	Raw Silk lbs.	*Silk Waste* lbs.
1 Government silk Filatures, Kanakapura	18,734-8	10,032-8
2 Government Silk Filatures, Mysore	24,386	14,921
3 Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal	45,627-15	31,036-14½
Private Filatures :—		
1 Messrs. Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna	21,631	15,400
2 Messrs. Kisan Silk Industries Ltd., Mellur	6,892	2,855

1242. The Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore, was continued to work during the year. The results of tests conducted indicated improvement in the quality of silk regarding winding, cleanness and evenness.

1243. *Work done in National Extension Service Blocks.*—There were 10 Extension Service Blocks in the sericultural areas of the State till 31st October, 1956, and on 1st November 1956 one Block of Coorg area was added on.

1244. The sericultural activities in these Blocks consisted of (*a*) Supply of disease-free layings to sericulturists, (*b*) Supply of Mulberry Grafts, (*c*) Providing Marketing facilities for the produce of the sericulturists, (*d*) Technical guidance on modern methods of silkworm rearing and mulberry cultivation etc.

1245. The area under mulberry cultivation in the 11 Blocks of the State was 33,500 acres and about 15,000 families were engaged in this industry. There were 13 Government Institutions and 61 Aided Institutions in the National Extension Service areas engaged in the production and supply of examined silkworm seed to sericulturists. A total quantity of 24·66 lakhs and 73·46 lakhs of disease-free layings were distributed among the sericulturists of the Block areas by Government and Aided Institutions, respectively, during the year. About 82,000 high yielding mulberry graft plants were supplied to the sericulturists of the area.

1246. There were 965 Charkas in the area engaged in production of raw silk and five cocoon markets engaged in the disposal of cocoons produced by the sericulturists of the area.

1247. Sericulture was continued to be practised in Harapanahalli Taluk of Bellary District.

1248. In spite of the intensive propaganda conducted by the staff of the Department, there was no response from the ryots of the area to take up Eericulture. Eericulture

1249. The expenditure of the Department of Sericulture during the year was Rs. 11·83 (5·76) lakhs and remittances to treasury was Rs. 6·09 (2·25) lakhs.

Development Schemes of the Department of Sericulture.

1250. Several Development Schemes of the Department of Sericulture coming under the State II Five-Year Plan and outside the Plan were taken-up for implementation during the year. The schemes were either partly or fully financed by the Central Silk Board, Government of India.

1251. During the year, 96-multi-end basins were got manufactured in the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore and were under installation in the Filatures.

1252. Construction of buildings for the Central Sericultural Research Institute was continued to be in progress during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,43,528 was spent.

1253. Schemes such as (1) Establishment of Nursery Farm (2) Short Course Training to Agriculturists and (3) Establishment of a Chawki Rearing Unit were implemented during the year and a sum of Rs. 58,428 was spent. Development Schemes in Coorg.

1254. A total sum of Rs. 19,33,772 was sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation of 33 schemes during the year of which Rs. 10,62,250 as loan and Rs. 8,71,522 as grants.

1255. The loan amount of Rs. 10,62,250 was drawn and kept in Deposit Account. Out of a sum of Rs. 8,71,522 sanctioned by the Government of India as grant, a sum of Rs. 3,53,082 was spent during the year, in addition to a sum of Rs. 2,99,389 being the States' share.

THE CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE.

1256. The Scheme of establishing the Central Sericultural Research Institute which was one of the schemes of the First Five-Year Plan and a continuation Scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan was continued to be in progress during the year.

1257. Several experiments in different sectors of the Sericultural Industry were conducted in the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Institute at Channapatna.

1258. The Mulberry Graft Nursery at Kanva with an extent of 10 acres and 20 guntas under mulberry, prepared 1,73,842 mulberry grafts of different varieties and distributed 99,906 grafts to sericulturists all over the State free of cost. The Central Silk Board extended financial assistance to continue the Graft Nursery and a sum of Rs. 17,304 was spent on the Nursery during the year.

1259. Sericultural Training was imparted to 32 candidates of whom three were from other States in India. A sum of Rs. 3,41,233 was spent on the Research Institute during the year.

1260. Arrangements were made to equip the Central Sericultural Research Institute with modern scientific appliances required for experiments in several sections.

1261. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the formation of the Central Sericultural Research Institute and the Government Graft Nursery, Kanva, was Rs. 3,58,537.

(v) Post and Telegraphs.

1262. The number of Post Offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 1,624 (1,111) and the number of Post Offices opened during the year was 66 (91). One hundred and twenty-six new letter boxes were planted in villages during the year.

1263. One hundred and ninety-four Telegraph Offices were existing at the beginning of the year and nine offices were opened during the year. In addition to these, 33 Public Call Offices were opened during the year.

(vi) Rural Industrialisation.

1264. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme which was introduced into the Mysore State in the year 1951, continued during the year 1956-57 in the Districts of Old Mysore State.

1265. The Central Board constituted for operating Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued and reviewed the progress of the scheme during the year.

1266. The budget provision of Rs. 19·00 lakhs was allotted and of this, a sum of Rs. 14·80 lakhs was spent during the year for the implementation of the Scheme of Rural Industrialisation.

Organisation of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

1267. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts continued to be the Special Officers of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme assisted by the District Superintendents of Industries, Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars of Taluks.

1268. Four hundred and one Group Committees organised one for each Revenue Hobli with one Rural Industrial Co-operative Society for each Group Circle, enrolled 34,364 (40,593) members as shareholders during the year collecting a sum of Rs. 6·06 lakhs as share amount by these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. The total shareholders enlisted from the inception of the scheme were 1,44,243 shares and subscriptions collected being Rs. 34·45 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6·00 lakhs was paid as subventions to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies from Government for maintenance of these Group Committees.

1269. In addition to the above 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, four Urban Industrial Co-operative Societies were organised and were functioning for providing credit facilities to the Industrialists of Small Scale Industries of the respective urban areas.

1270. The rural folk were advised by means of lectures and speeches to increase their productive capacity and income by starting fresh and remunerative small scale and cottage industries in the villages and to make use of the facilities provided by Government through the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

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Rural Industrial Financing Bank Limited.

1271. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised under the Scheme, continued to function during the year. A capital of Rs. 7·47 lakhs was invested in addition to Rs. 40·00 lakhs invested in previous years thus bringing the total capital invested by the Rural Industrial Co-operative Society as shares and deposits in the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to Rs. 47·47 lakhs at the close of the year.

1272. A sum of Rs. 34·22 (Rs. 17·11) lakhs was sanctioned as loans in 7,638 cases for starting fresh industries or for expanding existing industries during the year. The total loans sanctioned being Rs. 61·39 lakhs in 12,224 cases.

1273. A Scheme for providing financial aid to the poor village artisans who could not offer security was sanctioned and a provision of Rs. 5·00 lakhs was made during the year. An equal sum of Rs. 2·94 lakhs was contributed by the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and a total sum of Rs. 5·88 lakhs was issued as loans under this scheme to the poor industrialists on the surety of solvent persons through the respective Rural Industrial Co-operative Society during the year.

1274. In addition, a sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India for grant of loans to Small Scale Industrialists through the Rural Industrial Financing Bank. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent in granting loans to small scale industries of the State.

1275. Due to persuation and propaganda of the Department and also with the financial aid provided through Rural Industrial Financing Bank, 24,248 private industrial units have been freshly started or expanded investing an additional capital to the tune of Rs. 412·92 lakhs and employing 67,569 additional men in these industrial units. A gross production of Rs. 923·25 lakhs worth of goods has been estimated, increasing the industrial per capita income of the 10 Districts of the old Mysore State from Rs. 2·9 lakhs during 1955-56 to Rs. 10·8 lakhs during the year 1956-57.

Craft Co-operative Societies.

1276. Thirty-five Industrial Craft Co-operatives have been organised under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme for the benefit of village artisans to improve their crafts by

providing them with required modern tools and equipments, working capital, marketing facilities.

1277. Starting of village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Board had also been taken up under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 1,07,550 and Rs. 1,27,470 as grant and loan respectively have been sanctioned to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board in respect of 17 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for different kinds of village industries during the year.

Village Industries under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

1278. This Scheme launched by the All-India Small Scale Industries Board for supply of machinery on hire purchase system from the National Small Industries Corporation was also taken up through the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised. Machinery in respect of 56 cases worth of Rs. 12·59 lakhs have already been sanctioned. During the year, 12 industrialists were supplied with machinery worth Rs. 2·28 lakhs.

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Scheme.

1279. The experts attached to the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, visited the State and advised the industrialists in each craft as regards the improvement of the industry on modern methods. These experts visited 306 centres and advised the industrialists.

1280. There had been perceptable awakening in the rural areas during the year, as a result of which, a number of people were coming forward to enrol themselves as shareholders and were applying for loans to start industries of their own. In the rural areas, there had been considerable demand for aid in starting agricultural and live-stock industries.

(vii) Labour

1281. The Commissioner of Labour in addition to his own duties held the following offices :—

Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

(i) The Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore;

(ii) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(iii) The Chief Conciliation Officer in the State;

(iv) The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore;

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(v) The Statistics Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, now replaced by the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953;

(vi) Director of National Employment Services and Industrial Training; and the

(vii) Workmens' Compensation Commissioner for the State.

1282. In the former Mysore State, there were 194 (176) Trade Unions at the commencement of the year as registered Under the Indian Trade Union Act and during the year 50 Trade Unions were registered, 12 were either dissolved or cancelled bringing the total to 232 (194).

1283. On 1st November 1956, 104 Trade Unions were transferred to the New State from the merged areas.

1284. Amendments to the Constitutions of 24 Trade Unions/Labour Associations, were registered during the year.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

1285. The Commissioner of Labour was the Certifying Officer for the whole State as per Section 2 (c) of the Act. In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Commissioner of Labour settles and certifies the Standing Orders of Industrial undertakings employing 100 or more, which determines the relationship between the employer and the employee.

1286. The total number of Standing Orders of industrial concerns certified up to the close of the year was 41.

Industrial Disputes Act.

1287. The Commissioner of Labour was the Conciliation Officer for the whole State of Mysore, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1288. Two hundred and eighty-six industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department during the year, of which, 139 disputes related to the areas merged from 1st November 1956 and the remaining 147 to Old Mysore State.

1289. Due to the timely intervention of the Departmental Officers, several industrial disputes were settled by way of conciliations.

1290. The industrial disputes in Kolar Division were conciliated upon by the Central Regional Labour Commissioner (Madras) as the Mining industry has been administered by the Central Government.

1291. The Management and the Labour Association of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, arrived at an Industrial Truce mutually agreed upon to last for five years from 1st November 1956. Industrial Truce.

1292. There were 59 strikes and lockouts (44 in Old Mysore State and 15 pertaining to the merged areas, *i.e.*, from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957) during the year. Out of 1,14,717 workers employed, the total number of workers involved in the strikes and lock-outs and the total number of man-days lost during the period were 54,505 and 1,76,121 respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,40,013-37 was lost by the workers as wages. Strikes and Lockouts.

1293. There were 13 cases of lay-offs during the year, of which 12 belonged to the Old Mysore and the remaining to merged area, *viz.*, Gulbarga Division. Lay-Offs.

1294. Forty-one industrial disputes from the Old Mysore State and two from Mangalore Division and one from Gulbarga Division were referred to adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal. Industrial Disputes referred for Adjudication.

1295. Only one prosecution was launched under the Industrial Disputes Act during the year.

1296. The Iron and Steel Industry was declared as a public utility service for six months from 1st July 1956. Public Utility Services.

1297. In Mangalore, sixteen Motor Transport Services were declared as Public Utility Services.

1298. The Inspectors notified under the Factories Act, continued to administer the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act in their respective jurisdictions. In addition, in the Old Mysore State, the Assistant Commissioners of Labour also functioned as Inspectors under the Act in their respective jurisdictions. Payment of Wages Act.

1229. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour were appointed as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in their respective Divisions in respect of employments in agriculture for the Old Mysore State. Minimum Wages Act.

1300. Minimum rates of wages under the Minimum Wages Act have been fixed for 10 employments in Old Mysore State, seven in Hyderabad area, eleven in Madras area, eleven in Bombay area and four in Coorg area.

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1301. The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act was in force in the Old Mysore State in the following places :—

Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

1302. Bangalore Corporation area, Mysore, Davangere City, Bangarpet, K. G. F., area, Kolar town, Tumkur town, Tiptur, Mandya, Chickmagalur town, Bhadravati town, Shimoga town, Bellary and Hospet.

1303. In Kollegal taluk, the Madras Shops and Establishments Act was in force and was administered by the Inspector of Shops and Establishments, Mysore. In Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts, the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act was in force and was administered by Inspectors under the control of the Department.

1304. *Enforcement by Municipalities* :—1. The provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act was applicable to the Districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and South Kanara and the Act was administered by the local authorities (Municipalities).

2. In Coorg, the Weekly Holidays Act was in force.

3. In Mangalore, the provisions of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act was in force and was being enforced by the local authorities (Municipalities).

Prosecutions.

1305. Under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, prosecutions were launched in respect of 436 cases and 357 cases ended in convictions.

Disposals of Appeals by the Appelate Authorities.

1306. Twenty-five cases were pending at the commencement of the year, 102 appeal cases were received during the year bringing the total to 127, of this, 101 cases were disposed of by way of settlement, leaving a balance of 26 cases pending.

Consumer Price Index Numbers.

1307. The consumer price index figures were compiled for nine cities and towns of the Old Mysore State and published in the Mysore Gazette, and the Mysore Information Bulletin for the benefit of the employers of some of the industrial concerns who were paying dearness allowance based on the index number published by the Department.

1308. The question of the compilation and publication of the consumer price index numbers in respect of the important industrial centres of the merged areas was under examination.

Re-Survey of Family Budgets.

1309. The work of re-survey of family budgets of industrial workers in the City of Bangalore was in progress during the year.

Collection of Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1310. The following wage statistics were collected by the Department of Labour :

1. Agricultural wage statistics, *i.e.*, wages paid to various kinds of agricultural employments ;

2. Retail prices of main agricultural commodities grown around the rural centres.

Labour Welfare Measures.

1311. For providing measures of recreation to labourers, welfare centres were opened in working class areas of Bangalore City. Welfare measures such as reading room, sports, gymnasium, library, in and outdoor games, fine arts, music, drama, radio, first-aid equipment, picnics, excursions, sewing machines for women, demonstrations in cooking, a nursery class for children, training classes in cottage industries were provided.

1312. The two welfare centres located one at Cottonpet and another at Chamarajpet, Bangalore, were continued to be run by the Department.

1313. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 p.m. to two social organisations, *viz.*, Seva Ashram, Seshadripuram, Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore, for purpose of imparting education to children of the labourers, free of cost, and for affording facilities like reading room, library, sports, etc, and also a grant of Rs. 25 p.m. to the Sri Ramakrishna Social Welfare Centre, Bangalore.

1314. During the year, all the Departmental Officers impartially tackled all the differences of opinion between the employers and employees and brought about comprimises wherever possible. The provisions of labour legislations were properly enforced by the officers of the Department, violations of labour laws duly noticed during several inspections were properly dealt with as per the law. The notable event during the year is that two Industrial Truces were reached between the Management of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi and its Labour Union, and the Kapila Textile Mills, Nanjangud and its Labour Union. The labour situation was peaceful in general throughout the year.

CHAPTER XII—PUBLIC WORKS

(i) Public Works.

1315. With the Re-organisation of the State with effect from 1st November 1956, the designation of the Chief Engineer was changed to that of Chief Engineer, General. In the New State the three Chief Engineers, designated were : General.

(*a*) Chief Engineer, General.
(*b*) Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation, South.
(*c*) Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation, North.

1316. The Chief Engineer, General, was in charge of establishment, minor irrigation works (schemes costing less than Rs. 10·00 lakhs), highways and communications, buildings, sanitary engineering throughout the State and the incomplete irrigation works already in his charge in the present Mysore State. His Headquarters was located at Bangalore.

1317. The Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation, South, was in-charge of Major Irrigation Works in the Old Mysore State excluding the Tungabhadra Low Level and High Level Canal Works, and all similar works in South Kanara, Coorg and Kollegal. His Headquarters was fixed for the time being at Bangalore.

1318. The Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation, North, was in-charge of the Tungabhadra Project, including the Low Level and High Level Chanals, the Rajolibanda Project, and all the Second Five-Year Plan Major Projects costing Rs. 10·00 lakhs and above in Hyderabad and Bombay areas. His Headquarters was at Munirabad.

1319. The jurisdiction of Cauvery Circle was enlarged with effect from 1st November 1956 by adding Kollegal and Coorg. The Coorg Division and the Minor Irrigation Department continued as independent Divisions, while the Kollegal Sub-Division was attached to Malavalli Division.

1320. In connection with the execution of the Kabbini Reservoir Project, which is included under the Second Five-Year Plan, a separate Sub-Division was sanctioned. This Sub-Division was attached to Nugu Reservoir Division.

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1321. A Sub-Division was sanctioned for the execution of the Chikkahole Reservoir Project in Chamarajanagar Taluk, costing Rs. 21·9 lakhs. It was under the control of Nugu Reservoir Division.

1322. A Sub-Division was sanctioned for the construction of a Reservoir across the Yennehole, Mysore Taluk, estimated to cost Rs. 12·10 lakhs. This was attached to Mysore Division.

1323. The Yelandur Sub-Division formed in May 1953 for restoration of tanks in Jagir area, was abolished from 1st June 1956 and the works were transferred to Chamarajanagar Sub-Division.

1324. The final grant and outlay for the year stood as noted below, for the first seven months of the year and the last five months of the year, including the expenditure on Contribution Works, District Board Works, etc. :—

		Gross figures Rs.
I. First seven months of the year—		
Grant	...	600,40,003
Outlay	...	640,65,321
Excess	...	40,25,318
II. Last five months of the year:—		
Grant	...	819,90,211
Outlay	...	721,43,964
Lapse	...	98,46,248

Buildings.

1325. The estimated cost of constructing the Vidhana Soudha Buildings, Bangalore was Rs. 130·00 lakhs. The outlay incurred upto 31st March 1957 was Rs. 143,65,657. The main building was completed. The construction of central tower and other miscellaneous items of works were in progress.

1326. The Crawford Hall at Mysore was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,38,631 against the estimate of Rs. 9,69,705.

1327. An outlay of Rs. 11,02,885 was incurred upto end of the year for constructing 320 P.A.R. Police quarters at Audugodi, Bangalore. The civil portion of the work was nearing completion.

1328. Out of an estimated cost of Rs. 5,14,310 for the construction of 100 constabulary quarters at Dharwar, an outlay of Rs. 3,34,569 was incurred upto end of March 1957.

1329. The estimate for constructing an Agricultural College Building at Hebbal, Bangalore was 12,75,300. The outlay incurred upto end of March 1957 was Rs, 2,56,947. The superstructure was under progress.

1330. For the establishment of an Agricultural College at Dharwar, a sum of Rs. 46,56,081 was sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 49,898 was incurred during the year.

1331. The total outlay incurred upto end of March 1957 for the construction of the Golden Jubilee Surgical Block in Victoria Hospital, Bangalore was Rs. 2,50,991 out of an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000.

1332. The estimated cost for the improvements to the Headquarters (Wenlock) Hospital, Mangalore, was Rs. 28,01,000. The outlay incurred upto end of March 1957 was Rs. 18,25,701.

1333. Upto end of March 1957, a sum of Rs. 2,56,947 was incurred for the construction of Sericultural Building at Channapatna, out of an estimated cost of Rs. 5,88,000.

Roads.

1334. The estimated cost of concreting Karwar Hubli Road Section V-miles 82-0 to 102-0 was Rs. 17,91,530. The expenditure incurred during the was Rs. 75,496. The work is included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

1335. The work of cement concreting Bagalkot-Hungund Road was estimated to cost Rs. 22,00,139. The expenditure incurred upto the end of the year was Rs. 21,14,895. The work is included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The work of cement concreting a part of Vengurla-Belgaum Bagalkot Bellary Road from Bagalkot to Hungund, was started in the year 1952 and remained in progress during the year also.

1336. The Belgaum District Border-Kerur-Halkurki Pattadkal-Gudur-Amingad Road (Badami Batkurki Section) is a major District Road, which connects two districts. The work was started during the year 1954 and remained in progress during the year. The estimated cost was Rs. 14,84,492. The work is included in the Second Five Year Plan. The expenditure upto end of the year was Rs. 6,01,800.

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1337. The constructing of Halsangi-Indi-Devarhippargi-Huvinhippargi-Hungund Road (Devarhippargi to Huvinhippargi Section) is included in the Second Five-Year Plan. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 9,71,000. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 44,933 bringing the total expenditure upto the end of the year to Rs. 2,99,998.

1338. The estimated cost of constructing Bagalkote-Bennur-Chikhodlur Road was Rs. 6,33,688. The expenditure incurred during the year was 58,638 and the total expenditure upto end of the year was Rs. 3,86,563. The work is included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

1339. In the Second Five-Year Plan the constructing of Halsangi-Indi-Devarhippargi-Muddebihal Hungund Road (Tamba-Devarhippargi Section) is included. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 7,50,500. The expenditure upto end of the year was Rs. 3,56,810.

1340. The Government of India has financed the construction of Badami Railway Station-Pattadkal Budur-Amingad Road, M.D.R. No. 16 (Section Badami to Budur) at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,28,900. The expenditure incurred upto end of the year was Rs. 2,91,955.

Cement Roads.

1341. Twenty-two cement concreting of road works were under various stages of porgress during the year costing Rupees one lakh to seventeen lakhs.

1342. There were 37 asphalting of road works costing Rupees one lakh to eleven lakhs under progress during the year.

1343. The construction of 20 bridge works were under progress during the year costing between Rs. 1,47,000 to Rs. 19,80,000.

1344. A grant of Rs. 13,67,000 was allotted during the year for maintaining National Highways (roads) against which an outlay of Rs. 12,18,216 was incurred.

1345. For original works relating to National Highways a grant of Rs. 19,47,600 was allotted. The expenditure incurred being Rs. 14,88,076 against the grant.

West Coast Roads.

1346. *West Coast Road Programme.*—As there was no direct link between Bombay and Cape Comorin along the Coast, the development of a west coast road to the standards of a good all weather road was considered an

urgent necessity. The entire cost of the road will be met by the Government of India.

1347. The approved alignment of the west coast road in the South Kanara District is mostly along the inland route. The total cost of developing the west coast road along this route was estimated at Rs. 140·00 lakhs. Two bridges one at 5/5 of Mudabidri-Buntwal Road at a cost of Rs. 4,90,000 and another at 49/3 of Mangalore-Agumbe Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,31,000 have been completed and opened for traffic under the programme.

1348. Among the works pertaining to west coast road in the North Kanara District, the two important bridge works to be undertaken were :—

1. Bridge across Aghanasini river costing Rs. 14,54,000 and (2) Bridge across Sharavathi river costing Rs. 54·06 lakhs.

1349. Six schemes out of 35 schemes of erstwhile Mysore State included in the First Five-Year Plan were brought on as continuing schemes into the Second Plan, the remaining being considered outside the Plan and financed accordingly.

1350. Similarly, five schemes in Bombay Karnatak area included in the First Five-Year Plan under Major Irrigation Schemes, were taken to Second Five-Year Plan as continuing Schemes.

1351. *Restoration and Construction of Tanks* :—The works of restoration of Guddada Mallenahalli Doddakere Major Tank, Chickmagalur District, Shantipur Anicut and channels in Tarikere taluk, Jodi Alpahalli Hutchikere were in different stages of progress, and the restoration of the latter was almost completed. The works of restoration of Sindhagatta Major tank, Nagarabhavi tank near Halahalli, Byanapur Doddakere, Goribidanur Taluk were started lately. Minor Irrigation Works.

1352. The construction of Anicut near Kodihalli, Kadur taluk ; new tank at Gownahalla, Hiriyur taluk ; pick up weir across Syagalihalla near Gonivada, Chitaldrug District ; a new tank across Sokkahalla near Gadimakunte, Chitaldrug District ; a new tank at Chikkahagari near Thuppadahalli, Chitaldrug District ; a new tank at Syagalihalla near Muthugadur, Chitaldrug District ; a new tank at Jinigahalla near Sangenahalli, Chitaldrug District ; a new

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tank at Parasurampur, Challakere Taluk; anicut across the river Vedavathi, Hiriyur Taluk; a new tank across Kenchanakere tank valley, Mysore District; opening out a feeder channel to Navilur tank, Periyapatna Taluk; an Ane across Veeravaishanvai near Dummasandra; an Ane across Lokapavani near Uyyanahalli; an Anicut across Lokapavani near Bolenahalli and opening out feeder channel to Sunkathonnur tank; an Ane across Doddanakatte Halla and opening a channel in Krishnarajapet Taluk; a new tank near Belagumba, Magadi Taluk; a new tank across the river Suvarnamukhi near Kanakapura; a new tank across Kumudvathi near Gundamagere, Doddaballapur Taluk; a new tank across Jayamangli near Irkasandra, Koratagere Taluk; a new tank at Sonnaikanahalli; Kunigal Taluk; Sannimutt Kanagi near Hampasandra and opening a feeder channel to Nelliguddda tank, Goribidanur Taluk; a weir at Kolchi over Malaprabha river; an irrigation tank at Alur Petha, Mundargi; an irrigation tank at Shirol Petha, Mundargi; an irrigation tank at Ramanahalli, Taluka Sindgi; an irrigation tank at Areshankar, Taluk Bagevadi; an irrigation tank at Kolaskop, Taluka Bagalkot and a diversion wall and forming a right bank canal upto 10 miles-Gurupur Anicut Scheme, were in progress during the year.

1353. The scheme of construction and restoration of tanks is exclusive to the erstwhile Mysore State which has a large number of tanks requiring restoration to standard condition. A target of Rs. 47·50 lakhs is fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan period and against this target the expenditure during the first year to end of 1956-57 is Rs. 11·27 lakhs.

1354. The Scheme of construction and improvement of river, tank and channels relates to the construction of new anicut, tanks and other facilities for wet and semi-dry cultivation and improvement to existing structures. The expenditure under this scheme during the year was Rs. 4·86 laks against the target of Rs. 10·00 lakhs.

Water Supply.

1355. Under the rural water supply and sanitation works, 75 works of I batch were under execution by the sanitary divisions in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga, Tumkur and Kolar of Old Mysore. An outlay of Rs. 12,05,682 was incurred during the year.

1356. Regarding Urban Water Supply works under P. Loans and Advances Loans to Municipalities an outlay of Rs. 55·52 lakhs has been booked during the year.

Bore-Wells.

1357. The sinking of bore wells for the urban and rural water supply schemes was continued by the Public Works Department.

1358. The Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division at Thippagondanahalli, Bangalore, Bethamangala and Mysore has been maintaining water supply installations at Thippagondanahalli, Bangalore City, K. G. F., and Mysore.

1359. In the Vani Vilas water works the quantity of water pumped during the year was 1902·4 gallons

Bangalore City Water Supply.

1360. The supply of water to the Bangalore City area including several layouts and extensions was 12 million gallons per day.

1361. Bangalore with its salubrious climate and central situation had gained importance in South India. The rapid development of industries, the establishment of a number of factories of national importance such as Hindustan Aircraft, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the integration of different States have contributed to the remarkable growth of population in the City. To meet the urgent need of water and to improve water supply to the ever growing demands of public a sum of Rs. 69·00 was sanctioned during the march 1956.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works.

Major Irrigation (South), Bangalore.

1362. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the Mysore State, the post of the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation Works (South) was created and he was placed in charge of Major Irrigation Works in the Old Mysore State (excluding Tunga Bhadra Low Level and High Level Canal Works), the Kabbini Project and other Second Five-Year Plan Major Irrigation Works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above and all similar works in South Kanara, Coorg and Kollegal.

1363. The important Major Irrigation Works/Projects under execution during the year were (1) Bhadra Reservoir Project, (2) Tunga Anict Works, (3) Nugu Reservoir

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Works, (4) Ambligola Reservoir Project, (5) Development of Irrigation under Tunga Bhadra Project in Mysore area upto 31st October 1956, (6) Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, (Civil Engineering Works).

1364. The total grant for the year allotted to the Tunga Bhadra Valley Circle, was Rs. 3,22,54,500 against which the total outlay was Rs. 2,73,41,637 resulting in lapse of Rs. 49,12,863.

1365. In the Nugu Reservoir Division against a grant of Rs. 32,82,500 an outlay of Rs. 25,94,954 was incurred during the year.

1366. *Bhadra Reservoir Project.*—The Bhadra Reservoir Works have been included in the First and Second Five-Year Plan of the Government of India. It is a multi-purpose project intended to provide irrigation facilities for about 2·34 lakhs of acres of land by the construction of reservoir across the river Bhadra near Lakkavalli. The revised estimate is 24·42 crores. The outlay for the year was Rs. 2,43,16,010 against the years' grant of Rs. 2,89,40,000. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 8,68,70,424. The work has commenced from the year 1947. The works on the Dam, the Left Bank Channel and the Right Bank Channel was satisfactory. The Anvery distributary and the preliminary works for the tunnel II Section were in progress.

The health and sanitation of the Bhadra Reservoir Colony and labour camps round about the works were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

1367. *Tunga Anicut Works.*—The first and second stages of Tunga Anicut Works which were started during 1946-47 have almost been completed. All masonry works have been completed. An atchkat of 1,600 acres was supplied with water for irrigation during the year. The works on the Right Bank Channel progressed satisfactorily. An area of 2,500 acres of land was provided with water for irrigation.

1368. *Nugu Reservoir Works.*—The construction of reservoir across the river Nugu near Birwal and the Right Bank High Level Channel were in final stages of completion, so as to bring under cultivation an extent of 20,000 acres. The total estimate is Rs. 244·25 lakhs. The work

commenced from March 1947. The year's outlay was Rs. 8·25 lakhs against the year's grant of Rs. 16·00 lakhs. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 224·26 lakhs.

The work on Nugu Reservoir Right Bank High Level Channel was started during November 1951. The excavation of the main channel (57 miles in length) was almost completed. The total estimate was Rs. 99,50,000. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 110·80 lakhs.

The work on Nugu Left Bank Channel included in the "Grow More Food" Programme was designed to irrigate an extent of 1,977 acres of land. The work was started during January 1947 and it is almost completed.

1369. *Ambligola Reservoir Project.*—The work of construction of a reservoir across Salur Halla near Ambligola was commenced by about the end of the year 1953. The estimate was Rs. 56,00,000. The outlay for the year was Rs. 9,61,909 against Rs. 10,00,000 granted. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 20,93,064.

1370. *Development of Irrigation under the Low Level Canal of Tunga Bhadra Dam.*—The Right Bank Low Level Canal of Tungabhadra Project in Mysore State limits is under the Tungabhadra Board. The distributaries are under the Special Irrigation Division, Bellary.

During the year, 3·25 miles of major distributaries, 44 miles of minor distributaries and 116 miles of field channels were completed to serve an additional area of 12,626 acres, and thus providing total irrigation facilities for an area of 57,691 acres, as against the proposed irrigation of 92,339 acres in the Mysore State limits. The actual area irrigated during the year was 25,000 acres. A phased programme for the completion of all the balance items of work has been prepared and execution of works accordingly arranged.

The system of Cropping Scheme and letting out of water to heavy and light irrigation, as was formulated by the former Madras State, was maintained. This system had innumerable inherent disadvantages. Complaints from the Pattedars also were being received. An overhaul of the

system appeared to be essential. The problem was under examination.

1371. *Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.*— The Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project (Civil Engineering Works) was started during 1955-56. This Project across the river Sharavathi is proposed to be constructed in three stages to produce 7,10,000 K.W. of power with an estimated cost of Rs. 3945·00 lakhs. The Civil Engineering Ciricle with six Divisions was formed to finalise the preliminaries, design, formation of colonies at Kargal, Iduvani Right Bank, Linganamakki Left Bank and Talakalale Dam works and for asphalting Jog-Talaguppa Road and for opening out approach roads to quarries in the Project area.

1372. Consequent on the Re-organisation of the States, the following Major Irrigation Projects costing over Rs. 10·00 lakhs came under the jurisdiction of this office.

	Estimated Amount
(1) Kabbini Reservoir Project ...	250·00 lakhs
(2) Sagare Doddakere ...	13·00 ,,
(3) Hebbahalla Reservoir Project ...	15·08 ,,
(4) Chickhole Project ...	26·00 ,,
(5) Jambadahalla Project ...	40·00 ,,
(6) Mangala Tank ...	13·70 ,,
(7) Arkavathi Reservoir Project ...	36·85 ,,

1373. Regarding Kabbini and Chickhole Projects, only preliminary works were in progress. Sagare Doddakere Project and Jambadahalla Projects will be taken up after the designs are finalised and the concerned estimates are sanctioned by the Government.

1374. *Hebbahalla Project.*—The Project was technically approved by the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India. Technical sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 15·08 lakhs was awaited. Preliminary works were in progress.

1375. The administrative and technical sanction to the estimates were awaited for starting execution of Arkavathi Project and Mangala Project.

1376. There were six accidents in the Sharavathi Valley Circle, three in Nugu Reservoir Division, eighteen in the Tungabhadra Valley Circle. Arrangements were

made for the payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

1377. The total expenditure incurred on all these Projects/Works was Rs. 3,52,67,012.

Major Irrigation (North), Munirabad.

Jurisdiction

1378. During the year from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956, the following Major Irrigation Projects were under the charge:—

(a) Tungabhadra Project—Head Works and Main Canal (Left Side)—former Hyderabad State;

(b) Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme.

1379. After the Re-organisation, the jurisdiction of this Zone extended over the following Districts:—

(i) Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara from the former Bombay State;

(ii) Bidar, Gulberga and Raichur from the former Hyderabad State; and

(iii) Bellary from the former Mysore State.

1380. Only the Irrigation Works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above was taken up during the year.

1381. There were four Circles in the Zone, *viz.*, (a) Karnatak Irrigation Circle, Dharwar; with six Divisions, (b) Tungabhadra Reservoir Circle, Munirabad; with eight Divisions, and (c) Raichur Circle, Yermarus; with four Divisions. The Special Irrigation Division, Bellary, was attached on to the Tungabhadra Reservoir Circle, Munirabad.

1382. The Major Works of Hyderabad-Karnatak area were (1) Tungabhadra Project, and (2) Rojolibunda Diversion Scheme.

1383. (1) *Tungabhadra Project.*—This multi-purpose River Valley Scheme was started in the year 1945 jointly by the former Governments of Hyderabad and Madras. After the Re-organisation of States, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, are the successor Governments to this joint Scheme.

Half the dam and the canal on the left bank is under the control of Mysore State. The other half of the dam and the canal on the right side which benefit areas both in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are under the control

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of the Tungabhadra Board. The left bank main canal which is 127 miles long, is to irrigate 5,80,000 acres in Raichur District of Mysore State.

During the year, the work of Main Canal in miles 32 to 51 was completed. The canal excavation between miles 51 and 103 was almost completed.

During the year, water was let out upto mile39 for irrigation in June 1956 for an area of 38,500 acres, but the area irrigated was only 20,000 acres.

Thirty-nine villages in Raichur District were submerged by the water-spread of the Reservoir, thereby affecting 22,752 population. Out of these, nine villages were completely submerged and the rest partially. To rehabilitate the displaced population, 20 Rehabilitation Centres on the foreshore and 11 in the ayacut area were formed. Necessary facilities were provided to the population affected.

1384. (2) *Rajolibanda Diverson Scheme*:—The Scheme consists of an anicut, 2,690 feet long, across Tungabhadra River, about 18 miles on the down stream of the river at the village Rajolibanda in Raichur District. The only Left Bank Canal, 73 miles long, is designed to irrigate about 1·15 lakhs acres. The anicut and the flood banks on the left side (Mysore Side) were completed. The foundations for the remaining length (on the Andhra Side) were also filled up, but could not be raised to crest level for want of constructing the flood banks on the right side by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

The canal in Mysore State limits is only 27 miles to irrigate 7,400 acres. Due to non-completion of flood banks by the Andhra Pradesh Government, irrigation was not possible, though the canal in Mysore limits was nearing completion.

1385. The Projects of Bombay-Karnatak were (1) Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme, (2) Malaprabha Valley Development Scheme, (3) Dharma Project, (4) Ramanhalli Tank Project, (5) Kalaskope Tank Project, (6) Areshanker Tank Project, (7) Kolchi Weir Scheme, (8) Nagathana Tank Project, and (9) Hulkeri Tank Scheme.

1386. *Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme*:—This Scheme was contemplated by the former Bombay

Government across the river Ghataprabha. The execution of this Scheme has been phased in three stages

The first phase of construction of Left Bank Canal, 44 miles long, taking off from the existing Diversion Weir at Dhupdal was almost completed.

The Main Canal, having a carrying capacity of 1,500 cusecs, was opened for irrigation in June, in stages according to the stages of excavation. The area served with irrigation facilities was 76,000 acres by March 1957, as against the proposed irrigation of 1·2 lakh acres. The actual area irrigated upto March 1957 was 15,510 acres.

The second stage work consisting of (i) Extension of Left Bank Canal from mile 45 to 73 to irrigate about 1,76,000 acres of land thus bringing the total irrigation on the Left Bank Canal to 2,98,000 acres and (ii) construction of a Storage Reservoir on Ghataprabha River at Hadalga, was under survey.

The third stage comprises of (i) Right Bank Canal from the Dhupdal Weir, 150 miles long, and (ii) Construction of a Storage Dam at Ajra on Hiranyakeshi River, a tributary to Ghataprabha River. The first and second stages are included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

1387. *Malaprabha Irrigation Scheme*:—The Scheme comprises of (i) A Storage Dam at Bhutewadi in Belgaum District across Malaprabha River and (ii) a Pick-up Weir at the "Peacock Gorge" at Manoli near Saundatti. The Right Bank Canal is 115 miles long. The total area proposed to be irrigated is 1·50 lakh acres. The Scheme was examined by the erstwhile Government of Bombay as far back as 1908 and again in 1954. Now, this Scheme is under investigation by the Malaprabha Irrigation Division. The total cost of the Storage Dam at Bhutewadi, Pick-up Weir and Canals was estimated to be Rs. 160·00 lakhs.

1388. *Dharma Reservoir Scheme*:—The waters of Dharma River are proposed to be harnessed near Yemagalli village, Hanagal Taluk of Dharwar District by a Storage Reservoir. This irrigation system consists of an existing Right Bank Canal of 17 miles long, commanding an area of 14,500 acres, out of which 14,000 acres are irrigable. The present irrigation is restricted to 9,200 acres, of which 4,200 acres are under direct irrigation and 5,000 acres are

fed by tanks under the canal system. The total outlay on the Project is 70·00 lakhs. This Scheme is included in the Second Five-Year Plan with a provision of Rs. 67·00 lakhs for the Plan Period.

1389. *Ramanhalli Tank Project (Bijapur)*:—This is a scarcity scheme taken up under the Government of India Rs. 4·87 crore loan, sanctioned for such works in the former Bombay State. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 40·80 lakhs and is a continuing scheme from the First Five-Year Plan. The dam works were completed in all respects. The channel 0 to 77 miles was completed in all respects. The total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 28·91224 lakhs. This scheme provides irrigation facilities to the scarcity areas of Bijapur District to the extent of 4,800 acres of Rabi Crop.

1390. *Kalaskop Tank Project (Bijapur District)*:—This is also a scarcity scheme taken up under the Rs. 4·87 crore loan sanctioned by the Government of India to such works in the former Bombay Government. This is a continuing scheme from the First Five-Year Plan. The construction of earthern dam near Kalaskop village in Bagalkote Taluk was completed in all respects. The total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 15·07623 lakhs.

1391. *Areshankar Tank Project (Bijapur District)*:—This is also a scarcity scheme started in the year 1953 by the former Bombay Government costing Rs. 21·67 lakhs. This is also a continuing scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan. The work on this project was first taken up in 1893 A.D. under Famine Relief Work. The tank across a tributary to River Krishna near Areshanker village was completed in all respects. The length of the canal is 9 miles. The total expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 16·57 lakhs.

1392. *Kolchi Weir Scheme (Belgaum District)*:—This scheme consists of a Diversion Weir across Malaprabha River, near Ramdurg village in Belgaum District. The construction of the weir was actually started in 1953. This is a continuing scheme from the First Five-Year Plan. The Anicut work was completed. The expenditure upto the end of the year was Rs. 33·42485 lakhs.

1393. There were no fatal accidents during the year. Only few minor accidents were reported, and compensation was paid.

(iii) Mysore Government Road Transport Department.

1394. Road Transport is one of the major Public Utility Services of the State. The Government Transport Services in the Old Mysore State were inaugurated on September 12, 1948 with 120 vehicles. At present almost all the important taluks in the State are connected by the modern comfortable bus services operated by this Department.

1395 With the re-organisation of States, the transport services operated by the Hyderabad Road Transport Department and ex-Bombay Karnatak region were taken over by the Mysore Government on 1st November 1956 and 1st January 1957, respectively.

1396. The Road Transport Department comprises six divisions, *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hubli (comprising the ex-Bombay Karnatak region), Raichur (comprising ex-Hyderabad region), Bangalore (comprising the entire old Mysore region), and Bangalore Transport Services (Bangalore City).

1397. The road mileage operated in the State has increased from 1,752 in the previous year to 2,856 as on 31st March 1957. The number of routes operated at the end of the year was 572 (excluding B.T.S.) covering a route mileage of 18,751 (excluding B.T.S.).

1398. The total effective mileage performed during the year was 1,18,78,545 (excluding B.T.S.) as against 52,54,849 in the previous year; the number of passengers carried being 184·8 lakhs (excluding B.T.S.).

1399. The total road mileage of the State is about 12,000 miles, providing on an average about 22 miles of road for an area of 100 square miles. The total number of nationalised passenger buses in operation in the State on the last day of the year was 1,111 covering a total route mileage of 19,033 and a service mileage of 88,343 as against 120 with which the Department started operation in the year 1948.

1400. Consistent with the policy of progressive dieselisation of the fleet, new additions were confined only to diesel types. Eight hundred and forty-nine (excluding B.T.S.) diesel powered buses were held at the end of the year.

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1401. Steps were taken to improve the high percentage of breakdowns by replacing the overaged buses by new buses. The rate of breakdowns per 10,000 miles came down from 1·15 during the previous year to 1·07 (excluding Raichur and B.T.S.) during the year, while the rate of accidents per lakh of miles came down from 1·15 during the previous year to 0·49 (excluding Raichur and B.T.S.) during the year.

1402. The bulk of goods transport operations during the period confined to casual contracts, mainly engaged in Manganese mines. The uneconomic schedule lorry services on certain routes were discontinued.

1403. Two inter-state, routes, *i.e.*; Bangalore-Thirupathy and Bangalore-Mercara were in operation at the beginning of the year on reciprocal basis. The former continued to be in operation at the close of the year while the latter ceased to be an inter-state route consequent on the merger of Coorg with Mysore State.

Amenities to Travelling Public.

1404. Special services were run as usual for Jathras (Melas) and festivals or fairs during the year. Besides, special buses (as contract carriages) were spared during the year to educational and other institutions going on excursions to different parts of the State. As usual 50 per cent concession in rates was extended to educational institutions on these casual contracts, while in a few other cases special concession was given on the orders of the Government.

1405. Concessions in rates were extended to students and Government employees, through issue of monthly season passes at one and one quarter single fares respectively for return journey.

1406. Special concessional rates of Re. 1 per mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 were allowed to *bona fide* student groups going on educational tours in the State. The rates charged to non-educational institutions being Rs. 2 per mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 80.

Express Services.

1407. For the benefit of the direct long distance passengers new express services were introduced during the year thereby cutting short the running time. These fast services have become increasingly popular among the travelling public, especially in the business classes and the week-end holidayers.

Parcel Traffic Scheme.

1408. This scheme was introduced in Bijapur, Belgaum and Hubli divisions. The object is to extend to the public additional facility of transporting sundry parcels. This system is gaining popularity among the public and the Department is taking steps to extend this scheme by opening a number of booking offices and delivery offices at different places.

1409. On an average about Rs. 9,500 per month was realised from 1st October 1956 to 31st March 1957 from this scheme.

Bangalore Transport Services.

1410. The Bangalore Transport Company Ltd., which started functioning from September 22, 1940 as a public utility concern with a fleet of 98 buses, was taken over by the Government Road Transport Department from October 1, 1956.

1411. With a view to reduce the pressure on the present services and to increase the strength of the fleet corresponding to the increase in traffic, the Department readjusted the services so as to increase the efficiency of operation and also added new buses to the fleet.

1412. During the year, one route was cancelled and services on nine routes were extended to cater to new traffic needs. As against a daily mileage of 13,500 operated prior to nationalisation, the Bangalore Transport Service operated 14,416 miles daily, thereby increasing the daily mileage by 916 miles. Additional services had been provided to cater to the peak hour traffic from important traffic points.

1413. The number of routes as on 31st March 1957 was 59 and the number of vehicles held was 148. The route mileage was 282·1 miles and the average route distance was 4·8 miles. The breakdowns per 10,000 miles was 27·50 and the accidents per lakh of miles was 3·14.

1414. The total earnings for the half year was Rs. 20,81,095 yielding on an average 165·8 pies per bus mile the percentage of passenger earnings to total earnings being 99·7.

Workshops

1415. The Regional Workshop, Hubli, the Central Workshop, Dapodi and the major workshop at Bangalore were attending to retrieval of assemblies, reconditioning of bus bodies, engines and other major assemblies, building up of new bus bodies on new chassis and retrieving of

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batteries. During the year, 39 bus bodies were built on new chassis in the major workshop at Bangalore.

Vehicle Purchases.

1416. During the year, 50 chassis were purchased and bodies were built on 25 chassis for the Bangalore Transport Service and 30 chassis were bought and bodies were built on 11 chassis for the Bangalore Region.

Second Five-Year Plan

1417. A sum of Rs. 153·81 lakhs has been provided under Second Five-Year Plan for development of Road Transport. The details of the amount spent in ex-Bombay area by the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation during the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan were not available. As regards Hyderabad Karnatak there was no separate allotment. In the former Mysore State, no development programme could be taken up during the year except that an amount of Rs. 12·40 lakhs was paid as compensation for the nationalisation of Bangalore Transport Company.

Goods Transport

1418. The Department received 163 Canadian Ford Trucks on the eve of integration. During the year, four trucks were converted into departmental lorries, leaving a balance of 159 goods trucks for operations, on the last day of the year. On an average 52·3 trucks were on road per day.

1419. The total revenue realised from the Goods Transport operations was estimated to be Rs. 4,01,232. The earnings per truck mile works out to 124·8 pies. On an average Rs. 85 were realised from each truck on road per day.

1420. In order to give relief to the small traders in transporting their products from the producing centres to the consuming points, scheduled lorry services were started. As on 31st March 1957, scheduled lorry services were operated on 21 routes.

1421. The rate of accidents of goods trucks per lakh of miles during the period was 1·21 whereas the rate of breakdowns per 10,000 miles stood at 1·94. The overhaul miles per gallon of trucks worked out to 12·18.

Labour Relations

1422. Various provisions of Labour enactments to settle labour grievances at all levels and to develop the welfare aspect, were implemented and the employees were provided with facilities of reading rooms, libraries and all kinds of indoor games including medical aid.

1423. The Capital contribution for the year ending 31st March 1957 was Rs. 418 (Rs. 72) lakhs for the Greater Mysore Government Road Transport Department. The amount invested by Government during the year worked out to Rs. 43 lakhs approximately. The gross revenue for the year as per provisional accounts stood at Rs. 174 lakhs (Rs. 64 lakhs). The gross working expenditure for the year was Rs. 129 (Rs. 48) lakhs. The net profit for the year worked out to Rs. 45 lakhs (Rs. 16 lakhs).

1424. Bus transport operation has gained recognition as the most popular means of modern transport over road during the short period of three decades and has offered unlimited scope for expansion and free movement of men and materials between different places.

1425. The State Transport was able to offer to the public better and more comfortable modern types of buses dependable on fast services at comparatively cheaper rates,

(iv) Motor Vehicles Department.

1426. The functions of the Motor Vehicles Department was concerned with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Mysore Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1951 and the Rules thereunder.

1427. The Commissioner for Transport was made as Head of the Motor Vehicles Department.

1428. There were in all ten Regional Transport Authorities in the erstwhile Mysore State and from 1st November 1956, six Regional Transport Authorities were functioning up to 31st March 1957, in the District Headquarters of Belgaum, Mangalore, Coorg, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar of the integrated areas.

Administration of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules.

1429. After the Reorganisation of States, Motor Vehicles Rules and Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts and Rules which were in force prior to reorganisation were continued in the respective areas. Government exempted goods vehicles for which tax was paid under the Taxation Act in force in one area of the State from payment of tax under the Taxation Acts in force in other areas of the State. Government also exempted non-transport vehicles of other States entering the Mysore State temporarily from payment

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of tax in the State of Mysore for the period for which tax had been paid in the other State.

Motor Vehicles.

1430. The total number of non-transport vehicles in use in the New State at the end of the year was 13,727. The number of vehicles newly registered during the year was 4,906. In all, 9,365 pucca permits and 2,328 temporary permits were issued to transport vehicles. The number of driving licenses and conductors' certificates issued during the year were 35,622 and 3,365 respectively. The following penalties were imposed under the Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules:—

(*a*) Permits suspended	...	7
(*b*) Permits cancelled	...	61
(*c*) Drivers disqualified	...	41
(*d*) Conductors, certificates suspended	...	28
(*e*) Number of cases convicted under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.		21,189
(*f*) Number of prosecutions launched under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts and Rules	...	9,201
(*g*) Number of convictions	...	8,425

1431. Two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven fitness certificates were issued during the year.

Permit

1432. The issue of permits for operating motor cabs was liberalised to some extent particularly in the City of Bangalore. As Baby Taxis were cheaper than the bigger ones, they proved very popular. Permits were issued or renewed generally for the operation of Baby Taxis and Auto-Rickshaws only. In issuing the permits, only the models of 1951 and onwards were preferred and persons of some repute and integrity were selected.

1433. In the City of Bangalore, the Bangalore Ex-Servicemen Transport Company, Ltd., held sufficient number of taxis and auto-rickshaws for the benefit and maintenance of displaced military personnel.

1434. Private carrier permits were generally issued keeping in view the provisions of Sections 52 and 53 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

1435. Temporary stage-carriage permits were also issued to a number of private operators in Bangalore under Section 62 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for meeting the needs of tourists, religious gatherings, fairs, etc.

1436. Up to 1st November 1956 in the Old Mysore State, the State Transport Authority was the Appellate Authority against the orders of the Regional Transport Authorities and appeals against the orders of the State Transport Authority were preferred before the Government. After the re-organisation of States, the appellate jurisdiction of the Government in respect of Motor Vehicles Act was transferred to the Mysore Board of Revenue. Appeals.

1437. The Motor Vehicles Compulsory Insurance was strictly enforced throughout the State.

1438. The net receipt during the year on account of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, was Rs. 1,30,88,873-73 as against Rs. 95,86,522-63 for the year 1955-56 thus showing an increase of Rs. 35,02,351-10. Receipts.

1439. Action was being taken to bring into force the uniform taxation rules throughout the State.

(v) Electrical Department.

1440. Against the plan provision of Rs. 390·43 lakhs for the year, a budget grant of Rs. 354 lakhs was voted by the Legislature. This included an allotment of Rs. 150 lakhs in the Budget estimate for the first seven months and Rs. 68 lakhs for the last five months of the year for Sharavati Valley Hydro-Electric Project.

1441. The three Hydro-Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog and the nine Diesel Stations mostly in the integrated areas have conjointly generated 829,512,822 (741,535,000) units during the year. Generation of Power.

1442. The total length of High Tension and Low Tension lines stood at 8,802·68 and 5,600·84 miles respectively including those of transferred territories. High Tension Transmission Lines.

1443. During the year, 128 villages were electrified including 14 in the newly merged areas thus bringing the total number of villages electrified at the end of the year to 1,305(811). Power Supply to Villages.

1444. Eighteen thousand, one hundred and thirty installations including 1,064 installations of integrated areas were serviced during the year. Power and Lighting Installations.

1445. One thousand, three hundred and ninety-three installations including 39 installations of integrated areas were serviced during the year with the assistance of Government of India loan of Rs. 40 lakhs and the total Power Supply to Irrigation Pumping Sets

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number of irrigation pump sets electrically driven stood at 9,327 (7,826) at the end of the year. On an average of five acres per pump, the area cultivated by electrically driven pumps was about 46,635 acres. The revenue realised on this scheme during the year was Rs. 8,52,325 on the total expenditure of Rs. 2,86,32,967 at the end of the year and works out to 2·9 per cent. The balance of 108 installations represents the total number of installations serviced prior to 1st November 1956 in the integrated areas.

Street Lighting.

1446. Two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five street lights including 216 street lights of integrated areas were serviced during the year bringing the total number of street lights in service to 46,157 in several cities, towns and villages in the State including the transferred territories at the end of the year as against 39,501 at the end of the previous year. The balance of 3,801 street lights represents the number serviced in the integrated areas prior to its transfer to the State.

1447. Power supply to Bombay State and Tungabhadra Board continued throughout the year.

Gress Expenditure.

Gross expenditure incurred by the Department under Capital, Maintenance and Depreciation Fund Works and works done to other Government departments, Municipalities and private parties under advances for the first seven months and second five months were Rs. 2,05,32,486 and Rs. 2,13,22,861, respectively.

Gross Demand, Collection and Balance.

1448. The demand, collection and balance of revenue were as follows :—

Year		*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56	...	2,95,98,482	2,90,43,386	42,93,509
1956-57	...	2,13,87,245*	1,81,42,556*	66,83,690*
		1,65,03,432†	1,73,57,940†	
		3,78,90,677	3,55,00,496	

* First seven months.
† Last five months.

1449. The balance of revenue of Rs. 66,83,690 represents demands for the month of March 1957 and dues from Government departments and other industrial concerns on account of enhanced rate of 0·65 and 0·45 of an anna from 0·55 and 0·35 of an anna.

Other Taxes and Duties.

1450. Electricity Duties.—A sum of Rs. 16,03,261 and Rs. 14,73,351 was realised towards tax on electricity consumption during the first seven months and second five months respectively.

Net Receipts.

1451. The net receipts for power supply after paying off all working expenses on establishment, maintenance proper, tools and plants, with contribution to depreciation fund during the first seven months and last five months of the year was Rs. 76,70,905 and Rs. 96,35,202, respectively. Contribution to Depreciation Funds during the year was Rs. 48,91,308 for the first seven months and Rs. 35,92,015 for the last five months.

Interest on Capital Expenditure.

1452. Under '1952 Interest on Electricity Schemes', interest charges accounted for the first seven months were Rs. 82,14,868 and Rs. 6,03,458 for the last five months.

1453. The Gross receipts and working expenses of the Department were :—

	Details	*First seven months*	*Second five months*
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Gross Receipts ...	1,81,42,556	1,73,57,940
2	Working Expenses ...	1,04,71,651	77,22,738
	Net Receipts ...	76,70,905	96,35 202

Capital Expenditure.

1454. The Capital expenditure incurred during the first seven months and second five months of the year were Rs. 83,79,511 and Rs. 1,15,83,776, respectively under the following heads :—

		1st seven months	*2nd five months*
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Shimoga-Bangalore Transmission Line.	1,92,992	8,55,172
2	Rural Electrification ...	2,13,588	2,04,193
3	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.	11,33,061	30,179
*4	Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project	10,62,671	42,65,780
5	Capital works—		
	(*a*) Generation-Sivasamudram	23,553	7,639
	(*b*) Generation-Shimshapura	25,231	72,594

*The Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project costing Rs. 2,297 lakhs for the first stage, contemplates to have an installed capacity of 1,78,000 K W. with a 220—V, double circuit line between A.B. site and Shimoga and Shimoga and Bangalore.

		1st seven months	2nd five months
		Rs.	Rs.
	(c) Generation-Jog ...	54,471	1,03,722
	(d) Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric works.	3,16,567	10,070
	(e) Interior Power and Lighting	12,39,137	8,90,339
	(f) Buildings ...	63,789	1,85,186
	(g) Civil Engineering Charges	83,872	59,104
	(h) Tools and Plants ...	85,300	47,695
	(i) Suspense ...	—12,53,472	—22,19,076
6	Frequency conversion scheme	2,11,212	40,004
7	Transmission Lines ...	5,60,209	3,67,899
8	Step Down Stations ...	14,61,559	15,58,435
9	Power Supply to Towns and Villages.	10,94,152	13,60,678
*10	Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project	1,22,846	1,38,695
11	Surveys of Projects ...	—13,180	1,594
12	Irrigation Pumps ...	17,21,531	19,66,787
13	Deduct Refunds ...	19,578	1,118
	Total ...	83,79,511	
14	Acquisition of Electrical Undertaking—Mangalore.	...	16,25,003
15	Thermo Electric Schemes Rural Electrifications.	...	322
16	Thermo Electric Schemes—		
	(a) Power Electricity District	...	8,630
	(b) Thermal Stations.	...	4,250
	Total ...	...	1,15,83,776

*The Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project envisages the installation of five generating units with an aggregate capacity of 40,400 k.w., at an estimated cost of Rs. 241·83 lakhs on the electrical side.

1455. The Sharavathi Valley Project and Bhadra Project were taken up during the year owing to phenomenal demand for power both within and outside the State.

1456. The survey work pertaining to Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project was completed and the project work has been started during the year.

1457. An expenditure of Rs 12,880 was incurred on the Electricity Schemes of integrated areas.

1458. A sum of Rs. 5,56,377 and Rs. 6,96,371 was incurred by the Department on works pertaining to other Government Departments and Palace.

Accidents.

1459. During the year, there were 42 fatal accidents to human life and 17 to animals due to electrocution and other causes.

1460. Action was being taken to replace the overhead lines by underground cables to minimise accidents as far as possible.

1461. The Hospitals in Jog, Sivasamudram, and Shimshapura were all well maintained and also the schools. The new High School opened at Jog has been working satisfactorily. A nominal rate of two annas per head was charged for trolley trips in the three Generating Stations. Such collection was utilised towards social activities in the three Electrical Colonies.

1462. The second stage work of replacing overhead system with underground system in the conjested areas of Chickpet, Avenue Road, Balepet, etc., in Bangalore City, was taken up during the year and completed to minimise accidents causing from high tension overhead lines and the third stage of laying underground cables in Malleswaram, Seshadripuram, Srirampuram, High Grounds, Cubbon Park, Kasturba Road, and up to Town Hall, etc., in Bangalore City, was in progress during the year. In addition to the above, the work of laying H. T. cables, underground cables from 'C' Station to Contonment Railway Station and also to feed the existing overhead lines beyond the Railway underbridge was taken up and completed during the year.

1463. The Sandur Thermal Station has been converted into a Hydro-Electric Power Station during the year.

1464. The formation of a State Electricity Board and an Electrical Inspectorate directly under Government was under active consideration.

CHAPTER XIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(i) Social Welfare Department.

1465. With the formation of the New Mysore State, a separate Directorate of Social Welfare for dealing with the schemes relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes was created.

Welfare Schemes of Old Mysore.

1466. The Schemes aims at the socio-economic improvement of the Scheduled Caste people.

1467. Scheduled Castes agriculturists numbering 3,954 were given economic aid to carry on agricultural operations under the economic aid programme. An expenditure of Rs. 5,25,028 was incurred during the year as against a provision of Rs. 5·7 lakhs. Stipends to an extent of Rs. 1,56,500 were sanctioned for award of scholarships to students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.

1468. Out of a provision of Rs. 18·00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 16,13,532 was distributed as subventions to 5,484 persons for construction of houses.

1469. Ten Community Centre buildings were constructed and ten Radio sets were supplied at a total cost of Rs. 24,944. Forty-five wells were completed and the rest were under progress. A sum of Rs. 71,064 was spent for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 4,352 was spent on publicity by way of subscription to the purchase of "Panchajanya" Weekly which is devoted to the uplift of Scheduled Castes.

1470. The Untouchability Act of 1955 came into force from Ist June 1955. Fortyone prosecutions were launched under the Act, of which 12 cases ended in conviction and 22 cases were pending with police at the end of the year. Untouchability (Offences) Act of 1955.

1471. The total expenditure incurred on all the schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes amounted to Rs. 22,18,841.

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Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

1472. The Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes with the object of forming Agricultural Colonies which was introduced in the State during 1952-53 continued to function during the year and a sum of Rs. 3,84,000 was spent on the Scheme.

1473. The following programmes were implemented in five Districts, namely, Bangalore, Mysore, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, and Bellary where the tribal population is comparatively larger :—

1474. *Education.*—Out of the provision of Rs. 50,000, a sum of Rs. 16,401 was spent for educational activities. The management of the tribal schools and hostels at Maddur and Penjehalli was satisfactory, and a sum of Rs. 16,004-40 was spent out of the allotted amount of Rs. 20,000.

1475. *Community Centres.*—The construction of two Community Centres, one at Basavanpura in Bangalore District and another in Heremane in Shimoga District was taken up during the year. Economic aid for purchase of agricultural implements, seeds and manure was given. With a view to help persons engaged in cottage industries and to create incentive in others, a subsidy of Rs. 400 was given to nine persons to purchase raw materials in Chickmagalur District and Rs. 2,000 to ten persons in Bangalore District and Rs. 2,650 to 17 persons in Mysore District.

1476. In Bangalore, Shimoga and Chickmagalur districts, 50 houses were constructed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

1477. *Health.*—The existing Health Unit at Nisna was maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,430 during the period.

Schemes for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes.

1478. The Scheme for the Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes was sponsored mainly with the object of making them fit to live among the civilised population. A sum of Rs. 1,52,000 was allotted and distributed among several districts in Old Mysore State. One hundred and nineteen houses were completed during the year. Economic aid in various forms was given to 329 persons. A sum of Rs. 28,000

was awarded as scholarships and stipends to the Ex-Criminal Tribes students in the State.

Welfare Scheme of the Backward Classes in Bombay Karnatak during the last five months of the year 1956-57.

1479. All the Schemes that were in operation prior to Re-organisation were continued during the period of five months of the year 1956-57. Out Rs. 75,000 allotted, Rs. 74,759-89, were spent on various activities, such as grants to the 24 Backward Class Hostels, grant to Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur and grant to the Bharatiya Depressed League working for the removal of untouchability. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 4,200 were given to 338 students for the purpose of purchasing books and payment of the examination fees. Similarly, Rs. 2,140 were distributed for 82 college students under the Schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan.

1480. An amount of Rs. 8,641 was spent for payment of grants for entertainment programmes like Kirtan, Bhajan, Billad singing, etc. A sum of Rs. 600 was spent in Bijapur and Dharwar districts for the supply of free clothes to the Vimukta Jatis.

Welfare Activities in South Kanara District.

1481. Two hundred and sixty-six sites were made covering an area of 433·5 acres of land and no private lands were acquired. Thirty-two Harijan Welfare School buildings were repaired. The Scheme for supply of mid-day meals in 26 Harijan Welfare Schools was continued and a sum of Rs. 13,805 was spent on this account. Non-residential scholarships amounting to Rs. 13,758-25 were granted to eligible communities. Subsidies of Rs. 10,472-75 were given to the three hostels in Manipal, Puttur and Karkala and 78 boarders in all were benefitted.

Working of the Untouchability Act

1482. The provisions of the Untouchability Act were strictly enforced during the period and out of the 17 cases booked under the Untouchability Act, 12 ended in conviction during the year.

Harijan Day Celebrations.

1483. On the thirtieth of the every month, Harijan Day is observed with the usual programme of visiting Harijan Colonies, holding meetings, taking out processions, peacefully effecting entries into temples, saloons and

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hostels, etc. Intensive propaganda is made on these occasions for the removal of Untouchability.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1484. In South Kanara District, a sum of Rs. 11,100 was spent for the construction of 37 houses for Harijans in the district. Two poor nursery schools, one at Pandishnar and the other at Pentlanapet within the Mangalore Municipality with a strength of 36 and 30 students respectively were maintained.

1485. The main activities of the Department of Women's Welfare in South Kanara District were confined to Family Survey, Community Service Centres, Mathur Sangam, teaching of Tailoring, Embroidery, Spinning and other crafts, demonstration of hygienic way of cooking, etc.

Harijan Welfare Schemes in Hyderabad-Karnatak.

1486. Five wells were sunk at the cost of Rs. 3,438. The total expenditure incurred towards this item was Rs. 1,873. Eleven acres of land were acquired for housing by spending Rs. 3,163. A sum of Rs. 13,051 was spent for providing zinc sheets to 119 Harijans for constructing 56 huts and giving other building materials to 52 families.

1487. A sum of Rs. 7,179 was spent for providing educational facilities to Harijan students. One hundred and twenty poor students were supplied with compass boxes and 155 girls and 405 boys were provided with clothing in various schools. Sports materials were provided to 12 schools and 30 adult literacy centres in various districts in Hyderabad-Karnatak were given school materials. A sum of Rs. 1,716 was spent for providing vocational aid to deserving carpenters, blacksmiths and shoe makers. Sixteen cultural programmes were arranged at a cost of Rs. 1,215.

1488. A sum of Rs. 10,436 was awarded as scholarships to 484 students. Financial aid to the extent of Rs. 2,380 was given to 43 artisans. Housing aid was given to 31 families and a sum of Rs. 3,260 was distributed for the purpose. Mid-day meals were served to 50 students and 76 boys were supplied with free clothing and 69 students were given scholarships worth Rs. 690.

Welfare Schemes of Coorg District.

1489. Four hundred and sixty-five houses were constructed in Coorg District at a cost of Rs. 2,34,437 for all Backward Communities. A sum of Rs. 22,379 was spent under Medical and Public Health Schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 30,346 was incurred towards various sub-schemes such as reclamation of land, supply of plough bullocks, manure, seeds, fencing of land and other irrigation facilities under Agriculture. Various schemes under Cottage Industries were implemented in Coorg District by spending an amount of Rs. 34,469. Educational facilities such as scholarships, supply of mid-day meals, books, clothes, school equipment, sports materials, etc., were given to all Backward Classes in Coorg District by spending Rs. 1,07,667.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1490. An expenditure of Rs. 2,97,051 was incurred under the Centrally sponsored Schemes for the uplift of Scheduled Castes. Agricultural Colonies were established in seven different places of Old Mysore State benefitting 466 families. Agricultural aid such as supply of implements, manure, etc., and other economic aid relating to housing, roads and drinking water wells were also extended to the Scheduled Castes.

1491. In Old Mysore State, a sum of Rs. 51,529 was spent for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Agricultural colonies in three different places were established, giving all necessary aid to the deserving 100 families.

1492. A sum of Rs. 36,582 was spent on Centrally Sponsored Schemes meant for Ex-Criminal Tribes. Agricultural colonies were started in different places in the Old Mysore State. The usual aids of various kinds relating to agriculture, housing, medical, education, etc., were given to the Ex-Criminal Tribes by settling them in a definite place to make them good agriculturists which benefitted 88 families during the year.

1403. In Bellary District of Old Mysore State, agricultural colonies were established in two places towards which a sum of Rs. 33,941 was spent under Centrally

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Sponsored Schemes. The agricultural help and other benefits like housing, medical, etc., were received by 48 families.

1494. In Bombay-Karnatak, under Centrally sponsored Schemes meant for the benefit of the Ex-Criminal Tribes, a sum of Rs. 7,500 was spent for the preliminary arrangements of the colony at Ingalgundi. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was utilised for settling 32 families of Ex-Criminal Tribes on the colony at Kambarganvi.

1495. A sum of Rs. 1,06,000 was provided for the Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board Hostels in three districts of Hyderabad-Karnatak.

(ii) Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

1496. At the beginning of the year, one Rural Community Project, four Community Development Blocks and 14 National Extension Service Blocks were functioning in the Old Mysore State. During the year up to 1st November 1956, eight NES Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks and eleven more NES Blocks were sanctioned to the State, thus bringing the total to one Rural Community Project, 12 CD Blocks and 25 NES Blocks functioning prior to integration of States. The Rural Community Project had completed its period of intensive development work by 30th September 1956 and the unspent balances of the Project were permitted to be utilised till the end of the year. The Rural Community Project itself entered the Post-Intensive Phase on 1st October 1956.

1497. After the States' Re-organisation, there were in all three Rural Community Projects which had all completed their period of intensive development and the unspent funds of which were permitted to be utilised till the end of the year. Two Community Project Blocks and one CD Block had also completed their intensive development period and the unspent balances under various items were permitted to be utilised till the end of the year. With the completion of the period of intensive development, 19½ Blocks emerged as Post-Intensive Phase Blocks. There were in all 21 CD Blocks, 32 NES Blocks, functioning in the New State during the year.

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1498. Agriculture received top priority, being the basic occupation of the people and the main object being to increase food production in the country. To propagate and popularise improved agricultural techniques, 54,316 varietal manurial and cultural demonstrations were held in the fields of ryots ; 7,40,322 maunds of fertilisers and 53,828 maunds of improved seeds were distributed to the ryots in the CD and NES areas. Six thousand, six hundred and fifty-one acres and 474 acres of land were brought under vegetable and fruit cultivation, respectively. With a view to improve the breed of cattle, 156 pedigree bulls and 20,969 pedigree birds were supplied. There were 51 artificial insemination centres at the end of the year. The fish ponds were utilised for rearing various kinds of fish. Agriculture.

1499. Loans were granted for sinking irrigation wells, improving lands such as contour bunding, for purchase of irrigation pump sets and also for takavi purposes. Schemes for supply of electric power to irrigation pump sets in the CD and NES areas, were sanctioned. Irrigation.

1500. Health Education was making the villagers realise the importance of steps for the prevention of water borne diseases. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres started in these areas functioned satisfactorily. In addition to the existing dispensaries, primary health centres were started. One thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four drinking water wells were constructed during the year and 939 wells were renovated; 91,479 yards of drains were constructed. Skimmed milk powder received from abroad was also distributed to school children in these areas. Rural Water and Sanitation.

1501. During the year, 417 new schools were started and 400 nursery schools were converted into basic type. Under the Social Education Programme, 886 adult education centres were started and 37,197 adults were made literate. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four community centres were started and 2,279 peoples' organisations were developed and their activities were mainly bee-keeping, gardening, poultry breeding and compost making. Education

1502. At the end of the year, 1,478 miles of road were constructed, the earth work of these roads being done by the villagers, culverts and causeways and metalling being Communications.

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provided out of the Block budgets and by peoples' participation.

Rural Arts and Crafts.

1503. Training Centres in carpentry, smithy, matmaking and pottery were started in various CD Blocks.

Co-operation.

1504. At the beginning of the year, there were 708 co-operative societies in these areas and 1,088 new societies were started during the year raising the total membership from 1,14,771 to 2,88,216. Short-term credit facilities were liberally provided to the agriculturists.

1505. As against the Government expenditure of Rs. 1,47,07,000 during the year, a sum of Rs. 47,57,000 has been received by way of peoples' participation both by cash and kind in terms of labour, material, etc. The response of the people was good in all the schemes envisaged under the scheme. Greater awakening and readiness of the rural folk to participate in the several programmes of the Scheme was noticed.

Extension Training Centres.

1506. In the commencement prior to Re-organisation of States, there was only one Extension Training Centre at Mandya, which was imparting training in extension methods to the Gramasevaks. The Centre trained 94 trainees during the year. With a view to give training to Gramsevikas, a Home Science Wing was attached to this Extension Training Centre.

1507. As a result of the States' Re-organisation, two more Extension Training Centres came over to this Department, one at Munirabad, from Hyderabad and the other at Dharwar from Bombay. With a view to accommodate more candidates, a double shift system of working was sanctioned to Extension Traninig Centre, Mandya. The three training centres together impart traning to 400 candidates per year. The training is for a period of six months. These training centres were satisfactorily working during the year.

(iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.

1508. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons migrated into Mysore State was being administered prior to the integration of States by the Revenue Commissioner with the assistance of the State Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

and after 1st November 1956, the Commissioner of Land Records, Survey and Settlement and Director of Food Supplies was appointed *Ex-Officio* Commissioner of Refugees.

Registration.

1509. The Registration of displaced persons reveals that there are 2,072 families comprising 8,752 persons in the State. Of these, 106 families comprising 296 persons left the State to rehabilitate themselves in other States of the Union, thus leaving 1,966 families consisting 8,456 persons in the erstwhile Mysore State and about 400 persons in the other integrated parts of the New Mysore State.

Relief.

1510. In the deserving cases, cash relief was being paid at Rs. 15 per head. This expenditure was met out of the Refugee Fund collected from the philanthrophic public.

Loans.

1511. Two displaced persons were sanctioned loans of Rs. 617 and Rs. 1,000, respectively during the year. No loans were granted during the year to displaced persons settled at Bellary.

Recoveries.

1512. A sum of Rs. 27,075-59, towards Principal and a sum of Rs. 3,090-3, towards Interest making a total of Rs. 30,165-62, was recovered from the displaced persons during the year.

Financial Assistance to Displaced Persons.

1513. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted during the year for grant of Financial Assistance to displaced persons studying in various Colleges and Schools in the State. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 14,992 was disbursed to 416 displaced students through their respective institutions.

(iv) Schemes for Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

1514. In pursuance of Government Order No. L. S. 1094-1110 PWR. 8-52-7, dated 3rd June 1952, the implementation of Land Colonisation Scheme for Ex-servicemen at Ratnapura Colony, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District, was continued during the year.

1515. During the year, out of 89 Ex-servicemen 78 applied were elected to join the colony, of which 56 men settled down in the colony bringing the total men settled as on 31st March 1957 to 102.

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1516. One hundred and sixty-two acres of dry land and 62 acres of wet land were allotted to new settlers during the year at six acres of dry and 2 acres of wet land each bringing the total allotment of dry and wet land as on 31st March 1957 to 558 and 192 acres, respectively.

1517. During the year, a sum of Rs. 5,200 was paid to settlers as reclamation charges both for wet and dry lands at Rs. 60 per acre of dry and Rs. 200 per acre of wet land.

1518. The settlers cultivated 210 (85) acres of dry land and 88 (52) acres of wet land during the year.

1519. An area of seven acres of dry land was cultivated directly by the Colony management which served as a Demonstration and Experimental Farm.

1520. The loan of Rs. 250 for one pair of bullocks and Rs. 100 for a double bullock cart per settler had been arranged for payment to the total extent of Rs. 7,900 during the year.

1521. A Government primary school and a milk centre including an adult education night school for women continued to work satisfactorily. The general health condition of the settlers remained satisfactory.

1522. The total expenditure and realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 35,364 and Rs. 11,228 respectively.

1523. Applications of about 20 Ex-servicemen were recommended for re-employment in various offices and firms of which eight persons were secured jobs mostly in Watch and Ward Departments of Firms and Government.

(v) Beggar Relief Scheme.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

1524. *The Beggar Colony, Bangalore.*—The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXXIII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

1525. In the beginning of the year, there was one beggar in the Receiving Centre pending enquiry and during the year, 2,502 (2,577) beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. Out of them, 1,459 (1,363) being the first offenders were released by the

Receiving Officer, after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging. One thousand forty-four beggars were produced before the II City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 465 (869) beggars and the rest, *viz.*, 578 (351) were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre.

Activities of the Relief Centre.

1526. The total number of beggars detained and given food, shelter and clothing during the year was 850 (652). Of these, 132 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives, and 502 beggars were released on parole by the Superintendent on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again, but live by honourable means.

Training Facilities.

1527. Two hundred and fifty beggars were trained in kitchen, tailoring, binding, poultry, bee-keeping, agriculture, gardening and afforestation.

Agriculture and Gardening.

1528. About 130 acres of cultivable land is attached to the Colony and of which about 70 acres of land were cultivated with the help of the inmates. The remaining extent of land was leased out to the ryots of the neighbouring villages at Rs. 15 per acre.

Afforestation.

1529. Useful trees such as Honge, Bevu, Bettathangadi, Cashew nuts and Prosophis were sown in 314 trenches due with the help of the inmates.

Education.

1530. The primary school attached to the Colony, continued to cater to the educational needs of the child inmates and children of the staff. The total number of beggar boys who received education in the school in the four primary classes was 70.

Recreation.

1531. The Radio set and periodical Bhajanas provided recreation facilities to the inmates of the Colony as in the previous years. In and out door games were arranged for the boys and girls of the Colony.

1532. The receipts and expenditure of the Beggar Colony, Bangalore, were Rs. 3,313-91, (Rs. 4,226) and Rs. 74,577-72 (Rs. 66,786-31) respectively.

The Local Relief Committee for the prevention of Beggary in Mysore.

1533. *The Local Relief Committee, Mysore.*—The Local Relief Committee has been working in Mysore since May 1949 and continued to function during the year with 12 members of whom the President of the City Municipal Council is its Chairman.

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Work of the Beggars' Home, Mysore.

1534. The scouting of beggars was being conducted in Mysore City with the help of the Police Department and Warders of the Beggars' Home, Mysore. Beggars caught during such rounds were brought to the Centre and after preliminary enquiries they were either let off after admonition or retained in the Centre or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first time or the second time. Such of the beggars as were ordered to be detained permanently were sent to the Beggar Colony, Bangalore.

1535. The expenditure of the Local Relief Committee, Mysore, was Rs. 1,626-12.

(vi) Directorate of National Employment Service (including Craftsmen Training Scheme) in Mysore.

1536. As a result of the State Re-organisation and agreeably to the recommendations of the Shiva Rao's Committee, the administration of the Employment Exchanges, and Industrial Training Institutes and Centres were transferred from Government of India to the control of State Government, with effect from 1st November 1956 and was placed under the control of the Commissioner of Labour who was appointed as the *ex-officio* Director, National Employment Service in Mysore.

1537. Consequent on the Reorganisation of the State, the undermentioned Employment Exchanges in the transferred territories were also added to the New Mysore State.

1. The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Hubli.
2. The District Employment Exchange, Belgaum.
3. The District Employment Exchange, Mangalore.
4. The Employment Exchange, Mercara, Coorg.
5. Two Employment Bureaux, Gulberga and Raichur.

1538. The Employment Exchanges were being used by the Government of India Offices and Establishments, State Government Offices and private concerns.

1539. Statistics relating to work done by the Employment Exchanges in the State were as follows :—

1. *The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore.*

Year	Registrations	Vacancies notified	No. of submissions made	No. placed	No. of employers using the Exchange	No. of applicants on the Live Register
1955-56 ...	16,057	1,609	5,887	774	382	8,229
1956-57 ...	11,038	2,159	10,385	1,437	404	8,520

The number of vacancies notified and applicants placed in employment reveal increased employment opportunities in the area.

2. *The District Employment Exchange, Mysore.*

Year	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Number placed	No. of applicants on the Live Register
1955-56 ...	3,863	225	161	2,360
1956-57 ...	4,975	352	354	3,074

3. *The District Employment Exchange, Bellary.*

Year	Registration	Vacancies notified	Number placed	No. of applicants on the Live Register
1955-56 ...	2,141	358	182	819
1956-57 ...	3,019	642	470	1,809

1540. Under the Second Five Year Plan, the District Employment Exchange, Bhadravathi, was started from the middle of March 1957.

1541. The following is the table of work done by the Employment Exchanges of merged areas during the year.

Name of the Exchange	Registrations	Vacancies notified	Number placed	No. of applicants on the Live Register
1. The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Hubli.	10,491	1,005	643	4,296
2. The District Employment Exchange, Belgaum.	7,253	766	554	2,795
3. The District Employment Exchange, Mangalore.	5,501	1,042	895	2,276
4. The Employment Exchange, Coorg ...	2,957	883	619	1,011

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1542. At the close of the year, the following Employment Exchanges were functioning :—

(i) The Regional Employment Exchange, Bangalore.
(ii) Tne District Employment Exchange, Mysore.
(iii) The District Employment Exchange, Bellary.
(iv) The Sub-Regional Employment, Exchange, Hubli.
(v) The District Employment Exchange, Belgaum.
(vi) The District Employment Exchange, Mangalore.
(vii) The Employment Exchange, Mercara, Coorg.
(viii) The District Employment Exchange, Bhadravati.

1543. The entire expenditure incurred in the administration of Employment Exchanges was borne by the Central and State Governments on the ratio of 60 : 40 per cent respectively.

1544. The Employment Exchanges in the State have continued to distribute copies of the "Employment News", a monthly magazine issued by the Government of India on free of cost to all the principal employers, libraries and educational institutions.

Craftsmen Training Scheme.

1545. The Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, as early as 1939, with a view to train skilled workmen to meet the increasing needs of the Industries in the country; was handed over to the State control with effect from 1st November 1956. The scheme is under the control of the Commissioner of Labour who has been the Director, National Employment Service in Mysore for both the wings namely (1) National Employment Service and (2) Industrial Training Schemes.

1546. When this scheme was under the control of Government of India, there were only three centres in the former Mysore State. After the Re-organisation, four Industrial Training Centres have been added to this State from the integrated areas.

1547. Recruitment of trainees to the Industrial Training Centres Institutes was made during November 1956 as per rules laid down by Government of India by a special committee appointed by Government consisting of representatives of Industries, Labour unions and members of the Legislature with a view to establish closer co-operation and co-ordination.

1548. The details pertaining to the seating capacity of the Industrial Training Institutes Centres are given below.

Name of the Institute Centre	Sanctioned strength	Additional seats allotted during February 1957 under the Expansion Scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan.
1. Industrial Training Institute, High Grounds, Bangalore.	160	72
2. Industrial Training Centre, B.T.S., Bangalore.	128	32
3. Industrial Training Centre, S J.O.I., Bangalore. (The above three Institutes were from Old Mysore).	48	8
4. Industrial Training Centre, B.V.B. College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli. (Transferred from Bombay State).	128	32
5. Industrial Training Centre, K.P.T., Mangalore. (Transferred from Madras State)	96	16
6. Industrial Training Institute, Mercara ... (Transferred from Coorg State).	96	...
7. Industrial Training Centre, Gulberga .. (Transferred from Hyderabad State).	50	...

1549. The following new Centres were started in addition to the above under Expansion Scheme under Second Five-Year Plan during February 1957.

Name of the Centre	*No. of seats allotted.*
1. Industrial Training Centre, Mysore ...	64
2. Industrial Training Centre, Bhadravati ...	28

1550. The entire expenditure towards staff, tools and equipment, buildings, machinery, stipends etc., will be borne by Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40 per cent respectively as before even after the transfer of control to the State Government, with effect from 1st November 1958.

1551. The Trade Test for the short term sheet metal trainees at the Industrial Training Institute, High Grounds, Bangalore, was conducted as per the existing procedure and 77 trainees have passed out of 97 appeared for the test during February 1957.

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Archæology.

Ancient Monuments

1552. Consequent on the States Reorganision, hundreds of monuments and sites were transferred to the Department of Archæology of Mysore, from the parts of former Hyderabad, Bombay, Madras and Coorg States.

Exploration

1553. During the year, twelve monuments were discovered in parts of Tumkur, Chikamagalur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Bellary districts. Many of these monuments belong to the mediceval period being in the Hoysala style of architecture.

1554. The earliest of the monuments discovered comes from Begur, a village about 10 miles from Bangalore and belongs to Circa 9th century A.D. There are five Iswara temples (Panchalinga) in a group, of which the Nagesvara temple is the most ancient and architecturally important. This remarkable group of monuments constitutes one of the few early monuments in the State.

1555. Among the newly discovered Hoysala monuments, the Isvara temple at Hirenallur in the Kadur taluk is a trikutachala with three garbhagrihas, three sukhanasis, a common navaranga and a front porch. All these three garbhagrihas have ornate towers in them. The temple has been elegantly and minutely carved from top to bottom with pleasing designs on ceilings and doorways. The three garbhagrihas appear to have housed a linga, an image of Vishnu and an image of Surya respectively, as indicated by the pedestals. In plan and design, it is the proto-type of the Keshava temple at Somanathpur.

1556. In the three garbhagrihas of the Narasimha temple at Baggavalli in Tarikere taluk, Chickamagalur district, are exuberantly carved images of Keshava, Yoganarasimha and Sarasvati.

1557. Two other monuments *viz.*, the Kallesvara temple situated at Sogi village in the Hadagalli taluk of Bellary district, and the Lakshminarayana temple at Honnavalli in Tiptur taluk come next in importance.

1558. Of the other monuments discovered mention may be made of the Isvara temple at Balavanerlu, Isvara

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temple at Hanne, Virupaksha temple at Bukkambudi and Venugopala temple at Karadi.

1559. The Ugra Narasimha figure in the attitude of tearing the entrails of Hiranyakasipu, as the main deity of Hoysala temple at Maddur, a rare figure indeed was photographed during the year.

Epigraphy

1560. About 10 inscriptions have been collected in different parts of the State, all of them being lithic records. The most important of them all comes from Koppal in the Raichur district and belongs to the reign of the Rashtrakuta king Nripatunga.

1561. Of the other records, three belong to the Hoysala rulers while the remaining are of later date.

Numismatics

1562. Among the five treasure trove hoards that were studied during the year, one of the hoards which comes from Brahmipura village of the Channapatna taluk contains 24 gold coins of minute size, belonging to the reign of the Mysore King Kanthiravanarasaraja Wodeyar. The two hoards deposited in the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, contains 70 and 112 gold coins respectively and most of them are Viraraji Fanams of the Hoysala period.

1563. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted Rs. 40,007-19 and Rs. 40,007-19 respectively, during the year.

(ii) Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit.

Anti-Corruption Work in Old Mysore State.

1564. The formation of the New Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956, consequent on the States Re-organisation, brought different areas, having diverse systems of Anti-Corruption work. Proposals for the adoption of a uniform system of Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit in the entire New Mysore State are under consideration of Government.

1565. There were 609 cases pending enquiry at the beginning of the year. Out of 1,238 petitions received during the year, 448 petitions containing allegations of a general and less serious nature were referred to the Heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into by the Department, 596

cases were found to be false or incapable of proof, 30 cases were referred to the Departments for departmental action.

1566. Punishments awarded in cases in which the allegations were substantiated were as follows:—

	No. of Gazetted Officers	*No. of Non-Gazetted Officers*
Dismissal ...	1	9
Suspension ...	...	2
Compulsory retirement ...	...	12
Censure or warning ...	8	11
Reduction	...	14
Increment postponed ...	1	13
Revertion	...	2
Fined	...	2
	10	65

1567. The following items of extra departmental activities conducted by the Department during the year were:— Extra Departmental Activities.

(a) A case of unauthorised dealing in mining gold of 14 tolas at Robertsonpet was detected. Nine persons were arrested and chargesheeted by the local police.

(b) A case of counterfeiting of coins was detected in a village in Tumkur District and the concerned persons were convicted and sentenced to R.I. for five years.

(c) A number of Satta Gambling cases in the limits of Bangalore Corporation were detected and cases launched.

(d) Two cases of unauthorised cultivation and selling of ganja were detected and convicted.

(e) Two cases of illicit distillation of arrack were detected and the persons concerned were convicted to pay fines of Rs. 100 and Rs. 2.

(f) Thirty Government buses and 40 private buses or lorries were checked for non-issue of tickets and contrevention of provisions of the Motor Act.

1568. A sum of Rs. 4,155 was ordered to be recovered in the following four cases :—

	Rs. nP.
1. From an Excise Inspector who was compulsorily retired from service.	217-0
2. From a Superintendent of the Mysore Legislature Office who was reduced in pay.	1,423-69
3. From a Nursing Superintendent who was compulsorily retired.	2,434-83
4. From a Sub-Inspector of Police who was awarded a reprimand.	79-50
	4,155- 2

1569. Traps were successfully laid during the year against a Police Daffedar, a Sub-Inspector of Police and a Bench Clerk of a Court.

Anti-corruption work in Integrated Areas from Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.

1570. Forty-eight pending cases from the Bombay area and 20 from Hyderabad area were received by transfer owing to integration. Thirty-eight new cases from both the areas were registered afresh during the period from 1st November 1956 to end of March 1957. Allegations in 16 cases were found to be false and 23 cases were referred for departmental action.

Efficiency Audit.

1571. During the year, surprise inspections mostly of Taluk Treasuries, Sub-Registry Offices and Agricultural Depots were conducted in 35 cases. Inspections or Audits of 61 offices were conducted after issue of necessary notices.

1572. Inspection notes were forwarded to the Departments concerned for necessary remedial action and important cases of irregularities were also brought to the notice of Government.

1573. The Efficiency Audit Branch investigated during the year into the following cases :—

1. Audit of accounts of the several pharmaceutical firms dealing in the manufacture and sale of spirituous medicinal preparations.

2. Irregularities in respect of the restoration of Dyavasandra Hosakere, Gowribidanur Taluk.

3. Unauthorised restoration of land and smuggling of valuable timber in a taluk of the Mysore District.

4. Acquisition of lands in Gajanoor village, Shimoga District and payment of compensation resulting in loss to Government.

5. Construction of a new tank across Kumadvathi river at Gundamgere, Doddaballapur Taluk.

6. Investigation into the arrears of accounts work in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga.

7. Irregularities in the Ambligola P.W.D. Sub-Division.

8. Irregularities in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Tunga Anicut Division.

9. Preliminary investigation into the affairs of the Town Municipality, Arsikere, Pandavapura, Bhadravati and Srinivasapura.

10. Allegations against the Agricultural Inspector, Central Godown, Kadur.

11. Irregularities in the Mechanical Division, Munirabad.

12. Irregularities in the Office of the Joint Registrar, Gulbarga.

13. Probe into the working of the Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna.

14. Investigation regarding the misuse of drugs in the Office of the Director of Public Health.

1574. Orders were issued during the year on the previous year's report of investigation into the affairs of the Government Gardens Department, reducing the Head of the Office to the minimum of his grade, reverting the Office Manager, dismissing the Stores Clerk and ordering a recovery of Rs. 3,194 from them.

(iii) Geology.

General

1575. There was an increase in the mining activity in the Private as well as Public Sector during the year.

1576. As regards the grant of new leases and licences, there was a slight retardation consequent on the declaration of the Industrial Policy Resolution by the Government of

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India on 30th April 1956, whereby, the future exploitation of iron, manganese and chrome ores and a few others were to be, to a large extent, the responsibility of the State. The new policy, however, did not rule out the grant of areas to the private parties but restricted such grant to cases where the exploitation is to be classed as small scale mining. The cumulative effect of the above was that there was a slight fall in the production of chrome, manganese and iron ores in areas of the former Mysore State. But this was compensated by a production of iron and manganese ores to the tune of 1,39,582 tons in the districts of North Kanara and Belgaum.

1577. One important event in the history of Mining Industry in the State during the year was the formation of a larger State of Mysore with the merger of new areas which have brought with them potentially rich mineral bearing zones.

1578. Another land-mark in the Mining Industry in the State during the year was the nationalisation of the Gold Mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The Kolar Gold Mines have remained the sole producers of Gold in India for over 70 years, their contribution in the production being always over 95 per cent.

1579. These Gold Mines on the Kolar Gold Field were taken over by Government on 29th November 1956 terminating the leases held by Messrs. John Taylor & Sons and paying compensation to them. With the Hutti Gold Mines passing into Mysore after the States Reorganisation, practically all the productive Gold Mines in India are now situated in Mysore.

1580. Six Schemes for mineral survey and development at a total cost of Rs. 40·5 lakhs were accepted by Government and three of these were taken on hand.

1581. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 16,37,064 (actuals) and Rs. 2,67,831 as against the budget grant of Rs. 10,10,000 and Rs. 2,58,000 respectively.

Leases and Licences

1582. *Mining Leases.*—Three hundred and thirty-one (331) mining leases were current during the year which includes the current mining leases of the merged parts of Mysore.

1583. *Prospecting Licences.*—Seventy-seven (77) prospecting licences were current during the year which includes the licences current in the merged parts. The total area covered by prospecting licences was 34,185·59 acres.

Licences to quarry Ornamental Stones

1584. There were 872 quarrying licences current during the year. A sum of Rs. 27,350 was collected as royalty and application fee.

Metals.

1585. *Mineral Production.*—Mineral Production for the calendar year 1956 was as follows:—

(For the former State of Mysore).

1586. *Chromite.*—Restrictions regarding export of chrome ore continued except in certain cases of low grade ore which were governed by issue of permits by the Department. No fresh licences were issued for exploitation of this mineral during the year. The total quantity of chromite ore produced during the year amounted to 4,281·25 tons of the value of Rs. 2,14,850.

1587. *Gold and Silver.*—The following statement shows the quantity of fine gold and silver produced by the three mining companies and their value during the year 1956:—

		Ozs.	*Rs.*
(*a*) *Gold*:—			
Mysore Gold Mines	...	60,242	1,64,97,601
Champion Reef	...	60,993	1,67,15,158
Nundydroog Mines	...	69,943	1,92,08,876
Total	...	1,91,178	5,24,21,635
(*b*) *Silver*:—		*Ozs*	*Rs.*
Mysore Mines	...	4,210	18,654
Champion Reef	...	4,724	20,735
Nundydroog Mines	...	5,083	22,712
Total	...	14,017	62,101

1588. *Iron Ore.*—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 3,18,205 05 tons. Of this, a quantity of 1,25,688 tons of ore, valued at Rs. 13,71,000 was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tanigebyle Mines worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel

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Works, Bhadravati and directly used in the blast furnace. The remaining quantity of 1,92,517·05 tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

1589. *Manganese Ore.*—The total production of manganese ore from all the districts amounted to 1,39,398·80 tons. Most of the ore was exported outside India, excepting a small quantity consumed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

1590. *Building Materials.*—From the granite quarries under the control of the Department, there was a production of 24,57,547 cubic feet of building materials during the year. Out of this quantity, 18,24,207 cubic feet of stones were produced by the quarries worked by the Gold Mining Companies of Kolar.

1591. Mineral Production for the months of November and December 1956 from the new areas forming the New State was :—

	Mineral	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (Rs).*
Hutti Gold Mines Raichur District.	Gold ...	3164·959 (ozs.)	8,97,044/58
	Silver ...	299 (ozs.)	1,433/12
Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Gulbarga District	Limestone ...	1,03,134	8,25,072
Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd., Bijapur District	Limestone ...	27,518	2,20,144
	Total ...		19,43,693/70

1592. A total quantity of 4,11,498 square feet of stone slabs was produced from the quarries near Wadi in the Gulbarga district.

1593. A total quantity of 34,895 tons of manganese and iron of the value of Rs. 1,36,548 from North Kanara and Belgaum districts was produced for the last two months of 1956.

Non-Metals.

1594. The following industrial minerals were found in the New State of Mysore.

Asbestos.—In Idegondanahalli of Hassan District.

Beryl.—in Dodkadnur of Hassan District, and also in Arehalli.

Dolomite.—Produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.

Feldspar.—Near Thondebhavi, Kolar District and is being used in the manufacture of porcelain.

Graphite.—In Ganacharpura of Kolar district.

Kaolin.—In Bageshpura of Hassan district.

Limestone.—Produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and also by the Associated Cement Company Ltd., at Shahabad during the last two months of 1956.

Magnesite.—Produced by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Mica.—In Mundur, Mysore district.

Ochres.—In Kolar and Bellary districts.

Soapstone.—In Bageshpura, Hassan district.

1595. The total value of minerals produced in the New State of Mysore during the year 1956 was:—

	1956	*1955*
	Value (Rs.)	*Value (Rs.)*
Gold and Silver ...	5,33,82,214	4,89,96,941
Other Minerals ...	92,74,220	84,64,916
Total ...	6,26,56,434	5,74,61,857

1596. *Bureau of Mineral Development.*—The Bureau of Mineral Development functioned as an Industrial Concern under the Department. The value of minerals produced during the year was Rs. 11,07,318 (Rs. 7,51,120). The sales of minerals amounted to Rs. 9,70,389 (Rs. 4,56,838). The working of the Bureau has shown a net profit of about Rs. 4,40,459 after providing depreciation charges on machinery, plant and buildings and interest on capital.

1597. With the expansion scheme of the Government Porcelain Factory, there was a larger demand for China Clay, Feldspar and Quartz.

1598. The production and value of different raw materials produced by the Bureau of Mineral Development were :—

Mineral	Production		Sale value	
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56
	Tons	Tons	Rs.	Rs.
Aluminous clay ...	2,400	2,427	48,000	48,540
Asbestos ...	37	143	5,550	21,450
Beryl ...	23	3	13,590	1,800
China clay ...	769	537	61,520	48,330
Chromite ...	2,406	3,116	1,97,292	2,49,280
Feldspar ...	457	849	9,140	16,980
Garnet ...	6	...	295	...
Graphite ...	169	365	8,450	18,250
Manganese-Kumsi }	12,241	7,330	5,31,270	1,10,250
Do -Gangur }				
Raw clay ...	12,220	12,250	1,09,980	1,10,250
Thirthahalli clay ...	138	100	11,040	5,000
Vermiculite ...	513	349	25,650	10,470
Soapstone (Nos) ...	21,347	9,380	64,041	37,520
Quartz ...	1,075	...	21,500	...
Total ...	...	...	11,07,318	7,51,120

1599. Proposals for expanding the activities of the Bureau for the development of minerals on planned lines in the new areas of the former Bombay and Hyderabad States now forming part of the New State of Mysore, were being examined.

(iv) Government Central Press, Bangalore.

1600. Consequent on the integration of the Coorg State with the former Mysore State, a small Government Press worked by the former Coorg Government, has come under the control of the Government Central Press, Bangalore, from 1st November 1956.

1601. A Special Souvenir "MYSORE RAJYA" was printed and released to the Public on the eve of the formation of the New State of Mysore. Special works like "Jaimini Bharatha", "Bhagawan Budha", published by the Literary and Cultural Development Department, Bangalore, were printed for the use of the Public and kept for sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

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Establishment.

1602. The total strength of the establishment of the Central Press, Bangalore, at the close of the year was 699 (651) including the officials and employees transferred from integrated areas, of which 603 (552) were on permanent basis, 91 (99) on temporary basis.

Gazette Section.

1603. During the year, 51 issues of Weekly Gazettes and 235 Extraordinary Gazettes were issued. The cost of printing the Mysore Gazette during the year amounted to Rs. 2,63,272 (Rs. 1,52,730) while the receipts amounted to Rs. 34,412 (Rs. 36,222).

Miscellaneous Receipts.

1604. The total amount realised on account of work done for paying departments exclusive of book adjustments was Rs. 3,88,393 (Rs. 2,99,883). In addition, a sum of Rs. 31,749 was realised against works executed for an Indian University and also by sale of paper cuttings and waste materials.

1605. Students of the Printing Section of Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore and the students of the II and III year High School Classes in Mysore and Bangalore continued to receive training in Printing during the year. Facilities were also given to the Press employees to appear for Madras Government Technical Examinations, with a view to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

1606. The expenditure of the Central Press based on the principles of Costing amounted to Rs. 18,06,963 (Rs. 16,05,878), during the year.

1607. The cost of papar and binding materials consumed for printing and binding work done during the year was Rs. 8,30,824 (Rs. 7,75,128).

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

1608. The strength of the Government Branch Press, Mysore, was 150 (145).

1609. In addition to the normal work of the Palace, University, Oriental Research Institute, Dasara Exhibition Committee, University Publications and Extension lectures which were attended to by the Press, the printing of Kannada, Kumaravyasa Bharatha was continued.

1610. The total value of work done to paying departments was Rs. 1,10,103 (Rs. 94,373) for

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printing and Rs. 1,51,626 (Rs. 75,141) for paper and stationery.

1611. The value of paper and stationery used for non-paying departments was Rs. 1,05,266 (Rs. 62,893).

1612. Vacational classes in Printing and Binding were conducted for the benefit of local high school students, who took up these subjects as their optionals.

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1613. The sale of educational text books was carried through 459 recognised book-sellers.

1614. The number of subscribers to the Indian Law Reports (Mysore series) was 180 for the calendar year.

1615. The total sales of publications amounted to Rs. 96,208 (Rs. 5,33,809) and the net cash realisation was Rs. 29,230 (Rs. 3,80,873). The transaction for the year was less because of the change in the academic year from January to May as before *viz.*, May to March.

(v) Government Stationery Depot.

Purchases

1616. As in previous years, the purchases of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and Mill boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore who invited tenders and placed orders with the successful tenderers after appropriate articles were selected by the Stationery Depot. The majority of the printing and writing papers, straw boards and colour papers were purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi at a cost of Rs. 16,94,294. Brown cartridge papers at a cost of Rs. 23,790 were purchased from Messrs. Premier Supplies (Private Limited, Madras).

1617. Some of the special varieties of papers such as imitation art, real art, blotting paper, typewriting thin paper etc., not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, were purchased from other firms through the Stores Purchase Committee. As far as possible, articles of indigenous manufacture were preferred and articles of foreign manufacture were selected only when the indigenous made articles did not serve the purpose.

1618. The value of purchases made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of stationery,

printing and writing papers etc., amounted to Rs. 22,84,521 (Rs. 14,20,527).

1619. Two hundred and seventy-five typewriters required for Government offices were purchased and supplied.

1620. The articles of Mysore Manufacture and the firms from which these articles were purchased amounted to Rs. 19,07,337 (Rs. 11,02,516).

Value of Stock.

1621. The value of stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,88,705 (Rs. 4,46,296). New stocks of the value of Rs. 22,98,647 were purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other offices. The total value of the stock handled during the year works out to Rs. 28,87,353 (Rs. 18,77,309). The value of issues made to the several offices amounted to Rs. 18,28,062 (Rs. 12,88,604).

Realisation

1622. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local bodies amounted to Rs. 10,67,315 (Rs. 7,15,902). Against this demand, a sum of Rs. 2,50,084 was realised during the year.

(vi) Horticulture.

General

1623. The activities of the Department in the past one or two years have further increased as a result of the new proposals suggested by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, by the seminars held recently in connection with the National Extension Service Scheme and by the seminar sponsored by the Education Department etc. Due attention was being paid for the development of horticulture in rural parts by introducing improved varieties of horticultural crops and popularisation of the same, providing all technical assistance to the farmers.

1624. During the past five years, a number of plants and seeds of economic and ornamental importance were introduced and tried at Lalbagh and some of them were supplied to the private cultivators all over the State for conducting trials.

1625. Anab-E-Shahi (Grape).—This variety of grape was introduced from Hyderabad where its performance was excellent.

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1626. The area under grapevine particularly in Bangalore District has increased four-fold (approximately 1,000 acres) as a result of the departmental work.

1627. Twenty-one new varieties of grapes were received from London. In Lalbagh, Bangalore, there were about thirty varieties of grapes under cultivation.

1628. New varieties of beans and tomatoes were introduced from U.S.A., and tried in the nurseries. Among the tomato varieties, Radio and Potentate from Holland were tried and acclimatised. They proved successful and sample quantities of seeds were distributed to several cultivators.

1629. Sweet potatoes (599, 5941 B and L 240 strains) were introduced from America and tried in Lalbagh and other gardens. They were found to be very rich in carotene and calcium content and said to be specially suited to rice-eating public.

1630. Rhizomes of hops were obtained from Kashmir and were under trial at Lalbagh. Their performance was being studied and there were good signs of possibility of acclimatising and cultivating them in Bangalore.

1631. *Gliricidia maculata*:—The Department propagated gliricidia in the departmental nurseries and supplied to various parties in rural parts. Intensive efforts were being made to popularise gliricidia everywhere in the districts for purposes of growing it as a green manure crop.

1632. The ornamental plants newly introduced were, the white Bougainvillea from Trinidad, Bougainvillea Mary Palmer, Bougainvillea A. Rao, 60 Hibiscus varieties, 67 canna vareties; among economic plants 18 Eucalyptus varieties and a number of others.

1633. Guavas could be propagated by gootying using alkathene paper. This method of grafting guava will reduce the cost of guava plant from Rs. 1·25 to Re. 0·25 per graft. This experiment was conducted in Lalbagh.

1634. To educate the public in horticulture, theory and practical classes were conducted in Horticultural Education on every Sunday at Lalbagh, Bangalore and at Mysore. In the average, 100 students were being trained every year. The training course is for one year.

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1635. The training in the practical gardening is also given to those interested daily at Lalbagh Nursery and at Mysore for a stipulated period of 3 or 6 months or even for a longer period. During the year, six lady candidates sent by Social Welfare Board and the Horticultural Assistant deputed from Sourashtra and four students from Chitaldrug completed their training. Short Practical Training Course.

1636. 'Earn while you learn scheme' was introduced in 1954 with an object to make the students of the middle school, high schools and colleges to work in farms and thereby teach them the cultivation of fruits and vegetables etc. From their younger days and as an inducement for the students to learn the subject they are paid a small remuneration. This scheme was tried at the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta and Horticultural Farm at Maddur. Earn While You Learn Scheme.

1637. The development of school gardening all over the State was taken up with the collaboration of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore. The recent school garden competitions in Bangalore was found to be over 35 entries as against four or five in the previous year. Where schools were provided with lands by Bhoodan Movement Scheme, starting of fruit and vegetable gardens with the help of student labour was also taken up, Development of School Gardening.

1638. During the year, many research workers, University students and many others have availed the opportunity of getting technical advice from the staff of the botanical garden. Botanical specimens of no commercial value were supplied to many persons and institutions for study. Technical Service.

1639. Considerable number of publications mostly on exchange basis or as donations continued to be received regularly. Library.

1640. A Horticultural Calendar for 1956 containing very valuable information on horticulture was published and distributed to needy horticulturists and horticultural students. Publications.

1641. The specimens were all periodically cleaned and kept free from damage from insects. A set of dried specimens of leaves of different shapes were given to some local schools for teaching purposes. Herbarium.

1642. Lalbagh maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of public resort and as a centre of horticultural Lalbagh.

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work. In addition to the general routine works in the garden, the lawns were kept in good condition by constant weeding, mowing and roling.

Horticultural Farm.

1643. The Horticultural Farm, Koramangala, Bangalore, continued to be the chief vegetable growing centre. The revenue and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 28,647-45 and Rs. 25,407-75, respectively during the year.

Mysore Horticultural Society.

1644. The Mysore Horticultural Society, Lalbagh, Bangalore, continued to give all encouragement for the development of horticulture in the State. Horticultural shows were held as usual during February and August.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

1645. The Fruit Research Scheme sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Mysore in the year 1938, terminated with effect from 1st April 1954. Since then, the question of reorganisation of the Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta on a permanent basis was pending before Government. The continuance was extended upto 1st April 1957. The season was on the whole favourable for agronomic operations.

1646. During the year, a sum of Rs. 25,389-81 was spent against the sanctioned grants of Rs. 25,688. The total realisation amounted to Rs. 9,943-56.

Horticultural Developments in Districts.

1647. A large number of genuine fruit, avenue, flower and economic plants were propagated in the district nurseries and supplied to farmers in thousands for planting and also new varieties of vegetable and flower seeds were introduced to various places in the districts.

Nandi Hill Station.

1648. The rainfall of the station was 31·44 (33·47) inches. The water position was satisfactory during the year.

1649. The Hill Station continued to be a popular health and summer resort in the State. It attracted a large number of tourists.

1650. The dispensary, sub-post office and a police out-post functioned from 15th March to 15th July every year. Both in and outdoor games were made available for the visitors.

1651. Intensive propaganda was carried on in rural parts in order to bring home to the minds of the farmers the importance of horticulture and to educate them in the

right method of cultivation of fruits, vegetables and horticultural crops, popular literature on the subjects published by the department were supplied to them.

(vii) Information and Publicity.

1652. The Publicity Organisation came in 1924 as a small unit for giving publicity to Government measures. It was re-organised in 1937 with a view to improving the arrangements for the supply of accurate information and issue tourist and other publicity literature. Since then, different sections, with distinctive functions, have been formed to make the Department fully resilient and responsive enough to be able to cope with the large increase in work that has been planned. After Re-organisation of the State, the activities of the Department have still increased enormously due to additional work connected with the following :— General.

(a) Community Radio Scheme (Rural Broadcasting).
(b) Mass Communication Scheme of Film Publicity through Mobile Publicity Vans.
(c) Five Year Plan Publicity.
(d) Organisation of the Exhibitions.

1653. In addition to the above, proposal to constitute a separate Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee, with a view to develop Tourism in the State and also a film unit in the Department to prepare documentaries, etc., was under consideration.

1654. The Department attended to the following work during the year:— Functions of the Department.

(a) Securing the widest Publicity to all Administrative Measures;
(b) Providing Press Attaches to cover V.I.Ps. visit and to cover the more important tours of Ministers and correctly represent their speeches and activities to the public;
(c) Securing, by the Photographic Section, visual and authentic news bits to the press and the public;
(d) Securing wide publicity by increased publications to serve both the intelligentia and the common people;

(f) Creation of a closer liaison between the Government and the Press;

(g) Installing, maintaining and servicing of Community Radio Receiving Sets in various parts of the State;

(h) Publicity through Mobile Vans—Mass Communication—in the Districts of Dharwar, Karwar, Belgaum and Bijapur;

(i) Undertaking greater propaganda measures in tourists publicity; and

(j) Handling advertisements of all Government Departments and Government-owned industrial concerns in newspapers, magazines, etc., and also arranging for other forms of publicity.

The Language Section (Press Section).

1655. The Language Section was primarily concerned with the scrutiny of newspapers, and translating into the regional language, *i.e.*, Kannada, any matter referred to it by the Publication Section.

1656. Newspapers were scrutinised in two groups, namely all English papers, whether local or mofussil, under Group 1 and all Newspapers published locally in the regional language Kannda and also Tamil and Urdu, under Group 2. Daily abstracts of news were prepared separately in the two groups and submitted to Government for information.

1657. In the absence of a Press Advisory Committee functioning in the State, the work of looking scurrilous writing and publication of objectionable matter in the newspapers was being attended by this Department.

Publication Section (Periodicals).

1658. *The Mysore Information Bulletin.*—This is a monthly publication which includes the speeches made by distinguished visitors to the State, the Governor and the Ministers. All the Press Notes issued by Government in the course of the month were also included. In addition to this, articles of interest contributed by the Heads of Departments, as also useful articles that are found in the brochures issued by the Union Government from time to time, were edited and incorporated in this Bulletin.

1659. *Mysore Vani.*—(Kannada fortnightly).—This contains not only a record of good activities but also other features of interest to the common reader.

1660. Departmental Bulletins and other special publications.—Under this were included publications like the hand-books relating to the working of the several departments of the State. The booklet "Mysore State 1951", a brochure "Mysore Iron and Steel Works", "Mysore Rajya", etc., and departmental bulletins under "Facts about Mysore" come under this category. Publication Section (Special publications).

1661. Small Guide Books on places like Srirangapatna, Belur, Halebid, Sravanabelagola, Talkad and Nandi Hill Station have also been made available.

1662. The State Administration Report is also another publication that is attended to by this department.

1663. Tourist Literature.—This includes publication from time to time of folders and pamphlets on Holiday Touring in Mysore, maps of tourist centres in Mysore State, and Air lines to Mysore, besides special publications such as "The Hand Book of Mysore."

1664. The Photographic Section was suitably equipped for taking pictures of important events and Government activities from time to time, as well as pictures of places which are of tourist attraction. Those pictures were reproduced in the Mysore Information Bulletin and other publications issued by the Department. Photographic Section.

1665. The Commercial Publicity Section of the Department handled advertisements of all Government Industrial Concerns and Government Departments: Commercial Publicity Section.

(viii) The Mysore Housing Board.

1666. The Mysore Housing Board Act 1955 came into force on the 1st day of June 1956 and the Mysore Housing Board was constituted on 30th May 1956 for a period of three years with effect from 1st June 1956.

1667. The functions of the Board are (1) the implementation of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and (2) the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

1668. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 286 houses were completed; the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 13·36 lakhs bringing the total number of houses to 3,048 and total expenditure to Rs. 82,43,426 to end of March since the inception of the Scheme in 1953-54. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

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Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

1669. Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State and out of this allotment, the Government placed a sum of Rs. 49 lakhs at the disposal of the Board for the implementation of the Scheme after reserving rupees one lakh for House Building Loans sanctioned by Heads of Departments to their low-income staff. The allotment of Rs. 49 lakhs was distributed as follows :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Expenditure on works taken up by the Mysore Housing Board (for construction of houses)	29
Co-operatives (for grant of cash loans)	19
Loans to Local Bodies (for construction of quarters for their staff)	1
	49

1670. The outlay incurred during the year on works in progress under the supervision of the Housing Board was Rs. 13·02 lakhs. The payment made against cash loans issued by the Mysore Provincial House Building Corporation was Rs. 6·64 lakhs for the same period.

1671. Out of 385 houses taken up for construction under Low Income Group Housing Scheme by the Board, 145 houses were completed, 52 were upto roof level, 138 were up to plinth level and 50 were not yet taken up as on 31st March 1957.

1672. Action was taken to expedite the construction of houses and to hand them over to the allottees.

Work done by Co-operatives.

1673. It is reported by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation that during the year 336 applications were received from loanees, of which 97 were sanctioned, the remaining 239 were under scrutiny. Eighty-six houses are reported to have been completed so far.

Receipts and Expenditure.

1674. The total receipts and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 69,74,391·27 and Rs. 55,01,570·89, respectively. The opening balance and closing balance were Rs. 13,46,070·27 and Rs. 30,18,890·64, respectively.

1675. The establishment of the Housing Board in the State has given an impetus to the execution of housing works in several cities and towns in the State. The question of extending the jurisdiction of the Board to the integrated areas was pursued.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

1676. As a result of the formation of the New State of Mysore with effect from 1st November 1956, the rules of recruitment that were in force in different integrating regions of the New State of Mysore prior to 1st November 1956 have been ordered to be continued to be applied to services of those regions after that date, pending the framing of new rules for the entire State.

1677. The number and percentage of appointments held by Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Advanced Class in the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Services of the Old State of Mysore as on 1st April 1956 were:—

—	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Backward Classes	957	62·56	37,309	66·11
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	99	2·54	3,494	6·19
Advanced Class	534	34·90	15,638	27·70
Total	1,580	100·00	56,441	100·00

1678. The Commission dealt with 15,315 references from Government, Heads of Departments and other Unit Officers of recruitment and 65,538 applications from candidates for recruitment to various services. In addition to the above, 540 cases were referred to the Commission by Government unofficially for opinion.

1679. The Commission advertised 370 posts under the services referred to Gazetted, Upper-Subordinate and Subordinate and received 1,793 applications, interviewed 572 candidates and recommended 112 of them. The remaining posts were required to be readvertised on account of paucity of qualified and suitable candidates.

1680. There was no response from qualified candidates for the following posts :—

(1) Special Vacancies (Reserved for Backward Classes).

1681. Urdu Moulvis of High Schools; Foremen, Government Electric Factory; Telugu and Tamil Pandits for High Schools; Herbarium Keeper and Librarian,

Gardens Department; Assistant Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop; Mechanic.

(11) Reserved Vacancies (Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

1682. Hindi Pandits in High Schools; Assistant Masters in High Schools; Epigraphist in the Archæological Department; Lecturer in Spinning, S.K.S.J.T. Institute, Driller in the Department of Mines and Geology; Assistant Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop; Setter in Multigraph Section, Mysore Government Secretariat; Operator in Lal-Bagh; Laboratory Assistant, Forest Research Laboratory; Assistant Foremen, Mysore Government Road Transport Department; Foremen, Government Saw Mills; Power Loom Foreman; Mechanic; Inspector of Weights and Measures; Compiler; Operator for Photo Stet Mechine; Trained Mistresses, Class III; Lady Ayurvedic Physicians; Bee-Keeping Demonstrators; Operators, Water Works.

1683. The response was poor in respect of the posts of:—

Physical Culture Instructors, Class II
Carpentry Instructor
Tailoring Instructor
Well-Boring Operator

1684. Approved lists of eligible candidates were issued by the Commission after inviting applications for the following kinds and classes of appointments:

Kind and Class of Appointment	No. of candidates enlisted in the approved lists		
	'A' list (Open to all Classes)	'B' list (Backward Classes)	'C' list (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)
Veterinary Inspectors, Grade I ...	8	4	...
Agricultural Inspectors ...	Combined A and B lists of 16 candidates was issued.		
Assistant Surgeons, Class II (Non-Gazetted) Women.	6	11	8
Assistant Surgeons, Class II (Non-Gazetted) Men.	16	66	5
Teachers in Middle Schools, Class II ...	511	1,778	380
Teachers in Kannada Basic Primary Schools, Class II.	666	1,499	124
Typists and Steno-Typists, Grade I ...	18	7	Nil
Typists and Steno-Typists, Grade II ...	5	137	Nil
Teachers in Kannada Primary Schools. Class III.	...	...	230
Teachers in Urdu Primary Schools, Class III.	...	74	...

1685. For technical posts, the response from Backward Classes was poor for most of the posts. It was more so from candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for almost all the posts.

1686. Fourteen retrenched local candidates of the Food Supplies Department were recommended to Unit Offices for absorption. Absorption of Retrenched Officials

(x) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

1687. Consequent on the Re-organisation of States, the erstwhile Muzrai Department was named as the Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments.

1688. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on Independence and Republic Days. In connection with the formation of the New State of Mysore from 1st November 1956, it was felt necessary to revise the form of 'Rajasirvada' prescribed for recital in all temples in view of the altered political context in the State. Revised form was approved by Government in their Order No. R8-10328/Muz. 134-56-2, dated 25th October 1956, and necessary circular was issued from this Office to all the Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Tahsildars requesting them to see that 'ದೇಶದ ಶ್ರೇಯಃ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ರೂಪವಾದ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ' is recited in all temples and other institutions from 1st November onwards instead of the 'Rajasirvada.'

1689. The annual car festivals and important utsavams and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Hyder Ali Khan were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule.

1690. The number of major Muzrai temples in Mysore area has increased from 290 to 311. The number of minor muzrai temples has increased from 1,378 to 1,405. There were 13,065 village muzrai temples. There were 11 major, 55 minor, and 343 village Muzrai Mohamadan Institutions. There were four major, 19 minor and 58 village Jain bastis, 373 mathas and 55 chattrams in the State.

1691. There was no succession to Mutts during the year.

1692. Sri Sringeri Mutt and Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year. Sri Sringeri Mutt.

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1693. The income of the Mutt under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 3,40,234 (Rs. 4,27,901-20). The expenditure charged to service heads amounted to Rs. 2,23,138 (Rs. 3,33,980-47), and the closing balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,133 (Rs. 95,110-34).

1694. The investments at the credit of the Mutt at the close of the year were as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	Shares in Sringeri Sharada Bank, Ltd. ...	36,650
2.	Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Shimoga.	1,000
3.	Shankara Park Buildings	5,50,000
		5,87,650

1695. The total collections of the Jahagir during the year were Rs. 82,286 (Rs. 69,377) out of a total demand of Rs. 1,02,865 (Rs. 94,470).

1696. The Mutt owns 165 buildings including 14 houses recently constructed and rented out in Sri Shankara Park, Bangalore.

1697. The Mutt has been spending a large amount of money for the promotion of the ancient learning and with this end in view, it is running eight patasalas which are responsible for the turning out of a number of eminent scholars every year. Ample opportunities were being offered to students desirous of studying Sanskrit literature by providing free boarding and lodging and stipends for maintenance.

1698. The entire internal administration of the Mutt and its properties vested in His Holiness and the affairs of these institutions were satisfactory.

Institutions outside the State.

1699. The Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi was endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649-66 from the State Funds and Rs. 7,349-94 from the Chattram Savings Fund. The total income of the Charities amounted to Rs. 72,862-47.

1700. The State endowments and other endowment sevas and utsavams were conducted satisfactorily.

1701. The other institutions maintained outside the State were the Mysore State Chattram, Banaras (Varanasi); Sri Venkataramana Swami Temple at Tirupati and Sri

Ardhanareswaraswami Temple, Tiruchanagadda, Salem District.

1702. All the Muslim Institutions had been well maintained during the year. Muslim Institutions.

1703. There were 81 Jain Basthis in the State. The Jain Basthis at Sravanabelagola are treated as a single Muzrai Institution and continued to be managed by Sri Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt as the sole Dharmadarsi. The working of the minor and nine village basthis was also satisfactory. Jain Basthis.

1704. The Jain Basthis at Halebidu and Sravanabelagola are regarded as National Monuments. The protection of these basthis like that of the colossal image of Sri Gomateswaraswamy temple vests in the Central Department of Archaeology.

1705. There is a fine Gomateswara image near Kannambadi, Krishnarajapet Taluk.

1706. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,82,028-21 and the total receipts including the opening balance of Rs. 40,98,313-63 worked out to Rs. 61,80,341-84. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 17,14,664-18 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 44,65,677-72 (Rs. 40,98,313-63). Income and Expediture of Muzrai Institutions in the Ex-Mysore State.

1707. No transfer of cash grants or inam lands of defunct institutions to the other deserving institutions was made during the year. No fresh grant of lands was sanctioned during the year. Grant of Lands or Cash.

1708. In addition to the cash endowments amounting to Rs. 83,550 made by private individuals for the benefit of the institutions or for religious and charitable purposes or for religious studies, the following immoveable properties were accepted as charitable endowments :— Endowments.

(i) Land S. No. 881/1 measuring 1 acre 5 guntas situated in Hireguntanur Village, Chitradurga Taluk for the sevas in Sri Anjaneyaswamy temple, Hireguntanur.

(ii) A village Muzrai Institution in Chitradruga Taluk was accepted as charitable endowment.

1709. The jatras and cattle shows were conducted successfully during the year. Necessary arrangements were made in all places of jatras and cattle shows to provide for good drinking water, light and sanitary arrangements. Jatras.

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1710. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,65,052-67 was realised during the year and Rs. 29,987-81 and Rs. 7,077 were spent for sanitary and other arrangements and cattle shows respectively.

Puduvat Loans.

1711. One thousand ninety-four cases of puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 62,576-17 were pending at the beginning of the year.

Educational Institutions.

1712. The following educational institutions continued to be under the management of the Endowment Department during the year:—

1. Sanskrit College, Melkote,
2. Sri Magadi Karnick's Vaidika Dharma Patasala, Basavangudi, Bangalore,
3. Agama classes in Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

1713. The Sanskrit College, Bangalore is under the Education Department. Only the Agama classes are under the Endowments Department.

1714. The control of Veda Patasalas and allied institutions were transferred from Muzrai Department to the Director of Public Instruction.

Bombay Karnatak Area.

1715. The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950 came into force there on 21st January 1952 and a Divisional Office is situated at Belgaum. The provisions of the Act are applicable to the religious and charitable trusts of all the communities. Contribution is assessed on all trusts except the charitable trusts which are exclusively for the purpose of advancement and propagation of secular education as well as trusts for medical relief or veterinary treatment of animals. But trustees of all trusts have to obey the provisions of the Act.

Coorg Temple Funds.

1716. The management of the affairs of the temples in Coorg is governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956.

1717. As usual, jatras and festivals were held at Bhagamandala Padi, Irpur and Palour temples during the year.

HYDERABAD AREA.

1718. The Endowments in this region are administered under the Hyderabad Endowment Regulation, 1349F. and Rules framed thereunder. The Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Mysore is functioning as the Nazim-e-awakf under the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations and Rules thereunder.

1719. The Endowments work in Hyderabad area is concerned with the administration of all the religious and charitable institutions except Muslim institution and their property under Mutavallies, as well as under Government control situated in the area.

1720. With the enforcement of the (Central) Muslim Wakf Act 1954, the administration of the Muslim Endowments has been transferred to the Muslim Wakf Board appointed by the Government of Hyderabad.

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1721. The Commissioner for Endowments was appointed as the Commissioner for Wakfs for the New State to conduct a survey of Muslim Endowments in the State.

1722. According to Hyderabad Endowments Regulations 1349F, the Regist ation of all endowed institutions and their properties in the book of Endowments is legally obligatory. The total number of institutions so far registered was 7,265 and the number yet to be registered was 10,415.

1723. The Muslim Wakfs Act, (29 of 1954) came into force in Mysore State with effect from 15th January 1955.

MADRAS AREA.

1724. The provisions of the Madras HR and CE Act 1951 continued to be applicable to these areas even after the reorganisation of States and there was no change in the administration of the religious institutions in these areas under the new set up.

(XI) Stores Purchase Committee.

1725. The total value of orders placed (including the approximate value of materials obtained under annual rate

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contracts) with firms in India during the year amounted to Rs. 3,51,66,106 (Rs. 3,08,45,562). The total value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries amounted to Rs. 92,39,699 (Rs. 76,47,262). The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,05,805 (Rs. 3,84,92,824). The fluctuation in prices in respect of good number of materials continued as in the previous years. The tendency towards enhancement of prices and delays in delivery continued as usual and the prices quoted by foreign firms were not firm and were generally subject to "PRICE VARIATION CLAUSE". Wherever possible, materials of indegenous manufacture were preferred and orders placed for the same.

1726. In this connection, the Suez Canal Dispute has brought to a considerable extent difficulties both in the case of delivery of goods and also in increase of prices. This resulted in the increase of budget estimates in some of the departments.

1727. The total expenditure of the Stores Purchase Committee, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid to the Mysore Trade Agent's Office in London, amounted to Rs. 98,177 (Rs. 80,820) and the incidence of cost worked out to ·200 (·209) per cent.

1728. The sale proceeds of the tender forms during the year amounted to Rs. 86,185 (Rs. 54,741-50).

1729. Messrs. South India Corporation (Agencies) Private Ltd., Madras, continued to be the Clearing and Forwarding Agents at Madras during the year. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the Agents during the year was 4,030·25 (5,431). The total expenditure incurred including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission paid to the Clearing Agents for the transport of consignments to their respective destinations amounted to Rs. 13,02,904 (Rs. 13,32,210-75).

Work done by the Stores Purchase Committee.

1730. After ascertaining their financial stability and business capacity, 365 (306) firms were included in the list of approved suppliers for a period of one year. The number of firms registered for a period five years during

the year was 85 (92). The registration fees realised was Rs. 4,480 (Rs. 4,900).

(xii) Department of Statistics.

1731. The main items of work relating to Agricultural Statistics attended to were (1) Collection and compilation of the rainfall figures recorded in the various rainguage stations in the State, (2) Agricultural Meteorology, (3) Issuing of weekly, monthly and annual season and crop reports, (4) Issuing of periodical crop forecasts (5), Compilation of statistics relating to areas under different crops, under different classification of land utilisation and different sources of irrigation, (6) Estimation of production of crops by the conventional method of annawari estimation and by the scientific method of crop estimation surveys in the case of important food crops and (7) designing of field experiments and analysis of their results.

1732. The total number of Rainguage Stations excluding those in Meteorological observatories in the State at the end of the year was 373.

1733. The crop observations were recorded on plants selected by random sampling according to a sampling technique which is being followed at all crop weather stations in India. Ragi and paddy were selected for crop observations at the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya. Crop observations were conducted on paddy, sugarcane and cotton at the crop weather station, Hiriyur.

1734. Whenever there was a serious incidence of disease or pest, the intensity of attack was estimated periodically.

1735. The above observations were collected regularly and sent to the Director of Agriculture Meteorology, Poona, for further study.

1736. Weekly and monthly season and crop reports received during the year from the District Authorities were regularly compiled and published in the Mysore Gazette. Season and Crop Reports

1737. The Department compiled and sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, forecasts of 32 crops for being incorporated in the All India Forecasts.

1738. During the year, both the acreage and production of rice showed an increase of about two per cent over the

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previous year's acreage and production. The area and production of ragi, however, did not show appreciable changes. Although the area under jowar decreased by about 2·6 per cent, its total production was reduced by 0·9 per cent indicating a fairly normal season for the crop. Both area and production under minor millets and pulses decreased considerably during the year as compared to previous year's area and production of these crops. With regard to cotton, area and production remained practically the same about 24 lakh acres and 3·6 lakh bales (392 lbs. each) respectively. Although the area under castor did not change much, its production decreased by about 2·7 per cent. On the other hand, groundnut, for a slight increase (1·7 per cent), recorded a high increase in production (15·9 per cent).

1739. The total number of Agricultural Farms and Research Stations, on which field experiments on different aspects of Agricultural Research, such as, plant breeding, agronomy, control of pests and diseases were conducted, was 12 in the Old Mysore State. After the Re-organisation of the State from 1st November 1956, the number increased to 27. In addition, a few experiments were laid out in the Agricultural Colleges at Bangalore and Dharwar.

Sample Surveys.

1740. At the time of the Re-organisation of the State in November 1956, a number of sample surveys were in progress, at various stages, covering the areas of the Old Mysore State and the areas of the Bombay Karnataka.

Sample Surveys Conducted in the Old Mysore State Region.

1741. During the year ending March 1957, the Department conducted the following pilot surveys :—

(i) A Survey of Large Scale Industrial Concerns in Mysore State.

1742. With a view to collect statistical data on a scientific basis in respect of large scale industrial concerns in the State, a pilot sample survey was conducted during March, April, 1955.

1743. The Industrial Concerns were classified into the following nine strata according to nature of production :—

(i) Textile, (ii) Engineering, (iii) Mines and Minerals, (iv) Process relating to Food, Drinks and Tobacco, (v) Chemicals and Dyes, (vi) Papers and Printing, (vii) Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass, (viii) Hides and Skins and (ix) Ginning and Pressing.

Result of the Survery.

1744. The total area occupied by the Industrial Sphere (except mines and minerals) was 3167·3 acres; of this 7·7 per cent was occupied by factory buildings and quarters. The per capita roofing or floor space varies from 77·8 sq. feet in chemicals and dyes industries to 1122·4 sq. feet in wooden, stone and glass industry.

1745. On an average, 96,000 people or (1 per cent of the population of the State) were employed per day during the year 1954 in big industrial concerns. Of this, only 10·4 per cent were women.

1746. About 40 per cent of the total women workers were employed in the Textile Industry and 17 per cent in the Engineering Industry.

1747. The estimated average annual earning of the factory workers during 1954 was Rs. 1,046. It varied from Rs. 257 in Ginning and Pressing Industry to Rs. 1,362 in Mines and Minerals.

1748. Thirty-four point two per cent of the total employees were provided with accomodation. Out of this, 5·8 per cent were rent free and the remaining 28·3 per cent were with rent.

1749. Estimated total investments of all the large scale industrial concerns of Mysore State amounted to Rs. 6,156 lakhs out of which 54 per cent was towards working capital.

1750. The total estimated value of production in all the Industries during 1954 amounted to Rs. 5,521·0 lakhs and that of sale to Rs. 5,788·4 lakhs, viz., Rs. 267·4 lakhs in excess of the production during the year and this show that out of the stocks of finished products left over in the previous year, the articles worth Rs. 267·4 lakhs were sold during 1954.

Break up of the cost of production in respect of different Industries.

1751. In case of Mines and Minerals 59.9 per cent of the cost is towards the wages and salaries, the need for purchasing of raw materials being comparatively not so great while in Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry 83.8 per cent is spent on materials alone. In Textile and Engineering Industries also the materials cost 64·3 per cent and 79.1 per cent of the total expenditure, respectively. Other expenses work out to about one tenth of the total cost of production in Textile, Food and Drink but about one-third

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in the Chemical Industry and one-fourth in Paper and Printing Industry.

(ii) A Travel Survey of Bangalore City.

1752. This survey was conducted during September—October 1956. A two and half per cent random sample of the houses in Bangalore City was selected.

1753. The following information was collected in respect of each trip performed by the members of the households in each selected house :—

Origin of trip, destination of trip, nature of trip (regular or occasional), mode of conveyance used, purpose of trip, length of trip, cost of trip, time taken (with break up into time taken in waiting and actual travelling), starting time of the trip, etc.

1754. The estimated total number of trips performed by the people of Bangalore was 10,46,636 per day. On the average, the number of trips was 5·25 per household or 1·20 per person.

1755. Out of every 100 trips performed, 75·7 were by foot, 10·8 by cycle, 8·6 by the City Bus Service and the rest by other conveyances.

1756. Trips by foot cover 51·8 per cent of the total distance covered by all the trips, while the cycle, the City Bus Service, Private cars and jutka cover 19·0 per cent, 16·47 per cent and one per cent, respectively of the total distance.

1757. The average monthly expenditure on conveyance is Rs. 4-10 per family.

(iii) A Sample Survey of Traffic and Canteen Arrangements for the College Students in Bangalore City.

1758. The results of a sample survey of traffic and canteen arrangements in respect of college students in Bangalore City conducted during January—February 1957 were :—

Out of every 100 students, about 44 go to the College by walking, 28 by cycle, 20 by the Bangalore Transport Service Bus and the rest by other conveyances.

1759. The percentage of students who walk is more among boy students than girl students, while the percentage using the Bangalore Transport Service bus is more among the latter. Out of every 100 boy students about 52 walk, 35 use cycle and 11 use the Bangalore Transport Service Bus. Among every 100 girls only 21 go by walking while 53 use the Bangalore Transport Service Bus and about 4 use cycle.

1760. About 2 students among 100 return home by walking, even though they used Bangalore Transport Service or other conveyances while attending the college. Taking into account of students attending college by the Bangalore Transport Service Buses only, then out of every 100 such students only six students return home by walking.

1761. The average expenditure for a student using the Bangalore Transport Service Bus is Re. 0-29 per day.

1762. Surveys relating to Mulberry growing and Sericulture Industry were taken up during the year. The object of the survey was for working out technical details regarding efficiency of sampling technique, scale of sampling, magnitude of variance between villages and within villages, etc.

1763. "Statistical Outline of Mysore for 1956" was compiled during the year for the re-organised Mysore State and published during the year. It provides fairly comprehensive statistics relating to the different areas that were merged together to form the New State.

1764. A statistical supplement giving figures for the New State was prepared for inclusion in the publication of "Mysore Rajya" which was published in Kannada by the Government on 1st November 1956.

1765. Compilation of current statistics relating to the activities of Government departments in the State to be published in a quarterly bulletin was also taken up during the year.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1956-57.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
				1956-57	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	First Seven months	Last five months
RECEIPTS.					
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	3,63,57	2,29,90	6,95,15	6,65,47	3,74,45*
Union Excise Duties	3,91	3,99	3,88	30,18	41,90
Taxes on Income, etc.	11,38	26,51	12,94	89,69	1,66,40
Estate Duty	7,00	6,50	4,52	3,28	5,91
A. Land Revenue—					
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,40,50	1,37,00	1,50,29	67,50	1,22,60
2. Sale of Government Estates ...	6,30	5,00	5,46	4,35	4,53
3. Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land Tax.	...	...	...	...	44
4. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	4,30	4,40	4,19	12,14	2,88
5. Rents, etc., of Fisheries ...	70	1	...	...	1
6. Recoveries of Over payments ...	4	3	17	4	2
7. Collection of Payment for service rendered.	14	12	21	21	45
8. Miscellaneous	22,72	22,72	25,71	15,22	17,01
9. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*4,97*	*4,97*	*6,12*	*5,60*	*7,65*
Total ...	1,69,73	1,64,31	1,79,91	93,86	1,40,29
B. Forest Revenue—					
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers.	83,41	99,36	1,22,31	67,78	1,97,08
Drift and waif wood and confiscated Forest produce.	...	...	...	...	3
2. Miscellaneous	2,61	9,34	5,89	3,15	7,06
3. Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*3*	*53*	...	*8*
Total ...	86,00	1,08,67	1,27,67	70,93	2,04 04
C. Excise Revenue—					
1 Country Spirits ...	61,80	63,30	66,99	39,86	32,56
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	71,25	71,18	69,91	42,91	58,04
3. Malt Liquors	4,50	4,00	10,22	8,73	5,62
4. Wines and Spirits	7,75	9,00	12,98	9,38	7,39
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	2,35	2,35	2,71	1,32	55
6. Opium	1,85	2,05	2,30	1,50	1,44
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	1,00	2,00	6,69	87	59
8. Hemp and other Drugs ...	8,00	6,25	9,39	5,72	4,70
9. Receipts from Distilleries ...	...	10	...	5	1,18
10. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel.	...	...	2	...	...
11. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.	60	50	25	8	2,04
12. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	...	7	43	1
13. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	25	90	1,14	1,14	93
14. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*2,00*	*1,00*	*21*	*8*	*5*
Total ...	1,57,35	1,64,88	1,81,41	1,11,72	1,14,40

*Exceeds the closing balance at the end of October 1956 by Rs. 1,81,74 (thousands) representing the share of Mysore State of the cash balances of the erstwhile States of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg at the end of October 1956, allocated among the successor States in accordance with the terms of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
				1956-57	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	First Seven months	Last five months
D. Stamp Revenue—					
(*a*) Non-Judicial					
1. Sale of Stamps	49,20	52,00	48,78	35,70	36,78
2. Duty on Impressing Documents...	2,95	4,00	4,67	1,98	2,20
3. Fines and Penalties ...	15	15	17	9	8
4. Miscellaneous	20	15	10	13	88
5 Deduct—Refunds	*2,80*	*3,00*	*6,82*	*3,18*	*3,03*
Total (*a*) ...	49,70	53,30	46,90	34,72	36,91
(*b*) Judicial—					
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	25,00	24,50	20,14	11,60	16,36
2. Other Receipts	1,40	1,40	1,15	55	1,24
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	5	4	4	9	18
4. Deduct—Refunds	*3,91*	*3,01*	*20*	*1*	*42*
Total (*b*) ...	22,54	22,93	21,13	12,23	17,36
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	72,24	76,23	68,03	46,95	54,27
E. Law and Justice—					
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	47	23	23	5	19
2. Court fees realised in cash	35	25	12	2	29
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures	7,16	6,38	7,01	4,36	4,67
4. Pleadership and Mukhtearship Examin tion fees.	...	...	...	...	14
5. Miscellaneous	55	36	21	13	92
6. Recoveries of over-payments ...	4	2	2	2	5
7. Collection of payments for service rendered.	2	2	2	2	2
8. Deduct—Refunds	*82*	*56*	*48*	*29*	*25*
Total ...	7,77	6,70	7,13	4,31	6,03
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—					
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	2,22,73	2,41,38	2,63,65	1,63,63	2,01,79
2. Registration	12,07	11,76	12,29	8,79	8 99
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	38,98	39,54	56,27	30,32	21,12
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,31	5,46	4,24	4,70	5,75
5. Stationery and Printing ...	5,41	1,23	3,90	2,14	2,29
6. Miscellaneous	14,30	14,15	15,37	9,96	36,23
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,00	6,01	9,19	54	6 14
8. Police	5,89	5,17	5,43	4,61	5,24
9. Medical	15,60	15,11	12,05	7,89	9,22
10. Public Health	15,90	15,06	14,93	10,33	9,93
11. Education	48,03	63,38	37,79	22,94	29,31
12. Receipts under M. V. Act ...	90,99	91,69	95,90	72,52	58,40
Total ...	4,80,37	5,09,94	5,31,01	3,38,37	3,94,40
G. Miscellaneous—					
1. Interest—					
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	5,25	7,80	6,44	7,00	8,98
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	37,08	37,96	41,21	22,02	26,96
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	1,41	1,65	5,62	1,68	3,14
(iv) Miscellaneous	11	11	15,84	8	82
(v) Deduct—Refunds ...	*20*	*20*	*7*	*54*	...
Total (1) ...	43,65	47,32	69,04	30,24	39,90

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
				1956-57	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955 56	First seven months	Last five months
2. Civil Works	18,43	51,06	63,67	15,57	43,89
3. Agriculture	22,84	20,56	22,19	5,04	15,97
4. Veterinary	6,78	12,07	9,60	4,59	5,86
5. Co-operation	1,30	3,17	1,81	70	2,69
6. Industries and Supplies ...	6,63,07	7,63,75	6,70,44	4,37,86	6,38,97
7. Rural Development	...	28,94	8,21	8,20	7,07
Total ...	7,29,07	9,26,77	8,44,86	5,02,22	7,54,35
Transfers from Famine Relief ...	10,00	5,95	3,57	11,53	1,89
H. Commercial Services—					
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works (commercial).	1,33	3,22	7,05	2,32	15,13
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (non-commercial).	...	1	2	...	1,93
3 Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	70,01	1,30,96	1,23,48	76,71	96,35
4. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.	12,00	7,81	16,37	15,40	48,77
Total ...	83,34	1,42,00	1,46,92	94,43	1,62,18
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,91,55	3,86,66	3,86,31	1,10,98	95,69
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.	...	...	64	10	74
Extraordinary Receipts ...	86,45	48,92	35,97	7,59	34,51
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	...
Total Service Receipts ...	22,96,16	25,77,53	25,34,77	15,16,14	21,77,00
N. Public Debt	17,60,00	18,00,00	9,39,56	4,42,63	5,96,54
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	45,01	46,24	44,05	41,04	57,95
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	...	...	45,00	...	...
Total Consolidated Fund ...	40,41,17	44,23,77	35,63,38	19,99,81	28,31,49
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	(—) 30,00	...
Public Account—					
Unfunded Debt—					
Special Loans	3,00	2,25	2,38	84	56
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,10,00	2,16,00	2,70,89	1,47,27	1,15,09
State Certificates	10,00	15,00	17,55	4,15	...
State Provident Funds ...	22,23	22,69	27,89	17,22	79,32
Other Accounts	1,32,00	1,37,00	1,45,91	89,57	46,96
Deposits and Advances—					
Sinking Funds	84,96	1,02,27	88,66	61,41	1,03,71
Reserve Funds	1,60,18	1,84,42	1,66,20	1,22,87	87,14
Other Deposit Accounts ...	8,35,04	8,19,00	11,04,14	3,52,89	7,75,47
Advances not bearing interest	1,74,84	1,36,61	1,42,75	1,13,79	1,86,25
Suspense	19,77,20	30,38,84	41,22,41	19,64,65	25,75,94
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,88	33,00	1,06
Remittances	41,42,15	43,91,70	49,68,02	27,25,02	37,43,99
Reserve Bank Deposits	30,00,00	60,00,00	56,96,21	30,32,28	43,58,51
Total Public Account ...	1,07,51,60	1,40,65,78	1,67,58,84	86,61,96	1,20,74,00
Total Receipts ...	1,47,92,77	1,84,89,55	2,03,22,22	1,06,31,77	1,49,05,49
Grand Total including Opening Balance	1,51,56,34	1,87,19,45	2,09,47,37	1,08,97,24	1,52,79,94

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		
				1956-57	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	First Seven months	Last five months
EXPENDITURE.					
A. Revenue collection charges.—					
1 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.	...	...	...	...	8
2. Land Revenue	61,48	61,88	49,11	29,24	18,49
3. State Excise Duties ...	25,44	18,23	19,98	9,54	9,66
4. Stamps	2,60	2,91	2,87	2,11	1,56
5. Forest	44,30	54,89	49,74	25,85	62 37
6. Registration	5,58	5,76	5,51	3,80	3,69
7. Taxes on Vehicles ...	10,14	10,80	10,40	4,48	4,91
8. Other Taxes and Duties ...	17,40	17,61	17,46	12,23	7,68
Total ...	1,66,94	1,72,08	1,55,07	87,25	1,08,89
B. Administration.—					
1. General Administration ...	88,53	1,01,70	88,58	67,36	1.13.56
2. Administration of Justice ...	31,72	31,75	28,48	18,96	25,00
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	15,09	15,77	13,57	6,67	11,17
4. Police	1,23,33	1,26,98	1,21,12	77,51	99 88
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	16,52	12,14	21,08	12,37	16,06
6. Stationery and Printing ...	20,37	21,61	19,42	9,00	21,26
7. Miscellaneous ...	16,79	16,98	8,63	11,19	43,23
Total ...	3,12,35	3,39,93	3,00,88	2,02,87	3,30,16
C. Public Instruction	4,46,48	4,87,53	3,67,43	2,34,28	3,20,88
D. Medical charges	1,19,96	1,21,76	1,05,94	55,66	73,63
F. Public Works.—					
1. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial).	...	...	7,67	...	10,36
2. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.	15,92	...	...	...	...
3. Civil Works	3,32,51	2,69,30	3,59,12	1,13,31	2,03,13
4. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	65,32	60,96	57,01	24,46	31,18
Total F ...	4,13,75	3,30,26	4,23,80	1,37,77	2,47,67
G. Pensions	70,71	80,72	77,40	43,05	60,93
H. Miscellaneous.—					
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	62,00	71,60	62,00	44,25	88,85
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	75,17	61,85	82,28	8,53	90,36
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	90,00	1,20,14	1,07,65	82,15	60,32
4. Public Health	44,01	49,23	42,79	22,50	32,44
5. Agriculture	58,08	70,47	52,04	27,75	44,54
6. Veterinary	30,40	37,03	24,23	13,78	19,35
7. Industries and Supplies ...	6,49,03	7,95,16	5,92,37	3,38,47	6,11,57
8. Rural Development Department	55,26	93,21	53 59	27,11	43,41
9. Co-operation	12,37	18,97	11.59	9,04	17,24
10. Famine Relief	10,00	5,05	3,57	11,53	1,89
11. Scientific Departments ...	8,45	9,78	9,09	2,19	2.77
12. Extraordinary charges ...	6,25	...	7,63	...	...
13. Community Development Projects	74,92	1.00,92	50,03	24,08	71,61
14. Ports and Pilotage ...	...	...	...	...	34
Total ...	11,75,94	14,34,31	11,04,56	6,11,38	10,84,69

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		
				1956-57	
	1955-56	1956-57	1955-56	First seven months	Last five months
I. Commercial Services.—					
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	...	26	...	...	44
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	5,61.52	5,70,57	4,16,52	2,19,69	2,49,11
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	2,13,89	2,16,73	87,90	51,41	2,20,96
4. Capital Account of Civil Works	72,11	2,24,69	69,88	74,25	1,04,46
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	3,72,00	4,00,00	1,75,63	83,79	1,16,24
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes	22,00	43,00	18,53	22,82	20,51
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	...	—46
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	—5,00	—4,28	—77,23	—7,35	—14,05
9. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	...	...	...	...	9,64
10. Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	2,93
11. Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	12,36,52	14,50,97	6,91,23	4,59,31	7,09,81
Total of Service and Capital Heads	39,42,55	44,17,56	32,26,31	18,31,57	29,16,16
N. Public Debt	3,57,80	2,20,15	2,78,76	13,98	1,13,46
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	...	3,12,86	164	92,40	2,41,49
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	3,24,70	...	2,16,67	1,64	29
Total Consolidated Fund ...	46,25,05	49,50,57	37,23,38	19,39,62	32,71,03
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...	...
Public Account.—					
Unfunded Debt.—					
Special Loans ...	50	25	56	1	5
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,16,00	2,15,50	2,03,70	1,61,92	1,07,67
State Certificates ...	21,00	6,00	16,37	7,74	3,49
State Provident Funds ...	13,61	13,72	16,55	10,92	12,18
Other Accounts ...	73,00	81,50	87,77	50,73	84,95
Deposits and Advances.—					
Sinking Funds ...	84,96	91,35	88,66	61,41	1,03,71
Reserve Funds ...	1,29,91	1,48,51	79,75	48,00	49,18
Other Deposit Accounts ...	8,42,95	8,40,43	10,97,31	4,79,93	6,03,58
Advances not bearing Interest	1,94,87	1,46,84	1,85,19	43,03	1,24,53
Suspense ...	16,88,20	27,28,84	45,30,83	20,05,30	20,45.88
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	50,10	...	1,50,67
Remittences ...	41,42,15	43,91,70	49,55.52	28,71,52	86,59,76
Reserve Bank Deposits ...	30,00,00	50,00,00	56,96,21	30,32,28	43,53.51
Total Public Account ...	1,04,07,15	1,86,64,54	1,69,58,52	87,72,91	1,12,54,46
Total Disbursements ...	1,50,32,20	1,86,15,11	2,06,81,90	1,07,12,53	1,45,25,49
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,24,14	1,04,34	2,65,47	1,85,31	7,54,45
Grand Total including Closing Balance	1,51,56,34	1,87,19,45	2,09,47,37	1,08,97,24	1,52,79,94

APPENDIX I-A.

D.C. of L.R. and D.R. Misc. including cess for June 1957.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Demand		Collection		Balance	
1	2	3		4		5	
	BANGALORE DIVISION.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1	Bangalore	29,07,342	00	26,10,513	00	2,96,829	00
2	Kolar	31,35,742	00	27,16,989	00	4,18,753	00
3	Tumkur	26,97,002	00	26,31,980	00	3,65,022	00
4	Chitaldrug	17,44,635	00	16,92,651	00	51,984	00
5	Bellary	19,43,784	00	17,50,9:0	00	1,92,904	00
	Total ...	1,27,28,505	00	1,14,03,013	00	13,25,492	00
	MYSORE DIVISION.						
1	Mysore	27,63,837	00	21,71,645	00	5 92,192	00
2	Mandya	17,07,982	00	15,65,286	00	1,42,693	00
3	Hassan	22,16,446	00	21,71,357	00	45,089	00
4	Chikmagalur	16,67,820	00	16,0-,644	00	59,176	00
5	Shimoga	24,73,259	00	23,55,401	00	1,21,369	00
6	Coorg	7,96,951	79	7,01,239	35	95,712	44
7	South Kanara	33,82,612	00	33,81,689	00	723	00
	Total ...	1,50,08,907	79	1,39,54,461	35	1,05,54,446	44
	BELGAUM DIVISION.						
1	Bijapur	19,33,440	98	17,27,617	87	2,05,823	11
2	Dharwar	35,69,9.0	99	31,61,793	64	4,08,117	35
3	North Kanara	11,57,312	95	11,39,894	79	17,418	16
4	Belgaum	30,73,277	46	39,16,210	92	57,066	54
	Total ...	97,33,942	88	89,45,517	22	7,88,425	16
	GULBARGA DIVISION.						
1	Gulbarga	53,58,219	52	6,90,504	83	46.61,714	69
2	Raichur	46,06,5 9	72	14,29,462	34	34,77,047	30
3	Bidar	4 ,14,244	17	.5,82,304	42	35,81,939	75
	Total ...	1,40,72,973	41	24,02,271	59	1,16,70,701	82
	Bangalore Division	1,27,28,505	00	1'13,03,013	00	13,25,492	00
	Mysore do	1,50,08,907	79	1,' 9,54,461	35	10,54,446	44
	Belgaum do	97,33,642	88	89,45,5 7	22	7,88,425	16
	Gulbarga do	1,40,72,973	41	24,02,271	59	1,16,70,701	82
	Grand total for Mysore State ...	5,15,44,328	58	3,67,05,263	16	1,48,39,065	42

APPENDIX I-B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for the year 1956-57.

APPENDIX I-B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and

Sl. No.	Detailed Heads	Demand			
		Arrears		Current	
1	2	3		4	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1	Arrack shop rent	2,80,564	86	40,09,653	00
2	Duty on arrack	...		21,61,613	21
3	Special liquor license fees	3,710	00	3,06,765	00
4	Duty on Special liquor and jaggery arrack	...		2,23,683	70
5	Duty on proof and over proof and I.M.F.L.				
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes	...		5,00,480	31
	Total ...	2,34,274	86	72,02,195	22
7	Shop rent (Date)	6,94,749	83	63,90,943	00
8	Do (Bagani)	...		...	
9	Inam shop rent	12,587	44	2,12,726	28
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	40,2.6	31	8,18,501	10
11	Do do (Bagani) ...	....		...	
12	H.M.S. Tree-tax	...		...	
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...		22,377	00
	Total ...	7,47,553	58	74,44,547	35
14	Ganja shop rent	88,065	19	4,62,586	00
15	Duty on Ganja	...		5,14,215	00
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...		32,110	00
	Total ...	88,065	19	10,58,911	00
17	Opium license fee	54,805	53	2,05,456	00
18	Gain on sale of Opium	...		58,194	06
	Total ...	54,805	53	2,63,650	06
19	Beer license fees	80,400	00	6,68,030	00
20	Beer Duty	...		6,65, 51	50
	Total ...	80,400	00	13,33,081	50
21	Foreign Liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	42,451	06	7,99,642	54
22	License fee on denatured Spirit ...	...		1,56,920	00
23	License fees on medicated wine ...	...		300	00
24	Miscellaneous, fines, and R.S.P. ...	1,969	62	88,927	12
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...		7,66,120	46
	Total ...	44420	69	18,11,710	19
	Grand Total ...	12,49,519	85	1,91,14,095	33

Balance under several heads of Excise Revenue for the year 1956-57.

	Collection		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
5	6	7	8
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
42,40,217 16	38,678 57	39,66,782 59	40,05,461 46
21,61,613 21	...	21,61,613 21	21,61,613 21
3,10,475 00	3,710 00	3,06,765 00	3,10,475 00
2,23,683 78	...	2,23,683 70	2,23,683 70
5,00,480 31	...	5,00,480 31	5,00,480 31
74,36,471 08	42,388 57	71,59,325 11	72,01,713 68
70,85,692 83	2,14,880 72	62,06,797 35	64,21,678 7
...	...	...	...
2,25,313 69	12,587 44	2,00,788 50	2,13,375 94
8,58,717 42	33,915 84	7,88,03 84	8,22,005 68
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
22,377 00	...	22,377 00	22,377 00
81,92,100 94	2,61,384 00	72,18,052 69	74,79,436 69
5,50,651 19	17,950 42	4,54,776 00	4,72,726 42
5,14,215 00	. .	5,14,215 00	5,14 215 00
82,110 00	...	82,110 00	82,110 00
11,46,976 11	17,950 42	10,51,101 00	10,69,051 42
2,60,261 53	2,290 00	1,91,979 00	1,94,269 00
58,194 06	...	58,194 06	58,194 06
3,18,455 59	2,290 00	2,50,173 06	2,52,463 06
7,48,430 00	4,000 00	6,61,130 00	6 65,130 00
6,65,051 50	...	6,65,051 50	6,65,051 50
14,13,481 50	4,000 00	13,26,181 50	13,30,181 50
8,42,093 60	42,436 00	7,40,588 81	7,83,024 85
1,56,920 00	...	1,56,920 00	1,56,920 00
300 00	...	300 00	300 00
90,696 82	876 75	88,415 94	89,292 00
7,66,120 46	...	7,66,120 46	7,66,120 46
18,56,130 88	43,312 75	17,52,345 19	17,95,658 06
2,03,63,615 19	3,71,325 80	1,87,57,178 56	1,91,28,504 36

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Detailed Head	Remission	
		Arrears	Current
		9	10
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1	Arrack shop rent	...	...
2	Duty on arrack	...	...
3	Special liquor license fees	...	...
4	Duty on Special liquor and Jaggery arrack		
5	Duty on proof and over proof & I.M.F.L.		
6	Duty on Spirits contained in medicinal preparations and Spirit used for commercial purposes.	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
7	Shop-rent (Date)	...	...
8	Do (Bagani)	...	...
9	Inam shop rent	...	...
10	Government tree tax (Date) ...	...	375 00
11	Do (Bagani)	...	...
12	H. M. S. Tree-tax	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	...
	Total ...	...	375 00
14	Ganja shop rent	...	...
15	Duty on Ganja	...	...
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
17	Opium license fee	...	...
18	Gain on sale of opium	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
19	Beer license fees	...	...
20	Beer Duty	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
21	Foreign liquor license fees including rectified Spirit license fee.	...	...
22	License fee on denatured Spirit	...	...
23	License fees medicated wines	...	...
24	Miscellaneous, fines, etc., and R.S.P ...	...	25 00
25	Gain on manufacture of arrack ...	...	...
	Total ...	...	25 00
	Grand Total ...	...	400 00

I-B (GENERAL)—*concld.*

Remission	Balance		
Total	Arrears	Current	Total
11	12	13	14
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
...	1,91,886 25	42,870 00	2,34,756 40
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	1,91,886 29	42,870 00	2,34,756 40
...	4,79,869 11	1,84,145 00	6,64,014 76
...	...	...	...
...	...	11,937 75	11,937 75
375 00	6,300 47	30,036 00	36,336 73
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
375 00	4,86,169 58	2,26,119 00	7,12,289 19
...	70,114 77	7,810 00	77,924 77
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	70,114 77	7,810 00	77,924 77
...	52,515 53	13,477 00	65,992 53
...	...	...	..
...	52,515 53	13,477 00	65,992 53
...	76,400 00	6,900 00	83,300 00
...	...	...	...
...	76,400 00	6,900 00	83,300 00
...	15 00	59,053 75	59,068 75
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
25 00	1,092 87	286 25	1,379 12
...	...	...	...
25 00	1,107 87	59,340 00	60,447 87
400 00	8,78,194 05	3,56,516 00	12,34,710 82

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under several heads in Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Detailed Head	Demand		
		Arrears	Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1	Arrack shop rent	9,95,311 09	3,78,910 00	13,74,221 09
2	Duty on arrack	...	3,00,622 97	3,00,622 97
3	Special liquor licence fees	...	...	...
4	Duty on Special liquor and Jaggary arrack ...	...	1,850 75	1,850 75
5	Duty on proof and over proof	...	...	...
6	Duty on spirits contained in medicinal preparations and spirits used for commercial purposes.	...	105 00	105 00
	Total ...	9,95,311 09	6,81,488 72	16,76,799 81
7	Shop rent Sendhi	53,77,288 17	19,15,667 75	72,92,955 92
8	Do Bagani	...	...	...
9	Inam shop rent	...	...	...
10	Government tree-tax (Date) Sendhi ...	...	4,75,206 74	4,75,204 74
11	Do (Bagani) ...	...	...	...
12	H.M.S. Tree-tax	...	...	...
13	Tree rent (Excise)	...	...	...
	Total ...	53,77,288 17	23,90,872 49	77,68,160 66
14	Ganja shop rent	1,09,229 89	94,177 50	2,03,407 39
15	Duty on Ganja	...	19,301 50	19,301 50
16	Gain on sale of Ganja	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,09,229 89	1,13,479 00	2,22,708 89
17	Opium rentals	57,579 67	35,095 00	92,674 67
18	Gain on sale of opium	...	9,012 00	8,012 00
	Total ...	57,579 67	44,107 00	1,01,686 67
19	Beer licence fees	...	...	...
20	Duty on beer	...	2,747 00	2,747 00
	Total ...	...	2,747 00	2,747 00
21	Foreign liquor license fees including rectified spirit licence fee.	...	22,262 76	22,262 76
22	Licence fee on denatured spirit ...	...	9,351 25	9,351 25
23	Do Medicated wine ...	...	170 00	170 00
24	Miscellaneous fines etc.	...	4,092 79	4,092 79
	Total ...	...	35,876 80	35,876 80
	Grand total ..	65,39,408 82	32,68,671 01	98,07,979 83

I-B—*concld.*

of Excise Revenue for the year from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 Karnatak Area.

Collection			Balance		
Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs nP.	Rs. nP.
19,125 46	3,72,805 07	3,91,930 53	9,76,185 63	6,104 93	9,82,290 56
...	3,00 622 97	3,00,622 97	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,850 75	1,850 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	105 00	105 00	...	...	...
19,125 46	6,75,383 79	6,94,509 25	9,76,185 63	6,104 93	9,92,290 56
78,334 42	17,65,192 04	18,33,526 46	52,98,953 75	1,50,475 71	54,49,429 46
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4 75,204 74	4,75,204 74	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
88,337 42	22,40,396 78	23,28,734 20	52,88,950 75	1,50,475 71	54,39,425 46
285 25	88,914 94	89,200 19	1,08,944 64	5,262 56	1,14,207 20
...	19,301 50	19,301 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
285 25	1,08,216 44	1,08,501 69	1,08,944 64	5,262 56	1,14,207 20
110 00	32,204 69	32,414 69	57,469 67	2,790 31	60,259 98
...	9,012 00	9,012 00	...	...	...
110 00	41,316 69	41,426 69	57,469 67	2,790 31	60,259 98
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,747 00	2,747 00	...	...	...
...	2,747 00	2,747 00	...	...	...
...	22,262 00	22,262 76	...	...	...
...	9,351 25	9,351 25	...	...	...
...	170 00	170 00	...	...	...
..	4,092 79	4 092 79	...	...	...
...	35,876 80	35,876 80	...	...	...
1,07,858 13	31,03,997 50	32,11,795 63	64,31,550 69	1,64,688 51	65,96,184 20

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Statement showing the grant and outlay of the Public Works Department under all heads of account for the year from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956.

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS.— A. IRRIGATION WORKS. (2) Unproductive Works—Deduct Working Expenses:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Extensions and Improvements ...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
(b) Maintenance and Repairs ..	...	...	16,49,100	16,64,015	16,49,100	16,64,015	...	...
Total—	2,000	...	16,49,100	16,64,015	16,51,100	16,64,015	4,52,500	5,68,259
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	14,09,100	5,34,473	11,72,000	12,19,252	25,81,100	17,53,725	...	...
(g) Development Schemes	10,00,000	4,85,357	...	...	10,00,000	4,85,357	...	...
(h) Grant-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—18. O.R.E. A. Irrigation ...	24,09,100	10,19,830	11,72,000	12,19,252	35,81,100	22,39,082	5,300	2,94,342
50 Civil Works.—								
Buildings	11,33,000	12,91,058	2,96,000	2,01,513	14,29,000	14,92,556	18,30,000	16,16,908
Communications	19,60,500	20,10,840	52,20,781	59,27,534	71,81,281	79,33,374		
Grant-in-Aid	10,00,000	2,38,025	...	...	10,00,000	2,38,025		
Development Schemes	19,21,000	16,28,747	...	...	19,21,000	16,28,747		
Total—50. Civil Works ...	60,14,500	51,58,665	55,16,781	61,29,047	1,15,31,281	1,12,97,712	18,30,000	16,16,908

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS.— A. IRRIGATION WORKS.— (2) Unproductive Works—Deduct Working expenses:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Extensions and Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Maintenance and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—	6,500	15,383	21,10,100	24,47,657	...	9,52,485	21,10,100	32,00,142
18. Other Revenue Expenditure-financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.—								
(a) Works	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Development Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 18—O.R E. A. Irrigation ...	30,000	1,69,688	36,16,400	27,03,112	1,00,000	...	37,16,400	27,03,112
50. Civil Works.—								
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	6,60,000	8,86,481	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant-in-Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	5,50,000	2,53,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	12,10,000	11,40,235	145,71,281	140,54,855	90,00,000	187,67,069	235,71,281	332,21,924

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68. A. CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS (Non-Commercial),								
(a) Works	2,48,000	1,69,157	...	...	2,48,000	1,69,157	...	...
(c) Development Schemes ...	..	3,275	...	...	...	3,275	...	...
Total—68. I.N.E. & D. Works ...	2,48,000	1,72,432	...	...	2,48,000	1,72,432	50,000	16,867
68. CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS. (Commercial)								
A. Irrigation Works								
(a) Works	37,81,500	33,63,455	..	...	37,81,500	33,63,455	...	...
(b) Development Schemes ...	13,07,000	14,93,332	...	...	13,07,000	14,93,332	...	...
Total—	50,88,500	48,56,787	...	...	50,88,500	48,56,787	2,50,000	4,70,866
81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.								
Buildings	39,91,000	37,90,837	...	...	39,91,000	37,90,837	...	...
Communications	6,000	3,564	...	...	6,000	3,564	...	...
Development Schemes	51,85,800	32,55,920	...	...	51,85,800	32,55,920	...	
Total—81.	91,82,800	70,50,301	...	...	91,82,800	70,50,301	70 000	4,98,655
40. Agriculture ...	3,207	3,207	...	...	3,207	3,207	...	...
40—A. Rural Development—Works Outlay National rural water supply scheme.	5,49,874	5,49,874	...	...	5,49,874	5,49,874	...	...
43—Industries and Supplies.—Sericulture ...	2,70,302	2,70,302	...	...	2,70,302	2,70,302	...	...
Total—Service Heads (Gross) ...	2,37,68,283	1,90,91,398	83,37.881	90,12,314	3,21,06,164	281,03,712	26.57,800	34,65,837

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68. A CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS (Non-Commercial)								
(a) Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—68A. I.N.E. & D. Works ...	10,000	3,275	3,03 000	1,92,514	...	...	3,08,000	1,92,514
68. CONSTRUCTION OF I.N.E. & D. WORKS (Commercial)								
A. Irrigation Works								
(a) Works	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,15,000	1,29,283	54,53,500	54,56,936	35,00,000	5,03,390	89,53,500	59,60,326
81. Capital Accounts of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account								
Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communicati ns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—81. ...	4,00,000	87,046	96,52,800	76,36,002	23,00,000	21,23,579	119,52,800	97,59,581
40. Agriculture	...	...	3,207	3,207	...	...	3,207	3,207
40—A. Rural Development—Works Outlay	...	...	5,49,874	5,49,874	...	...	5,49,874	5,49,874
National rural water supply schemes.								
43 Industries and Supplies.—Sericulture ...	...	...	2,70,302	2,70,302	...	...	2,70,302	2,70,302
Total—Service Heads (Gross) ...	17,71,500		365,35,464	3,31,14,459	1,49,00,000	2,23,46,523	5,14,35,464	5,54,60,982

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DEDUCTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. I.N.E.D. and D. Works—Deduct Working Expenses—C. Establishment—Deduct recoveries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—1,580
19 O.R.E.—A. Deduct amounts transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	(—)2,91,667	...	(—)2,04,167	...	(—)4,95,834	...	...
50 Civil Works—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar Cane Cess Fund.	...	(—)10,97,002	...	(—)3,32,730	...	(—)14,29,732	...	(—)4,824
50 Civil Works—Suspense—Credits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works—Deduct receipts on Capital Account..	...	(—)55,956	...	...	...	(—)55,956	...	...
81. Capital Accounts Civil Works Outside the Revenu Account —Suspense								
Do Deduct receipts on Capital Account	...	(—)50,423	...	...	...	(—)50,423	...	...
Total Deductions ...		(—)14,95,048	...	(—)5,36,897	...	(—)20,31,945	...	(—)66,404
Total Service Heads (Net) ...	2,7,68,283	1,75,90,350	84,87681	84,75,417	8,21,06,164	2,60,71,767	26,57,800	33,99,433
DEBT HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES								
Depreciation Fund.—								
K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	(—)9,409	(—)9,409	(—)9,409	(—)9,409	...	...
Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	...	...	15,270	15,270	15,270	15,270	...	...
Total Depreciation Fund	...	...	4,861	5,861	5,861	5,861	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,65,827	3,65,827	...	...	3,65,827	3,65,827	44,304	44,304
Loans for restoration of Minor Tanks ...	44,760	44,760	...	...	44,760	44,760	...	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	34,340	34,340	...	...	34,340	34,340	...	...
University Fund	2.97,462	2,97 462	...	...	2,97,462	2,97,462	...	2,284
Deposit Works	9,11,867	9,11,867	...	...	9,81,867	9,11,867	32,294	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Debits to Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DEDUCTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVII. I.N.E.D. and D. Works—Deduct Working Expenses—C. Establishment—Deduct recoveries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 O.R.E.—A. Deduct amount transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	(—)178	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Civil Works—Deduct amount transferred to Sugar-Cane Cess Fund	...	(—)5861	...	...	...	...	...	...
59 Civil Works—Suspense—Credits	...	...	...	...	...	(—)192,32,359	...	...
68. Counstruction of I. N. E. and D. Works-Deduct receipts on Capital Amount.	...	...	...	...	...	(—)28,47,217	...	...
81. Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account—Suspense.								
Do Deduct receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deduction ...	...	(—)6,(39	...	(—)21,04,388	...	(—)215,79,574	...	(—)236,83,962
Total Service Heads : (Net) ...	17,71,500	15,48,871	365,35,464	310,10,071	149,00,000	7,66,949	514,35,464	317,77,020
DEBT HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES								
Depreciation Fund.—								
K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	(—)9,409	(—)9,409	...	...	(—)9,409	(—)9,409
Chamarajasagar Water Works ...	...	...	15,270	15,270	...	...	15,270	15,270
Total Depreciation Fund	...	...	5,861	5,861	...	...	5,861	5,861
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	4,10,131	4,10,131	...	...	,10,131	4,10,131
Loans for restoration, of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	44,750	44,750	...	...	44,750	44,750
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance Rules.	...	...	34,340	34,340	...	...	34,340	34,340
University Fund	...	...	2,97,462	2,97,462	...	...	2,97,462	2,97,462
Deposit Works	...	...	,44,151	9,44151	...	...	9,44,151	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
R. Loans—Loans for water supply ...	40,48,917	40,48,917	...	...	40,48,917	40,48,917	...	...
T. Remittances III Other remittances—Items adjustable by Civil	4,98,368	4,98,368	...	...	4,98,368	4,98,368	...	...
National Highway	6,68,197	6,68,197	4,25,528	4,25,528	10,93,725	10,93,725	...	...
District Fund—and other works ...	10,53,790	10,53,790	...	...	10,53,790	10,53,790	1,72,844	1,72,844
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	79,23,518	79,23,518	4,31,389	4,31,389	83,54,907	83,54,907	2,49,432	2,49,432
Grand Total (Gross) ...	3,46,91,801	2,70,14,916	87,69,270	94,43,703	4,04,61,171	3,64,58,619	29,07,232	37,15,269
Grand Total (Net) ...	3,16,91,801	2,55,19,270	87,69,270	89,06,806	4,04,61,071	2,44,26,674	29,07,232	36,48,865

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
R. Loans—Loans for Water Supply ...	...	...	40,48,917	40,48,917	...	...	40,48,917	40,48,917
T. Remittances—III Other remittances.—Items adjustable by Civil.	...	...	4,98,368	4,98,368	...	...	4,98,368	4,98,368
National Highway	...	...	10,93,725	10,93,725	...	...	10,93,725	10,93,725
District Fund—and other works ...	...	...	12,26,634	12,26,634	...	...	12,26,634	12,26,634
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	...	...	86,04,339	86,04,339	...	...	86,04,339	86,04,339
Grand Total—(Gross) ...	17,71,500	15,44,910	451,39,803	4,17,18,798	1,49,00,000	2,23,46,523	600,40,003	6,40,65,321
Grand Total (Net) ...	17,71,500	15,33,871	451,39,803	3,96,14,410	1,49,00,000	7,66,949	600,40,003	403,81,359

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Statement showing the grant and outlay under all heads of account of the Public Works Department for the year from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957.

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriations	Original works		Repairs		Total original works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII I.N.E. and D works—A Irrigation works 2 unproductive works—Deduct working expenses—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Extensions and improvements ...	15,000	58,975	...	...	15,000	58,975	...	...
(b) Maintenance and repairs ...	...	...	14,11,100	15,95,770	14,11,000	15,95,770	...	...
Total XVII I.N.E and D. ...	15,000	58,975	14 11,100	15,95,770	14,26,100	16,54,745	3,68,900	1,57,680
18 Other Revenue Extension financed from ordinary revenue—A Irrigation works—								
(a) Works	11,00,900	6,14,956	16,11,600	16,05,767	27,12,500	22,20,723	...	...
(b) Development schemes ...	3,42,700 +9,17,500	9,22,696	...	...	12,60,200	9,22,696	...	..
(c) Grants-in-aid ...	...	..	3,00,000	5,000	3 00,000	5,000	...	...
(d) Other charges	...	...	30,500	8,370	30,500	8,370	...	...
Total 18 O.R.E.—A Irrigation ...	23,61,100	15,37,652	19,42,100	16,19,137	43,03,200	31,56,789	3,25,700	3,44,460
39 Ports and Pilotage	...	33,739	..	...	...	...	...	...
50 Civil works—								
Buildings	28,76,200	17,33,009	11,89,800	12,03,409	35,66,000	29,41,418	...	...
Communication	20,79,000	13,93,899	79,71,600	74,68,255	100,50,600	88,62,154	...	...
Grants-in-aid	5,15,500	5,55,651	...	...	5,15,500	5,55,651	...	...
Development schemes	60,60,400	34,90,630	...	...	60,60,400	34,90,630	...	...
Total 50 Civil works ...	11,03,100	71,78,189	91,61,400	86,71,664	201,92,500	158,49,853	32,60,100	27,08,362
68 A.I.N.E. and D works (Non-commercial)—								
(a) Works ...	2,83,500	1,83,550	...	...	2,83,500	1,83,550	...	...
(b) Development Schemes ...	75,000	34,126	...	...	75,000	34,126	...	...
Total 68 A I.N.E. and D works ...	3,58,500	2,17,676	...	...	3,58,500	2,17,676	40,000	13,767
68 Construction of I.N.E. and D works (Commercial)—								
(a) Works	37,07,100	23,85,932	...	...	37,07,100	23,85,932	...	...
(b) Development schemes... ...	7,63,000	8,81,122	...	...	7,63,100	8,81,122	...	...
Total 68 I.N.E. and D works ...	44,70,100	31,67,104	...	...	44,70,100	31,67,104	2,89,800	2,95,102

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriations	Total and plant		Total final heads		Debits to suspense		Grand total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII I.N.E. and D works—A Irrigation works 2 unproductive works—Deduct working expenses—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Extensions and improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Maintenance and repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total XVII I.N.E. and D ...	8,500	36,661	18,03,500	18,49,086	4,47,300	9,52,485	22,50,800	28,01,571
18 Other Revenue Extension financed from ordinary revenue—A Irrigation works—								
(a) Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other charges	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 18 O.R.E.—A Irrigation ...	3,21,700	2,55,908	49,50,600	37,57,157	...	10,699	49,50,600	37,67,856
30 Ports and Pilotage								
50 Civil works—								
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 50 Civil works ...	21,74,100	15,49,027	256,26,700	201,07,242	145,46,800	175,55,905	401,73,500	376,63,147
68 A I.N.E. and D works (Non-commercial)—								
(a) Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 68 A I.N.E. and D works ...	8,500	7,732	40,7000	2,39,175	...	...	4,07,000	2,39,175
68 Construction of I.N.E. and D works (Commercial)—								
(a) Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Development schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 68 I.N.E. and D works ...	1,07,200	1,73,999	48,16,600	36,36,205	1,25,000	92,445	4,941,600	37,28,650

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total original works and repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
70 Capital outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	11,98,000	8,62,631	...	...	11,98,000	8,62,631	...	...
81 Capital account of civil works outside the Revenue Account—								
Buildings ...	44,00,900	36,44,444	...	...	44,00,900	36,44,444	...	...
Communications ...	2,97,500	2,10,036	...	...	2,97,500	2,10,036	...	...
Development schemes ...	99,84,900	62,66,411	...	...	99,84,900	62,66,411	...	...
Total 81 Capital ...	146,83,300	101,20,891	...	...	146,83,300	101,20,891	7,58,200	6,54,304
89 Public Health ...	6 295	6,508	46,209	46,447	4,36,504	9,71,360	38,300	1,00,549
	3,84,000	9,18,405					45,500	44,613
40 Agriculture ...	7,835	7,835	...	...	7,835	7,835	...	...
40 A—Rural Development—works outlay—								
National rural water supply schemes ...	4,42,059	4,42,059	...	...	4,42,059	4,42,059	...	...
Total service heads (Gross) ...	349,57,289	245,17,925	125,60,809	119,33,018	475,18,098	364,50,943	50,76,500	43,18,837
Deductions ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII I.N.E. and D. works—deduct working expenses—C. Establishment—Deduct recoveries.—								
18 G. R. C.—Deduct amounts transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	—1,00,000	—2,04,167	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Civil works—Deduct amounts transferred to sugarcane cess fund.	—2,05,000	—2,87,876	—1,07,500	—2,66,911	...	...	—17,38,600	2,33,231
,, Suspense credits ...	...	...	...	—2,66,088				37,265
68 Construction of I. N. E. and D. works—Deduct receipts and recoveries on capital account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 Capital outlay on civil works—								
Suspense—credits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct receipts and recoveries on capital account.	...	—2,633	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deductions ...	(—)3,05,000	(—)4,94,676	(—)1,07,500	(—)5,32,999	(—)4,12,500	(— 10,27,675	—17,38,600	(—)2,70,496
Total service heads (Net) ...	346,52,289	240,23,249	124,53,309	114,00,019	471,05,598	354,23,268	33,37,900	40,48,341

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub-major and Minor heads of appropriation	Tools and plant		Total final heads		Debits to suspense		Grand total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
70 Capital outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	4,000	(—)2,066	12,02,000	8,60,566	88,400	1,03,228	12,85,40	9,63,794
81 Capital account of civil works outside the Revenue Account.—								
Buildings ..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Communications ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Development schemes ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total 81 Capital ...	55,000	1,15,208	154,96,500	108 90,403	16,00,000	9,88,184	1,70,96 500	118,78,587
89 Public Health ...	2,175	2,268	5,22,979	11,18,790	13,800	...	5,36,779	11,18,790
90 Agriculture ...	...		7,835	7,835	...	...	7,835	7,835
90 A—Rural Development—works outlay—								
National rural water supply schemes ...	...	...	4,42,059	4,42,059	...	...	4,42,059	4,42,059
Total service heads (Gross) ...	26.81,175	21,38,738	552,75,773	429,08,518	168 16,300	197,02,946	720,92,073	626,11,444
Deduction ...	...	...	...	...	...	—9,95,303	...	...
XVII I.N.E. and D. works—deduct working expenses—C. Establishment—deduct recoveries.								
98 G.R C.—Deduct amounts transferred to Irrigation Development Fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Civil works—Deduct amounts transferred to sugarcane cess fund	—4,85,400	—11.230	...	...	—1,15,80,200	—1,62,91,974	...	...
Suspense credits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68 Construction of I. N. E. and D works—Deduct receipts and recoveries on capital account.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81 Capital outlay on civil works—								
Suspense—credits ...	...	...	...	...	—16,00,000	—9,50,002	...	...
Deduct receipts and recoveries on capital account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total deductions ...	(—)4,85,400	(—)11,230	(—)26,86,500	(—)13,09,401	(—)131,80,200	(—)182,37,279	(—)1,58,16,700	(—)195,46,680
Total service heads (Net) ...	21,95,575	21.27,508	526.39,273	415,99,117	36,36 100	14,65,667	562,75,373	430,64,784

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Sub, major and minor heads of appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total original works and repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Debit heads and other sources—								
Depreciation fund—								
K.G.F. Water works	...	...	364	364	364	364	...	...
Chamamarajasagar water works ...	...	...	3,513	3,513	3,513	3,513	...	...
Irrigation cess fund	...	...	3,10,202	3,10,202	3,10,202	3,10,202	...	...
Loans for restoration of tanks—								
Charges recoverable from ryots under—								
Tank maintenance rules	...	...	23,144	23,144	23,144	23,144	...	...
University fund	2,81,882	2,81,882	...	...	2,81,882	2,81,882	...	...
R. Loans and advances—loans to Municipalities—								
Loans for water supply	29,40,454	29,40,454	...	...	29,40,454	29,40,454	...	...
National Highways	12,79,403	10,62,548	2,73,275	1,24,491	15,32,678	11,87,039	...	...
T. Remittances (iii) Other remittances—								
Items adjustable by civil	47,85,901	47,85,901	...	...	47,85,901	47,85,901	...	...
Total Debt Heads and other sources ...	97,67,640	90,70,785	6,10,498	4,61,724	98,98,188	95,32,499	..	...
Grand Total (Gross) ...	442,44,929	335,89,710	131,71,307	123,94,732	574,16,236	459,83,442	50,76,500	43,18,837
Grand Total (Net) ...	439,39,929	333,94,034	130,63,707	118,61,733	570,03,736	449,55,767	33,37,900	40,48,341

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Sub, major and minor heads of appropriations	Tools and plant		Total final heads		Debits to suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Debit heads and other sources—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation fund—								
K.G.F. water works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chamarajasagara water works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation cess fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans for restoration of tanks—								
Charges recoverable from ryots under—								
Tank maintenance rules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Loans and advances—loans to Municipalities—								
Loans for water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Highways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Remittances (iii) Other Remittances—								
Items adjustable by civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads and other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total (Gross) .	26,81,175	21,38,738	651,73,911	524,41,017	168,16,300	197,02,946	819,96,211	721,43,963
Grand Total (Net) ...	21,95,775	21,27,508	625,87,411	511,31,616	36,36,100	14,65,667	661,73,511	525,97,283

APPENDIX

Statement B. Part I—Return of Non-cognizable crime and cases under

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed	...	...	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...				
	(d) 120 (b) (1) (2) ...				
		Total ...	...	...	...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 214, 225A and 227 to 229	Offences against Public Justice ...	39	124	163
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by Public Servants ...	11	53	64
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	146	54	200
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	37	23	60
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	18	143	161
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	5	5	10
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	157	1,092	1,249
		Total ...	413	1,494	1,907
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	6	7
		Total ...	1	6	7
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	37	27	64
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	37	27	64
	Class IV	*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	5	41	46
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	211	878	1,089
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave, or sudden provocation.	5	9	14
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	639	2,608	3,447
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	...	...	...
		Total	860	3,786	4,596
		Carried over ...	1,311	5,263	6,574

III.

Preventive Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1956 ; Return of Cases.

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494) Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	29	32	37	30	...	...	31
1	1	8	50	3	...	...	1
16	3	145	22	9	...	...	5
2	3	34	7	14	...	...	...
...	4	13	137	7	...	...	...
1	1	2	4	2	...	...	...
9	10	125	948	157	...	...	...
33	51	359	1,205	222	...	...	37
1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
...	1	36	12	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	36	12	15	...	...	...
4	...	37	...	5	...	...	...
44	48	707	102	173	...	...	15
...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...
144	204	1,463	215	617	...	...	804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	252	2,213	317	803	...	...	819
226	304	2 612	1,534	1,041	...	...	857

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,311	5,263	6,574
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	64	158	222
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	27	36
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	97	248	345
		Total ...	170	433	603
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	5	3	8
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	24	64	88
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	37	87	124
25	504 and 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	136	1,105	1,241
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	199	1,038	1,237
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	3	6
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	968	1,316	2,284
29	Cases under Chapter X, (A) C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	17	51	68
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	16	52	68
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivolous and vexatious charges (complaints).	...	5	5
32	514 Cr.P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	7	92	99
		Total ...	1,412	3,816	5,228
33		*Offences under the special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.*			
	(a) 107 Cr P-C. (b) 109 Cr.P.C. (c) 110 Cr.P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	4,686	34,704	39,390
		Total ...	4,686	34,704	39,390
		Grand Total ...	7,579	44,216	51,795

III.—*contd.*

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494), Criminal Procedure Code.	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
226	304	2,612	1,584	1,041	...	...	857
6	40	83	43	41	...	...	8
2	8	12	6	13	...	...	...
31	30	159	30	55	...	...	40
39	76	254	82	109	...	...	43
...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	16	36	3	23	...	...	7
3	9	56	4	43	..	...	9
17	48	265	92	150	...	...	669
...	7	54	1,103	73	...	...	...
1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
5	17	797	718	747	...	...	...
1	56	...	...	11	...	...	...
2	8	27	11	20	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...
6	...	31	60	2	...	...	...
38	161	1,270	1,996	1,078	...	...	685
110	431	2,221	30,587	5,997	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	431	2,221	30,587	5,997	...	...	44
413	972	6,357	34,119	8,225	...	...	1,629

APPENDIX

Statement B.—Part II—Return of Non-cognizable crime and

PART II—RETURN OF

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom processes had been issued	Persons against processes were issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(d) 12 B (1) ... 12 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	..
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offence against the State ...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214 to 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	60	241	29
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	6	11	97
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	143	36	25
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	34	34	9
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	18	70	81
9	482 to 499 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	8	5	1
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.	708	2,187	1,094
		Total ...	977	2,584	1,336
	Class II.	*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	9	1
		Total ...	1	9	1
	Class III.	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	119	31	3
		Total ...	119	31	3
		Carried over ..	1,097	2,624	1,340

III—*contd.*

cases under Prosecution Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1956.

PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	....	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	327	17	148	56	...	56	26	...	24
...	114	...	7	85	...	22	...	...	...
2	202	2	143	18	...	20	16	...	3
...	77	2	44	5	...	26	...	...	...
1	168	27	127	...	...	11	3	...	...
...	14	2	5	1	...	4	2	...	...
74	3,915	15	814	2,294	...	743	49	...	...
80	4,817	65	1,288	2,459	...	882	96	...	27
...	11	1	8	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	11	1	8	...	..	1	1	...	...
...	163	5	116	1	...	25	6	...	...
...	163	5	116	1	...	25	6	...	...
80	4,981	71	1,412	2,460	...	908	103	...	27

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom processes had been issued.	Persons against whom processes were issued.	
				On Complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,097	2,624	1,340
	Class IV.	*Minor offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	18	91	4
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	747	1,851	347
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	6	12	...
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,330	5,813	332
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,101	7,767	673
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	90	207	4
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	14	26	...
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	334	615	63
		Total ...	438	848	67
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	14	8	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	134	222	1
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	146	316	5
25	504 and 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	373	1,652	66
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	211	456	623
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	3	3	...
28	Cases under Chapter VII (A) U./S.106 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	68	524	567
29	Cases under Chapter X. Cr P.C.	Public nuisances	18	11	50
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	362	231	46
31	250 Cr. P.C. ...	Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	...	5	...
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds ...	8	42	81
		Total ...	1,337	3,470	1,439
33	...	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*			
34	(a) 107 Cr. P.C. (b) 109 Cr. P.C. (c) 110 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	8,708	34,341	7,389
		Total ...	8,708	34,341	7,389
		Grand Total ...	14,681	49,050	10,908

III.—*concld.*

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7		9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
	4,981	71	1,412	2,460	...	908	103	...	27
...	113	...	79	4	...	26	4	...	...
3	2,942	126	1,733	166	...	781	84	...	52
...	18	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	...
35	8,430	286	4,836	340	...	2,119	833	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	11,503	412	6,654	510	...	2,988	921	...	68
...	301	4	131	64	...	58	40	...	4
...	40	3	14	6	...	15	2	...	...
...	1,012	95	649	36	...	210	21	...	1
...	1,353	102	794	106	...	283	63	...	5
...	22	...	8	...	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	357	34	114	8	...	143	56	...	...
...	467	4	211	9	...	227	16	...	...
15	2,076	91	569	117	...	294	985	...	...
...	1,290	32	63	1,098	...	96	...	...	1
...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,159	2	113	256	...	719	62	...	7
...	79	11	48	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	639	58	45	22	...	475	18	...	26
...	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	131	1	54	72	...	...	4	...	...
15	6,231	232	1,246	1,587	...	1,989	1,143	...	34
115	50,323	529	4,174	34,640	...	10,647	285	...	48
115	50,323	529	4,174	34,640	...	10,647	285	...	48
248	74,391	1,346	14,280	39,303	...	16,765	2,515	...	182

APPENDIX IV.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII (Civil).

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Ex-Mysore State during 1956-57.

Class of Courts	Number of suits instituted in different courts								No. of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Value		Remarks
	Not exceeding							Exceeding Rs. 10,000				
	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
										Rs.	np.	Total No. of suits filed
Munsiffs' Courts ...	577	2,902	4,173	9,168	2,463	1,669	...	...	932	75,25,146	36	21,884
Civil Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts,	98	1,086	1,420	2,958	60	408	193	175	52	54,73,644	00	6,450
District Courts ...	...	...	2	2	3	10	20	74	6	33,62,688	89	117
Total ...	675	3,988	5,595	12,128	2,526	2,087	213	249	990	1,63,61,479	25	28,451

APPENDIX IV (a).

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX PART II (Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Ex-Mysore State during the year 1956-57.

Class of Courts	Total No. of suits before the Courts	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases pending for more than 3 months	Average duration of Suits		Total for disposal	Remarks
		By Transfer to other Courts	Without trial	Without contest				On reference to arbitration		With Contest				Contested	Un-contested		
				Compromised	Decree or confession	Decreed Ex-parte	Dismissal Ex-parte	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Judgement for Plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgement for Defendant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Munsiffs Courts ...	30,397	...	276	1,715	6,867	6,533	113	...	...	4,570	1,961	8,857	4,611	291·6	71·4	21,540	...
Civil Judges and Subordinate Judge's Courts	8,229	...	197	285	1,803	2,213	82	...	...	1,467	856	1,876	683	308·4	77·5	6,353	...
District Courts ...	361	...	2	18	8	1	2	...	...	41	20	269	190	1280·7	214·0	92	...
Total ...	38,987	...	475	2,018	8,178	8,747	152	...	...	6,078	2,837	11,002	5,484	302·4	73·0	27,985	...

APPENDIX V

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1956-57.

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Total number of documents registered in Books, I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
			Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs np.
1	Head Office (a) Superintendence ...	...	...	...	...	39,639 91
2	Bangalore District	56,812	3,85,350 50	52,200 12	4,37,550 62	1,07,292 48
3	Tumkur ,, ...	36,237	1,18,882 97	12,932 25	1,31,815 22	65.207 50
4	Kolar ,, ...	29,638	92,269 94	9,954 59	1,02,224 53	61,011 44
5	Mandya ,, ...	32,184	1,25,385 00	11,164 25	1,36,549 25	57,510 34
6	Hassan ,, ...	27,138	93,731 34	12,104 41	1,05,835 75	56,328 10
7	Shimoga ,, ...	13,917	61,212 16	9,149 34	70,361 50	38,075 75
8	Chickmagalur ,, ...	9,863	53,667 22	8,482 9	62,169 31	23.604 72
9	Chitaldrug ,, ...	17,934	82,670 25	9,798 16	92,468 41	29,875 6
10	Mysore ,, ...	42,343	1,90,028 56	22,936 28	2,12,964 84	85,386 56
	Yelandur Taluk Jagir ..	1,984	6,135 75	293 6	6,428 81	4,967 75
	Kollegal Taluk (Kollegal and Hanur)	1,101	4,528 94	1,312 66	5,841 59	4,136 81
11	Bellary District	15,347	89,097 56	27,494 31	1,16,591 87	50,607 47
12	South Kanara, Mangalore ...	4,986	50,915 19	24,218 72	75,133 91	38,919 20
13	Dharwar	5,652	56,222 44	1,159 50	57,381 94	23,542 80
14	Bijapur	5,582	47,080 00	740 00	47,770 00	19,526 00
15	North Kanara	2,210	7,525 44	1,050 37	8,575 81	9,475 75
16	Belgaum ...	5,223	60,528 50	2,392 69	62,921 19	19,748 00
17	Gulbarga	711	13 511 50	3,570 47	17,081 97	5,575 00
18	Raichur	1,483	23,190 15	2,966 17	26,157 3	7,300 66
19	Bidar	407	5,027 56	1,226 00	6,263 56	2,279 23
20	Coorg	1,635	12,244 87	3,401 50	15,646 6	3,746 9
	Grand Total ...	3,15,236	15,79,176 53	2,18,546 64	17,97,723 19	7,53,755 60

APPENDIX VI.

Live-Stock and Poultry.

Areas	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Donkeys	Pigs	Total Live stock	Poultry
Bangalore District ...	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	1,608	9,119	14,185	14,59,486	8,96,467
Kolar ,, ...	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43,721	7,56,655
Mandya ,, ...	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	660	3,583	5,185	9,16,759	5,21,269
Mysore ,, ...	7,88,180	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1,222	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,35,042
Hassan ,, ...	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur ,, ...	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	855	9,101	5,47,189	2,97,090
Shimoga ,, ...	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug ,, ...	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,803	2,33,156
Tumkur ,, ...	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary ,, ...	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,803	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg ,, ...	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,340	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara ,, ...	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	...	12,835	8,38,065	9,69,143
Raichur ,, ...	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,18,487	1,63,916
Gulberga ,, ...	6,14,161	1,40,097	2,00,211	1 60,061	10,387	3,633	4,728	11 33,488	2,80,289
Bidar ,, ...	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,305	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	56,560
Bijapur ,, ...	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,00,816	2,50,940	5,882	3,331	6,705	11,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum ,, ...	4,89,566*	3,20,915	2,77,970	1,88,197	3,107	1,546	11,435	12,92,824	3,65,636
Dharwar ,, ...	5,86,008	2,39,155	1,21,836	1,22,233	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,79,329	1,87,123
North Kanara ,, ...	2,73,648	79,410	2,513	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ...	5,33,652	2,95,632	1,02,731	1,12,955	6,089	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ...	85,16,637.	24,69,759	39,58,167	24,88,322	36.900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,22,726
Grand Total ...	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,898	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85,582	186,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number, strength and expenditure on Educa-
(Figures based on preliminary

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number of Institutions					Number of Pupils in the		
		1955—56 Ex-Mysore	1956—57 New-Mysore	55—56 +or—	1956—57 New-Mysore	56—57 +or—	1955—56 Ex-Mysore	1956—57 New-Mysore	55—56 +or—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
1	Universities ...	1	2	...	2	...	...	131	131
2	Research Institutions ...	4	5	...	5	...	493	515	...
3	Arts and Science Colleges—Men	9	22	..	25	...	9,807	18,768	...
	Do Women	3	4	...	4	...	2,356	2,695	...
4	Intermediate Colleges ...	14	16	...	16	...	5,795	5,875	...
5	Professional Colleges:—								
	(i) Education Basic ...	1	2	...	2	...	9	52	...
	Non—do ...	3	7	...	7	...	276	586	...
	(ii) Engineering ...	4	5	...	5	...	2,743	3,078	...
	(iii) Technology ...	1	1	...	1	...	125	125	...
	(iv) Medicine ...	2	3	...	3	...	649	988	...
	(v) Law ...	2	4	...	4	...	443	739	...
	(vi) Agriculture ...	1	2	...	2	...	206	399	...
	(vii) Commerce ...	2	4	...	4	...	1,534	2,038	...
	(viii) Oriental ...	5	7	...	7	...	1,205	1,287	...
	Total for College Education ...	52	84	...	87	8	25,646	37,271	131
	II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.								
	1. *Secondary Education.*								
	High Schools for Boys' including Military.	219	405	...	445	...	67,379	1,42,132	...
	Do Girls ...	47	83	...	90	...	16,638	28,951	...
	Total ...	266	488	...	535	...	84,017	1,71,083	...
	Primary Education: Senior Stage.								
1	Senior Basic Schools—Boys ...	11	634	...	807	...	1,818	1,63,917	...
	Do Girls ...	...	60	...	98	...	...	15,459	...
2	Senior Primary Schools— for Boys' (Middle) ...	661	738	...	728	...	1,07,978	1,24,668	...
	for Girls' ...	118	128	...	128	...	25,173	26,751	...
	Total for Middle School ...	790	1,560	...	1,756	..	1,34,994	3,30,795	...
	Primary Education: Junior Stage.								
	Primary including NTMS for Boys	10,893	19,030	...	19,135	...	6,36,186	12,94,077	...
	Do for Girls ...	606	1,163	...	1,190	...	74,572	1,55,616	...
	Junior Basic for Boys ...	264	499	....	801	...	14,313	43,372	...
	Do Girls ..	...	12	...	30	...	...	1,858	...
	Total ...	11,763	20,694	...	21,156	...	7,25,071	14,94,923	...
	Nursery for Boys ...	73	91	...	91	...	4,326	5,351	...
	Do for Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	123	...
	Total ...	73	93	...	93	...	4,326	5,474	...
	Total for School Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII.

tional Institutions in Mysore State for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. compilation)

Institutions		Expenditure incurred by the Institution					No. of Girls included under			
1956—57 New-Mysore	56—57 +or—	1955—56 Ex-Mysore	1956—57 New-Mysore	55—56 +or—	1956—57 New-Mysore		Co . 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 11	Col. 12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
131	...	9,18,977	16,79,388	...	17,49,460	...	...	6	6	...
587	...	20,44,019	20,82.674	...	26,05,591	...	19	22	43	...
23,353	...	18,29,030	44,60,616	..	39,64,939	...	454	1,212	1,394	...
3,037	...	3.34,897	4,34,979	...	3,96,054	...	2,356	2,695	3,037	..
5,569	...	7,74,987	8,44,027	...	7,37,521	...	307	307	279	...
73	...	11,920	49,744	...	93,359	...	...	1	3	...
538	...	85,610	3,01,563	...	2,89,962	...	72	132	121	...
2,124	...	5,49,111	7,35,587	...	9,26,888	...	...	...	2	...
122	...	1,13,309	1,13,309	...	1,27,966	...	7	7	11	...
1,006	...	2,12,404	8,52,268	...	6,01,577	...	108	131	137	...
736	...	66,978	1,36,427	...	1,31,067	...	10	13	7	...
497	...	1,24,359	5,17,053	...	5,45,367	...	...	...	...	...
2,141	...	1,28,556	2,59,546	...	2,69,750	...	2	9	15	...
1,254	...	1,82,277	2,26,630	..	2 35,170	...	170	176	146	...
38,168	...	73,83,434	1,26,93,301	...	1,26,74,681	...	3,505	4,711	5,261	...
1,46,859	...	48,97,421	1,21,84,195	...	1,41,22,582	...	3,844	13,277	13,141	...
31,511	...	10,85,3 8	22,54,901	...	22,25,459	...	15,840	27,330	29,800	...
1,78,370	...	59,82.769	1.44,39,096	...	1,63,48,031	...	19 683	40,607	42,941	...
2,07,218	...	66,185	48,40,944	...	44,05,819	...	919	26,830	39,578	...
24,271	...	...	4,64,974	...	4,03,117	...	...	15,094	23,902	...
1,18,269	...	40,97,218	52.48,795	...	51,97,719	...	9,942	19,969	11,284	...
28,445	...	9,52,169	10,65,622	...	9,85,110	...	24,452	25,698	26,484	...
3,78,203	...	51,15,542	1,16.20,335	...	1,09,91,765	...	36,313	78,651	1,01,248	...
12,98.084	...	1,53,84,883	3,13,42,526	...	3,18,40,478	...	1,83,878	3.80 908	3,96,049	...
1,42,880	...	20,18,837	42,81,913	...	39,91,208	...	69,686	1,47.757	1,35.482	...
65,096	...	4,39,311	13,67,030	..	14,98,024	...	4,483	12,261	19,422	...
4,396	...	...	71,232	...	89,408	...	...	1,837	4,310	...
15,10,456	...	1,78,43,031	3,70,62,701	...	3,74,14,318	...	2,58,047	5,42,763	5,55,263	...
5,645	...	1,03,734	1,39,069	...	1,17,451	...	2,066	2 532	2,638	...
123	...	...	4,083	...	4,083	...	...	73	73	...
5,768	...	1,03,734	1,43,152	...	1,21,534	...	2,066	2.605	2,711	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number, strength and expenditure on Edu-
(Figures based on preliminary

Serial No.	Particulars	Number of Institutions					Number of Pupils in the		
		1955-56 Ex-Mysore	1956-57 New Mysore	55—56 +or—	1956-57 New Mysore	56—57 +or—	1955-56 Ex-Mysore	1956-57 New Mysore	55—56 +or—
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Training Institution for Boys—Basic.	1	18	...	19	...	149	2,269	...
2	Training Institution for Girls—Basic.	...	4	...	4	...	...	380	...
3	Training Institution for Boys'—Non-Basic.	10	16	...	15	...	1,362	1,627	...
4	Training Institution for Girls' Non-basic.	4	9	...	9	...	286	680	...
5	Technical Schools ...	8	10	...	11	...	2,934	3,336	...
6	Industrial Schools (Men and Women including Arts and Crafts) ...	15	58	...	62	...	1,368	2,445	...
7	Agricultural ...	2	6	..	8	...	140	415	...
8	Commercial ...	72	99	...	96	...	7,850	9,437	...
9	Samskrita Schools ...	80	130	...	131	...	2,281	4,412	...
10	Schools for Handicrafts ...	1	2	...	2	...	102	123	...
11	Engineering ...	1	2	...	2	...	560	674	...
12	Medicine ...	2	9	...	14	...	886	1,049	...
13	Others (Music, Fine Arts, Reformatory, etc.)	7	18	...	22	...	673	1,466	...
14	Physical Education ...	5	5	...	20	...	612	612	...
	Total for Professional Schools ...	208	386	...	405	...	19,203	28,925	...
	Social Education, Literacy Class, Janatha Colleges, etc.) (Both for Men and Women.,	1,400	2,711	...	2,789	...	25,812	54,785	...
	Grand Total ...	14,552	25,923	...	26,821	...	10,19,069	21,23,259	...
	Total Indirect Expenditure on other items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

VII—*concld.*

cational Institutions in Mysore State for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57. compilation)

Institutions		Expenditure Incurred by the Institution					Number of Girls including under			
1956—57 New Mysore	56—57 +or—	1955—56 Ex-Mysore	1956—57 New Mysore	55—56 +or—	1956—57 New Mysore		Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 11.	Col. 12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
2,446	...	1,37,580	7,19,083	...	10,88,234	...	17	122	130	...
388	...	...	87,403	...	2,11,673	...	...	320	388	...
1,327	...	7,33,916	6,57,255	...	7,92,285	...	68	124	256	...
687	...	1,09,955	1,57,758	...	1,88,227	...	286	580	687	...
3,648	...	6,82,459	9,31,849	...	17,64,459	...	84	84	87	...
1,421	...	2,32,232	5,81,069	...	5,69,425	...	200	464	320	...
542	...	12,301	2,20,900	...	2,85,204	...	...	...	...	...
10,056	...	2,31,813	2,92,282	...	2,55,813	...	763	989	1,042	...
4,629	...	37,503	1,61,535	...	1,58,642	...	338	845	835	...
127	...	34,961	42,569	...	71,199	...	...	...	...	...
653	...	1,01,934	50,775	...	6,06,881	...	...	...	...	...
1,091	...	1,97,620	2,46,734	...	5,47,746	...	117	203	402	...
1,513	...	29,134	2,46,818	...	1,91,350	...	227	345	770	...
1,315	...	13,653	13,653	...	55,840	...	163	163	93	...
29,843	...	25,46,541	45,99,683	...	67,66,598	...	2,263	4,393	5,010	...
56,544	...	1,19,271	2,47,136	...	5,82,997	...	3,234	3,832	3,249	...
21,97,352	...	3,90,94,342	8,06,62,752	...	8,47,78,400	..	3,24,112	6,77,562	7,15,623	...
...	...	1,48,42,353	...	...	1,48,34,403	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,39,36,695	...	...	9,96,12,803	...	...	...	...	...

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